UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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VOLUME 38 NUMBER 6

HUGH S. HANNA, Editor

JUNE 1934

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This Issue in Brief

A social experiment which is of interest to wage earners and the Nation generally is being carried on in the Tennessee Valley. Under the Tennessee Valley Authority a whole program of social and economic planning is to be worked out. General labor policies have been formulated regarding recruitment of forces, wage rates, hours of labor, medical and safety measures, housing, and a system of vocational education. The necessity for providing quarters for the labor force engaged at Norris Dam has led to the establishment of a planned community—the town of Norris, Tenn. The labor aspects of the Tennessee Valley project and the progress made thus far in this far-reaching social experiment are described in an article on page 1277.

Unemployment-benefit payments in the United States have been provided for under a number of definite plans maintained by employers, by trade unions, or by employers and trade unions jointly. A recent study has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the experience of these funds since the latter part of 1932, when the last previous study was made. It is rather remarkable that the majority of the plans have been able to continue the payment of benefits during the depression, even though in many cases on a restricted scale. Only one company plan has been suspended since the previous study was made and the majority of the trade-union plans were kept in operation even though frequently the money was paid out as fast as collected. Difficulty was experienced by the collective-agreement plans, only five remaining in effect in the first part of 1934. Page 1288.

Public old-age pensions laws have been adopted in 28 States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. These laws provide a system for caring for the aged needy residents in the respective jurisdictions. In 23 jurisdictions the law is mandatory, while in 7 jurisdictions it is of the optional type. Mandatory legislation has been enacted in West Virginia and Wisconsin to become effective in 1935. The status of public old-age pension legislation in the United States as of June 1, 1934, together with a tabular analysis of the provisions of the laws in the 28 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, are included in an article on page 1339.

Intercity motor-bus drivers (regular) earned 58.4 cents per hour and $29.82 per week in July 1933, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages, hours, and working conditions in the motor-bus and motor-truck transportation industries prior to the

adoption of the N.R.A. codes. Regular drivers of intercity motor-trucks earned 47.2 cents per hour and $24.68 per week. The working hours of the motor-bus drivers averaged 51.1 a week and of the truck drivers, 52.3. The study covered 223 bus firms with 9,417 employees and 312 truck firms having 7,129 employees. Page 1415.

Average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of food and kindred products in Ohio reached the peak in 1928 with an average for the year of $1,395.—In 1932, the average ($1,093) was lower than in any other year since 1919. Total wage and salary payments, however, reached the highest point in 1929, while the average number of employees was greatest in 1930. From 1929 to 1932, there was a reduction of 13.9 percent in average number of persons employed, of 32 percent in total wage and salary payments, and of 21.1 percent in average wage and salary payments. These and other data, compiled from annual reports made to the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations from 1916 to 1932, are given in an article beginning on page 1441.

Compensation awards for occupational diseases are now allowed by one method or another in 12 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and to employees covered by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Act. In 5 of these 18 jurisdictions specific occupational diseases which are compensable are listed. In certain other jurisdictions the law provides for general coverage of occupational diseases. The legal basis for compensating occupational diseases, as found in the various workmen's compensation laws, is shown in an article beginning on page 1348.

Railroad employees won a gradual restoration of the 10 percent deduction in their wages by an agreement entered into on April 26, 1934, between the Railway Labor Executives' Association and the Conference Committee of Managers, representing about 200 class I railroads. This agreement provided for the restoration on July 1, 1934, of 2½ percent of the 10 percent deduction which had been in effect since February 1, 1932; an additional 2½ percent on January 1, 1935; and the remaining 5 percent on April 1, 1935. Page 1390.

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Labor and the Tennessee Valley Experiment [1]

A SOCIAL experiment which touches the lives of wage earners at many points and which may have far-reaching results for the Nation as a whole is being carried on in the Tennessee Valley. This experiment was authorized by Congress by an act passed May 18, 1933. Under the terms of this act a corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.), was set up, with extremely wide powers of government but "possessed of the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise." Among the functions which it is empowered to perform are "the generation and sale of power, the building of dams, power plants and transmission lines, the development of fertilizers, and, under the immediate direction of the President, a program of social and economic planning with the aim of promoting the social and economic welfare of the region and of the Nation. This more general program includes soil erosion, forestry, the balancing of agriculture and industry, the better and fuller use of mineral resources, and such problems as the vocational adjustment of unemployed men and women to new or more productive fields of work."

The specific purposes for which the T.V.A. was created are the following:

(1) Land classification, improvement of agriculture, and proper utilization of marginal lands.

(2) Coordination of agriculture and industry along practical lines.

(3) Development of domestic industries to supplement agriculture in providing local employment. An effort to achieve a balance between mass-production industry based on raw materials and cheap power, small "quality" industries based on the large supply of intelligent labor, and industries for home consumption.

(4) Utilization of Muscle Shoals as a yardstick in determining the relative costs of public and private power operation; distribution of its power to the greatest number of people at the least possible cost, and conservation of its national defense assets.

(5) Studies leading to the production of more and better fertilizer and fertilizer materials for the United States.

(6) Opening the Tennessee River to an economic maximum of navigation.

(7) Maximum flood control.

[1] The data on which this article is based were supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(8) Promotion of reforestation and methods of retarding soil erosion.

(9) Conservation and utilization of the basin's mineral and other natural resources.

Characteristics of the Tennessee Valley

THE area of activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority embraces the whole Tennessee Valley—a region some 600 miles in length, comprising over 40,000 square miles in the seven States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. More than 2,000,000 people live within this area. (See pl. 1 opposite p. 1282.)

It is a region with great natural resources. Besides its potential waterpower of 3,000,000 horsepower, it is rich in coal, phosphates, and many other minerals. It enjoys an equable climate and is extremely diversified, with abundant and varied plant life, rich bottom lands, and high mountains. Other advantages are that it is in the center of the new southern industrial development, near the center of population, and within a short haul of many great cities. The population is of old American stock, vigorous and independent, with a distinctive culture and pattern of life.

It is today distinctly an agricultural district. There are some 173,000 farms, covering about 12,000,000 acres, and nearly half of the population is engaged in farming. The towns and cities depend almost entirely on the surrounding farming country.

There are, however, a number of industries which have developed. Thus, the manufacture of textiles, especially that of rayon and hosiery, has become increasingly important. Manufacture of acetate yarns, blankets, wool suitings, silk fabrics, cotton goods, etc., yarn mercerizing and dyeing, and bleaching and finishing are also engaged in.

This area falls naturally into several subdivisions: (1) The mountains of the headwaters, especially of the eastern tributaries in Virginia and North Carolina; (2) the valley of East Tennessee, where, with cheap electricity, there is the possibility of great industrial expansion; (3) the narrow gorge through the Cumberland Plateau, with its coal and iron resources; and (4) at the extreme southern end, the great Alabama Valley surrounding Muscle Shoals.

The points at which work is being carried on by the Authority are Muscle Shoals, Joe Wheeler Dam, and Norris Dam.

When the T.V.A. was created, the Muscle Shoals properties were turned over to it. These include Wilson Dam, two nitrate plants, and Waco Quarry. Wilson Dam is 259 miles above Paducah, Ky., where the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers meet, and 115 miles from Nashville, Tenn. One of the two nitrate plants was constructed 7 miles below Wilson Dam during the World War as a national defense measure; it is now obsolete. The other, located about 1 mile below

the dam, is the largest plant in the world for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the cyanamid process. These plants the T.V.A. is empowered to use in the production of fertilizer, and experiments are being conducted at a new demonstration plant erected for the purpose.

Wheeler Dam is about 15½ miles above Wilson Dam, on the Tennessee River. Construction work on this dam began in November 1933.

Norris Dam is located some 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, on the Clinch River. Whereas the other two dams are what are called run-of-the-river dams, Norris Dam is primarily for storage and can impound a year's rainfall which can be released to the dams below as needed, more than doubling in this manner the prime power available at Muscle Shoals and the other dams.

These dams will be utilized both in the generation of electric power and in flood control.

Employment and Labor Policies

It is the policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority to give preference to the unemployed who are residents of the seven States, parts of which compose the Tennessee Valley. It is thought that by employing local labor the Authority can keep "floater" workers at home and so help to mitigate the unemployment situation in outside industrial centers which formerly drew many valley residents unable to make a living at home.

The Authority has set up a division to deal with the recruiting of the necessary labor force. This division has its main office at Knoxville, with branch offices at Norris, Norris Dam, and Coal Creek, Tenn., and at Muscle Shoals, Wheeler Dam, and Decatur, Ala. As activities are extended to new areas additional offices are opened. Thus the latest offices to be opened are those at Coal Creek, Tenn., and Decatur, Ala., to handle the workers needed for the clearing of the timber from the areas to be flooded by the waters of the reservoirs above the dams. It was estimated that by May 1, some 1,000 persons would be at work on this job alone.

A statement issued March 14, 1934, placed the total number of persons employed on T.V.A. projects on that date at over 5,500. This figure did not include approximately 1,900 C.W.A. employees working under the supervision of the Tennessee Valley Authority nor the 5,400 men in 25 C.C.C. camps who are engaged in reforestation and soil-erosion projects planned and supervised by the T.V.A. forestry division. An allotment of $3,343,000 from the Civil Works Administration offered 16,500 additional jobs, but after some 9,000 new workers had been hired the C.W.A. program was curtailed. On April 23, 1934, the T.V.A. pay roll alone contained some 8,500 names.

Hiring policies.—The policy followed in the selection of the labor force is described thus by the director of personnel:

In selecting personnel for major positions with the Authority, certain requirements in the way of experience and training have been set up and a person who fits these requirements is sought, regardless of the locality from which he comes. The act setting up the Authority states that all appointments and promotions shall be made on the basis of merit and efficiency. Therefore, the choice cannot be limited to those who have applications on file or to those who are out of work at the time. Specialists in the field are asked to recommend people whom they consider qualified to fill the position. Staff members go out into the field to personally investigate people recommended and seek to locate other candidates.

A definite attempt has been made to obtain a personnel in sympathy with the objectives of the experiment:

In section 2 of the act the following statement occurs: "All members of the board shall be persons who profess a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of this act." A board believing in the feasibility and wisdom of the act could not be expected to accomplish results unless supported by a staff with similar beliefs. It thereby becomes essential that all people holding major positions with the Authority also believe in the feasibility and wisdom of the act. The Authority, therefore, seeks men and women who are not only technically qualified by training and experience for the job at hand, but who are also social minded. In my opinion the Authority has been unusually successful in securing this type of person for the major positions. At least partial proof of this is the fact that there are now employed many men who left other positions to come to the Authority at great financial sacrifice—in a few cases at less than half the salary they had been earning.

The merit system has been used in the selection of the employees.

Section 6 of the act contains the following statement: "In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees * * * no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration * * *."

Early last September it was announced that appointments to nonprofessional positions would be made from those taking an examination to be administered through the facilities of the Civil Service Commission. The examination was for skilled workmen, helpers, and unskilled workers, and was open to all nonprofessional applicants in the Tennessee Valley area. It was given in 138 examination centers. Approximately 50,000 people applied to take the examination and 38,807 actually were examined. The United States Civil Service Commission in Washington conducted the examinations and assembled and scored the papers. Results of some 25,000 of these examinations are now available for use in employing this class of worker.

This is the first time an examination of the type has been used in the selection of laborers. It had previously been used with considerable success in the selection of personnel for the Navy shipyards. The examination consists of a mechanical aptitude test, a test of

ability to follow printed instructions, and a test of ability to follow oral instructions. Part of the examination and examining procedure was especially designed for those men who had not had the advantage of an education—even to the extent of not being able to read or write.

When this examination was first announced, many people, including some of the foremen and others in charge of construction activities were somewhat skeptical as to its value. At the present time, after there has been ample opportunity to check on the quality of the labor group selected, there is almost universal agreement that the method of selection is superior to those usually employed. I do not mean to imply that the examination is the only basis for selection. It has merely given an additional check on applicants. Personal interviews, and other methods ordinarily used are also used in the final selection of all employees.

An incentive for good and conscientious work is provided through a system of promotions.

The aim of the Authority, through its organization for personnel management, is to give men an opportunity to work into the particular position where they can be most effective. All avenues of promotion are wide open within the Authority. A system of transfers, promotions, and demotions has been set up to facilitate changes from one section to another or within sections. As new positions become available, records of present employees are combed to discover whether someone who is already employed is qualified to handle the new job. In a number of cases men who started as common laborers, but who were qualified for better positions, have already been promoted to positions of greater responsibility. One of the superintendents of construction remarked a short time ago that if he needed a man to do any special job, all he had to do was to stick his head out the door and let it be known that such a job needed to be done, and he almost never failed to find someone qualified in that particular line of work. To him, a man who has been in the construction game for years, this was a new experience. Yet it is easily understood when it is recognized that those passing the labor examinations include men with a great variety of types of educational background, from those with little or no schooling to those with engineering and other degrees from universities.

Wages and hours of labor.—It is provided that the prevailing wage shall be paid and that in determining this wage, "due regard shall be given to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees."

On this basis the following scale of wages was set for employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority engaged at hourly rates on work in connection with Norris and Wheeler Dams:

	Rate per hour
Skilled labor	$1.00
Unskilled labor	.45
Handy men and helpers	.55–.75

The work of the Tennessee Valley Authority is partly in the central area and partly in the southern area. The above rates are somewhat

lower than those set by the Public Works Administration for the central area (including Tennessee) and somewhat higher than those for the southern area (including Alabama). The advantages afforded the workmen at Norris Dam, however, in the way of dormitories, homes, transportation, recreation, and training will be considerably greater than those provided at Wheeler Dam. Since men will be moved back and forth between the two dams, as needed, it seemed wiser to have the same wage rate for both places.

The force is divided into four shifts of 5½ hours each per day, 6 days a week, or a total of 33 hours per week, the idea being to furnish employment to as large a force as possible.

Accidents.—Employees injured in the course of the work are entitled to the benefits of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916.

Labor relations.—An office of labor relations has been established, which has charge of all matters relating to labor conditions, wage rates, violation of labor codes, and the relationship between the Authority and organized and unorganized labor groups. The head of this office mediates informally in disputes, but any serious labor difficulty occurring on any T.V.A. project is to be referred to the Secretary of Labor, whose decision is final.

It is stated that one of the objectives of the Tennessee Valley Association in the field of labor relations is a fair deal for the Negroes. At Muscle Shoals the population is 20 percent Negro. Therefore Negroes, in both the skilled and unskilled classes, will be employed up to 20 percent of the total force. They will work the same hours and receive the same rates of pay as the white men for the same classes of work.

Medical and health program.—All employees on construction projects are required to pass a physical and medical examination, besides being vaccinated for smallpox and given typhoid inoculations.

All injuries receive immediate and adequate attention at well-equipped first-aid stations, and sanitary conditions surrounding the workmen on the job are watched carefully.

In addition, a public health program for the entire valley is being carried on with the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service and local and State health departments. A considerable amount of rural sanitation and malaria-control work has already been accomplished, with C.W.A. funds.

Housing and Community Life

MUSCLE SHOALS, Wheeler Dam, and Norris Dam present three different aspects as regards housing. The workmen at Muscle Shoals are drawn from the labor supply of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Sheffield, Ala. These men live in town and return to their homes there each night. No housing problem is therefore involved.

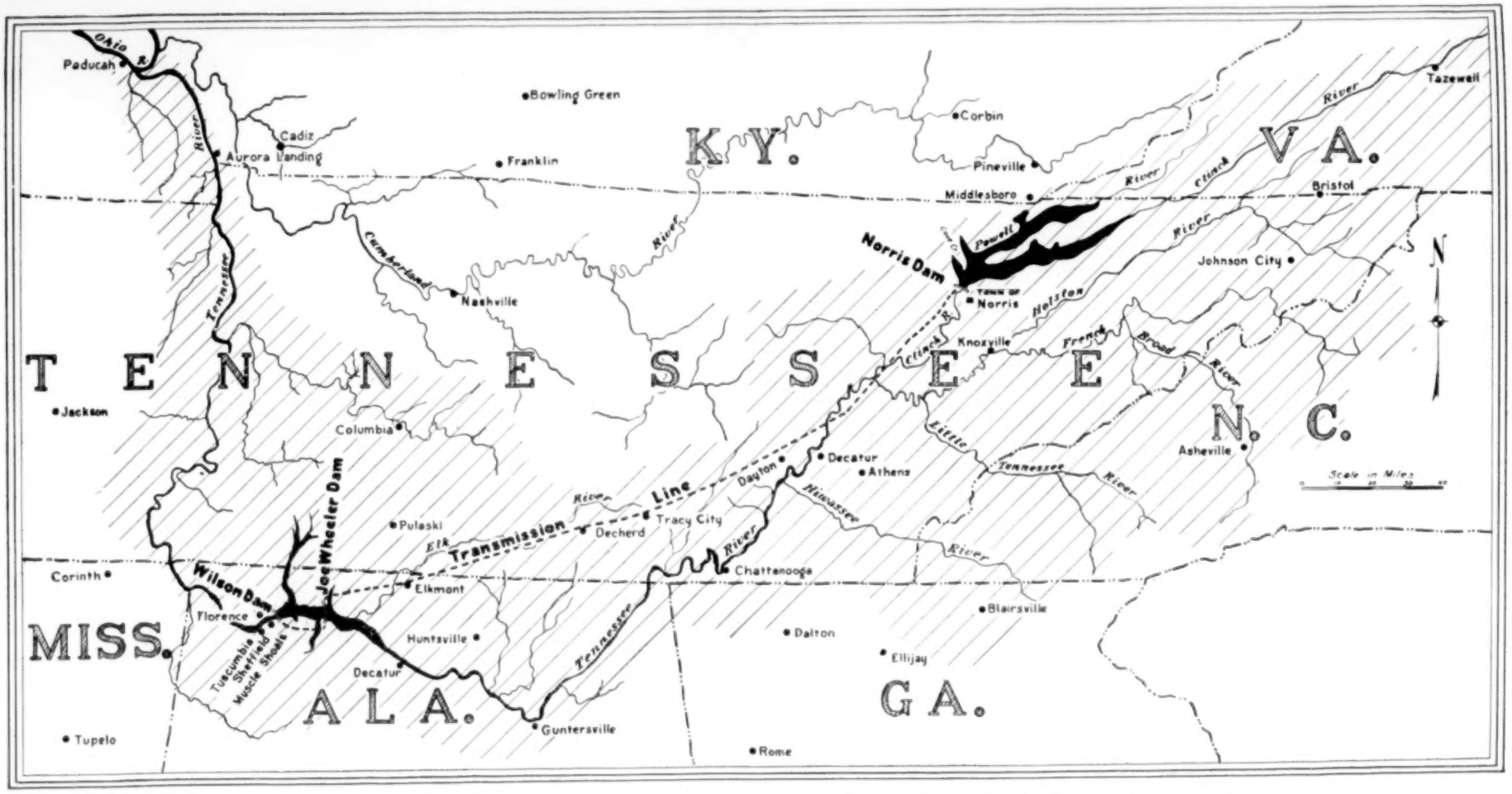
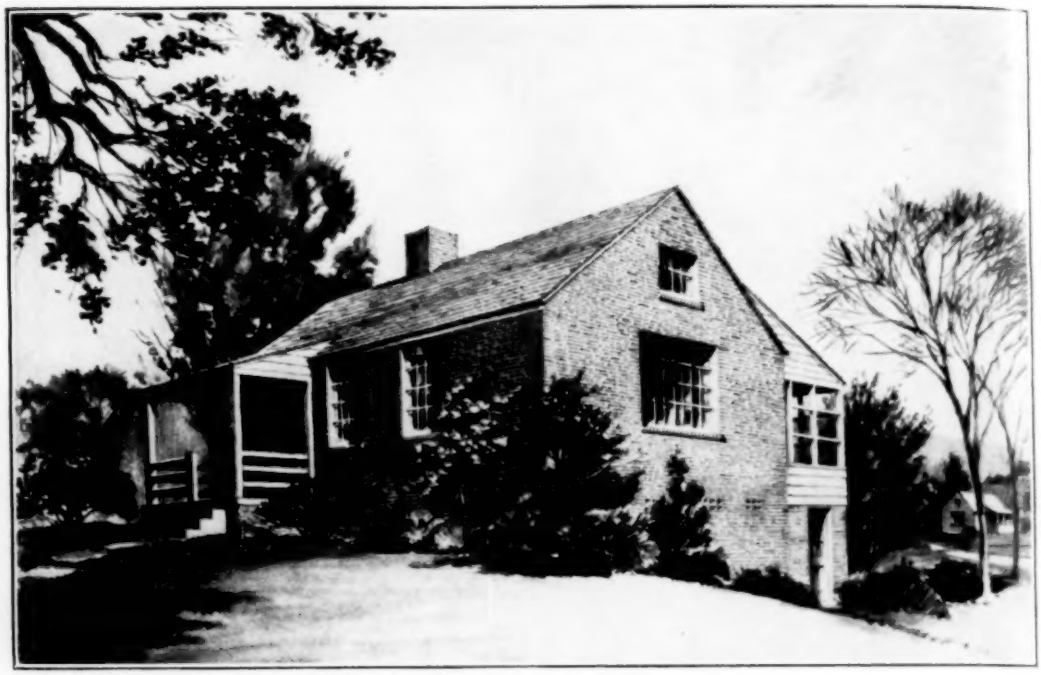


PLATE 1.—MAP OF REGION IN WHICH THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY IS OPERATING.



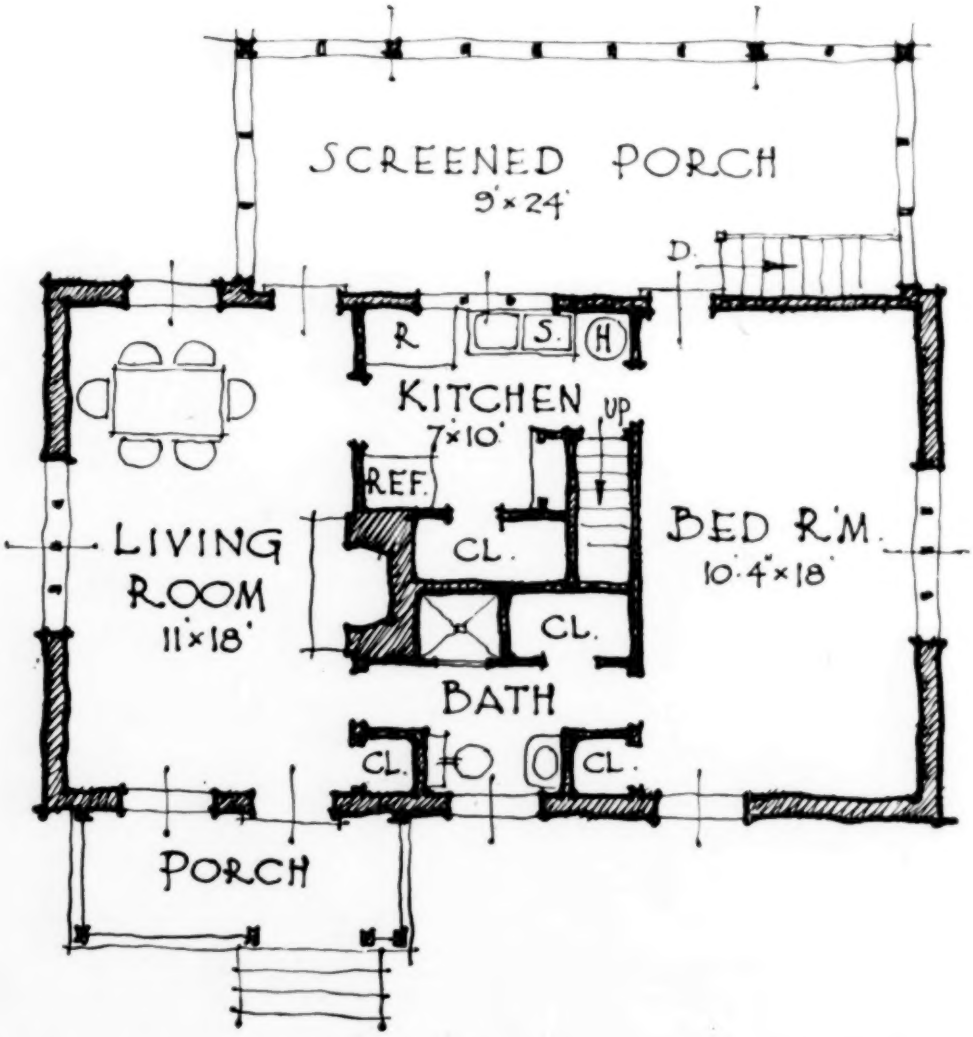


PLATE 2.—EXTERIOR VIEW AND FLOOR PLAN OF A 3-ROOM HOUSE AT NORRIS, TENN.

At Wheeler Dam, the same is true for the majority of the workmen, but a construction camp is provided for approximately 1,000 men.

The Planned Community of Norris, Tenn.

At Norris Dam, housing must be provided for the labor force. In addition to the construction camp, there is in process of building a permanent community—the town of Norris, Tenn. This town is being built primarily to house the 2,000 or more men who will be employed for the next few years in the construction of the dam. The town will cover approximately 2,500 acres on a high, rugged plateau some 4 miles from the site of the dam. It is expected that when completed the community will consist of some 500 single-family houses.

Each house will have a lot averaging about a third of an acre, with a frontage of about 75 feet and a depth of some 200 feet. It is explained that this narrow frontage will tend to reduce the cost of roadways, sewer and water mains, street lighting, etc., per homestead. The depth of the lot will, however, provide space for vegetable and flower garden and lawn.

The residences will be grouped in a center area, about which will be a belt of additional garden land available free in plots of about 4 acres each to those householders who wish to raise a larger proportion of their food. Beyond that there will be community forest or woodland.

Some 250 houses are now in process of construction and will soon be ready for occupancy. The labor force is now being housed in dormitories which are permanent buildings to be used later for community purposes.

Each house includes bath, screened porches, laundry, attic space, electric range, water heater, and electric-heating equipment, garage, and storage space. The kitchen gleams with chromium, which is new to the highland housewife. There is a fireplace, and a large porch which she may use as a dining room in the summer. The accompanying illustrations, showing three of the many types of houses being built at Norris, give some idea of the quarters being provided for the families of the working force.

Plate 2 is a 3-room house, with 12,900 cubic feet of space (including the porches). Its setting is a steep slope commanding distant views over the roofs of the houses below. Much of the attractiveness of this house is due to the warm tones of the brickwork contrasted with the white woodwork of the porches. The slope of the ground makes space under the rear porch, available for use as a laundry and storage room. As the houses of Norris are electrically heated, no space is taken up by a heating plant.

Plate 3 is a 4-room house, fitting naturally into its hillside setting. The stonework of the entrance terrace and the irregular texture of the

heavy, hand-riven shingles add to its attractiveness, as do also the irregularly laid, deep-toned bricks. This is one of the few 2-story styles being built, most of the houses being single-story dwellings.

Plate 4 shows a 5-room structure, with the possibility of making extra rooms in the attic if desired. Its dimensions are 43 feet 8 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; it contains 19,750 cubic feet of space. It is an adaptation of a local style of architecture, using brick, rough timber, and stained boards, and thick, hand-split shingles. The arrangement of the rooms makes for an unusual amount of light and air.

The labor and materials for the cheapest 3-room house will, it is calculated, cost about $2,100. As the town is being built by the United States Government and will, when finished, be the property of the Government, no houses will be sold. All will be occupied on a rental basis.

Rents will depend on the size of the house, but in general will range from $14 per month for a 3-room house to $45 for the largest-size house, one of seven rooms. Quarters will be allocated on the basis of individual requirements, priority being given to employees whose work requires residence in the town.

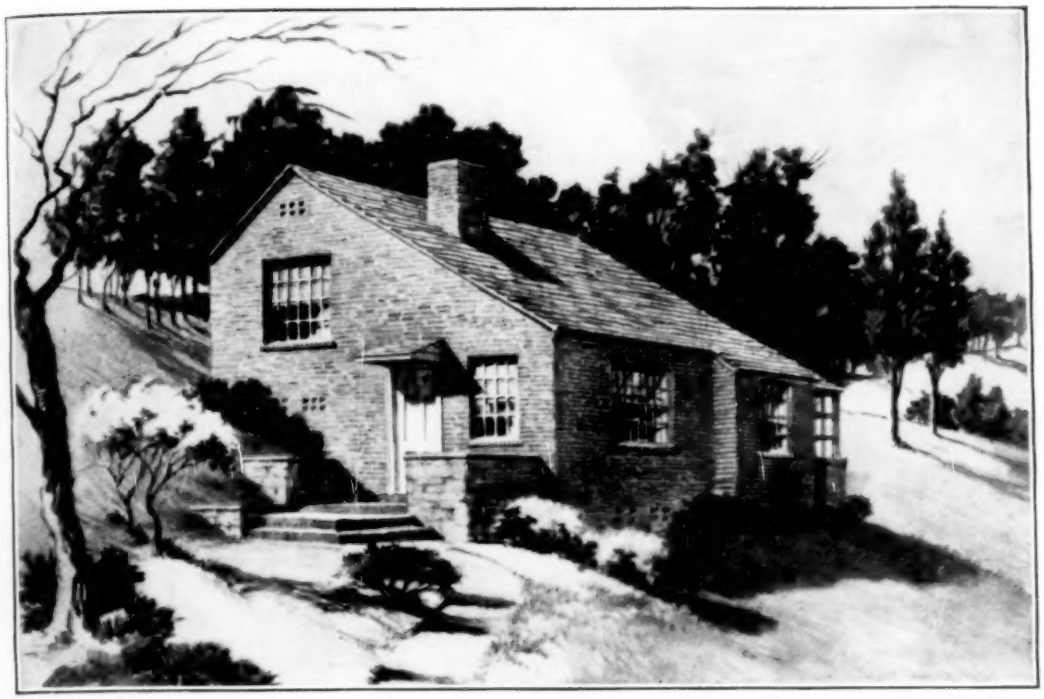
The whole will be a planned community, molded into the natural contours of the land on which it is built. Dead-end streets will be used wherever possible, to prevent through traffic. In the general landscaping, native shrubs and trees will be used. As to the houses, also, types common to the region, which have been developed to meet its particular conditions, are being employed.

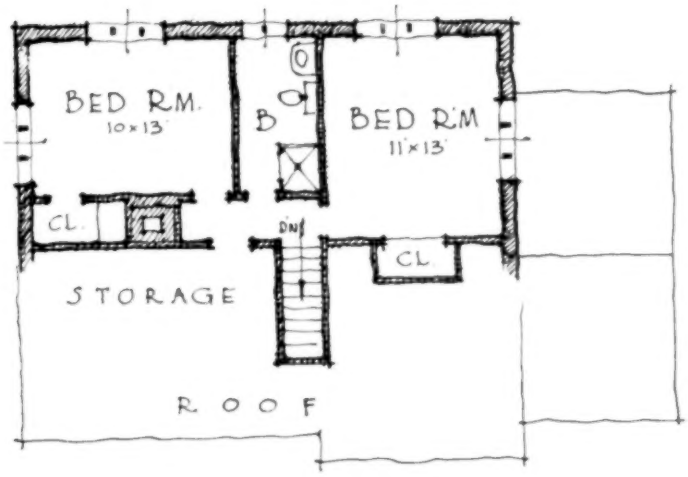
Adjacent to a 14-acre public recreation ground will be a community center, as the planning of proper social, religious, and community life for the town is also part of the program. A recreation hall will serve the construction camp and town as a community center. This hall will include a library, games, and a combined gymnasium and meeting room. Talking pictures, for both educational and recreational purposes, will be given in this room, which will also be used for lectures and entertainments. A single (cooperative) store is to serve the needs of the town in groceries, drugs, dry goods, hardware, etc. Away from the traffic, but so located that a section of the park can be used as a playground, will be the public school. A hospital will be built on a low ridge apart from the center of town but easily accessible. A modern cafeteria is already in operation, serving about 2,000 meals four times daily.

The town, being on Government property, will be governed and policed by the Federal Government.

Supplemental Employment and Training Therefor

OPPORTUNITIES for vocational training are being provided at Norris, keeping in mind the interest and capacity of the individual





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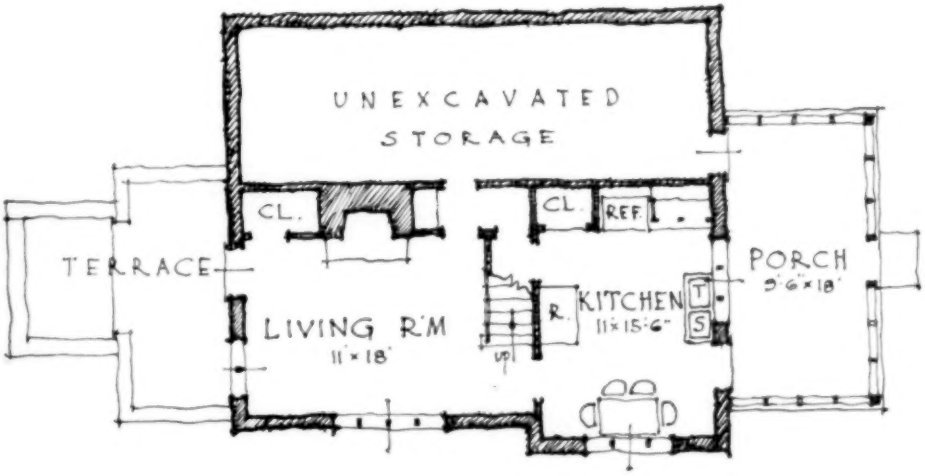

FIRST FLOOR

PLATE 3.—EXTERIOR VIEW AND FLOOR PLAN OF A 4-ROOM HILLSIDE HOUSE AT NORRIS, TENN.

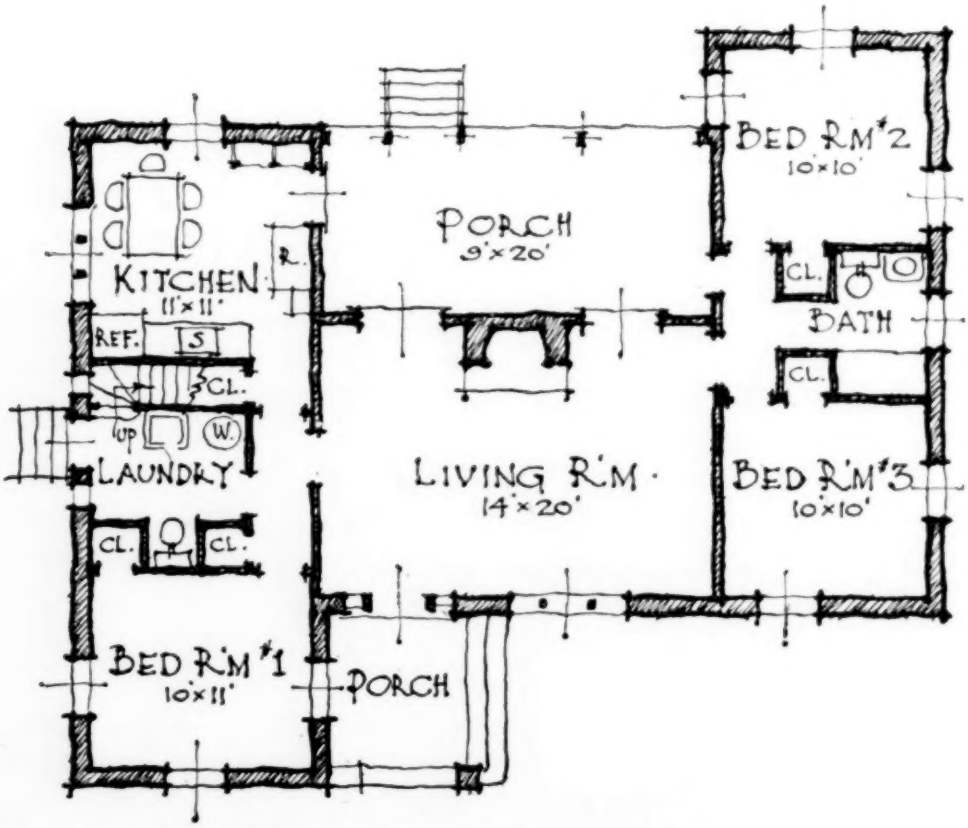

PLATE 4.—EXTERIOR VIEW AND FLOOR PLAN OF A 5-ROOM HOUSE AT NORRIS, TENN.

and the vocational opportunities and needs which seem to have significance in the social order. Those who participate in the training will do so voluntarily.

The program will be coordinated with the plans of the T.V.A. to encourage a better utilization of the resources of the valley and to eliminate many of the wastes now apparent. Thus, in the upland regions of the valley, poor farming practice and lack of adequate forestry is causing much of the soil to be washed away. "Millions of acres are covered with gullies and are lost to agriculture, and other vast tracts of land are fast losing their fertility. Unless better farming methods are practiced, and care is taken to reforest hillsides and to use other methods of soil-erosion control, the country will soon become barren and useless."

Several projects are being developed which will be demonstrations of good practice along these lines. Thus, a small dairy farm is to be operated at Norris where grasses and hay crops will be substituted for the corn crops which have been a factor in the deterioration of the soil. This dairy, together with a small pasteurizing plant and creamery, will form a service industry for the whole community and serve as an illustration of provision by a small industry of higher standards of living and of effective utilization of products locally available.

Most of the vocational training will be associated with actual going enterprises of this sort. Men who desire training in dairying, for instance, may arrange a schedule of training to coincide with their free periods at the dam.

At the edge of town, near the dairy farm, is a poultry plant, which furnishes part of the supplies for the cafeteria and is a much-needed market for the surrounding area. The main purpose is not to run a business but to demonstrate a special kind of business operation and to provide practical study of poultry production and marketing practice. Ultimate aims are the raising of the standards of egg production and consumption and the furnishing of an example of a rural occupation which can be set up economically in a region where large-scale farming is limited.

A farm garden of about 50 acres will be another center of training, and 2 small tree nurseries to be used in studying methods of raising crop-bearing trees and shrubs are being started. These trees will be propagated as a source of food supply for both the population and the livestock.

Plans for other agricultural projects are in progress. On the T.V.A. farm enterprises it is hoped to include studies and demonstrations in farm wood lots and forests, in land terracing, in special pasture and cover crops, in farm mechanics, in agricultural accounting and management, in farm buildings, and in rural electrification.

As it is estimated that the Tennessee Valley contains twice as many people in rural areas as are necessary for agriculture there, the development of such local industries will be fostered as will make possible the manufacture of more of their own goods for consumption and to carry on the processing of a larger share of local products.

These domestic industries will be encouraged as a means of finding a proper balance between agriculture and industry, and the income thus obtained will tend to keep the valley people at home and will build up a purchasing power for outside as well as local markets.

Only a small part of the industrial development which is expected to result from the cheaper electric rates will be in the valley itself, however. With the present methods, power can be transmitted long distances, enabling its use in places far remote from the point at which generated.

Shops will be established to provide instruction and practice in a wide variety of useful trades essential to life on the farm and in rural communities. These will include woodworking, automotive trades, general metal and electrical work, etc. These shops will all be housed in one building. Although the training will vary with the individual, it will, in the main, emphasize the broader phases of trade skills rather than the highly specialized forms of trade practice. These shops will be part of the general program of developing appropriate industries to coordinate with the agricultural resources of the valley and will furnish facilities for employees to prepare for work in such industries.

Other normal operations of the construction camp and town will provide training. Thus, the cafeteria, general store, tourist camp, and other small utility shops will be used for training purposes.

For technical employees who wish to continue some study along with their work, but lack the necessary funds for additional college work, the Authority has made provision for a limited amount of technical training which engineering employees may take for a small fee.

For the benefit of the housewives, one dwelling is planned to be a home-demonstration center and will be occupied by a person skilled in home management.

Along with the training in specific occupations and vocational skills, the T.V.A. intends to develop through the contributory services of members of its own staff, a program of general educational benefit to its employees. Already a number of employees and employees' wives have offered their services in this program of adult education, which will include common-school subjects, health, social and economic problems, principles of government, community life, fundamentals of science, literature, and other fields of interest to an adult group.

Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives

In January 1934 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allotted $300,000 to be used for the organization of cooperative associations of various kinds in the Tennessee Valley. The Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., has been incorporated as a subsidiary of the T.V.A. to carry these plans into effect. Among the associations planned are marketing associations of eggs and milk, a cooperative store, and perhaps later some small industries.

Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) have already been formed at several of the projects.

The formation of cooperative societies for the distribution of power purchased from the T.V.A. by the farmers is also to be encouraged.

Electric Home and Farm Authority

The Electric Home and Farm Authority was created by Executive order on December 19, 1933. This new agency, which has a capital of $1,000,000 allocated by the President under the National Industrial Recovery Act, and a credit up to $10,000,000 with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was created for three purposes: (1) To assist in financing the consumer in purchasing standard electric equipment at very low prices; (2) to secure reductions in electric rates by agreement with public utilities so as to make financially feasible the use of this equipment by the average householder and farmer; and (3) to engage in educational and research work with a view to lowering still further the cost of electric equipment and to make it better adapted to the needs of the average home and farm.

A family desiring to obtain electric equipment will, if its credit is acceptable to the Electric Home and Farm Authority, be enabled to contract for it, the Authority paying the dealer therefor. Thereafter a certain proportion of the cost will be added each month to the family electric bill, to repay the money so advanced.

It is hoped that, through the researches of the new agency and through the advantages of the mass production made possible by the opening of this new market for equipment, a special line of low-priced electrical equipment can be developed which will bear the mark of approval of the Authority and bring such equipment within the reach of even the humblest home. Thus, there will be stimulated a greater demand for the products of this industry while at the same time new conveniences and comforts are being provided for American homes.

Operation of Unemployment-Benefit Plans in the United States up to 1934: Part 1

By Anice L. Whitney, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

MEASURES for the payment of compensation to employees in the event of unemployment have, with one exception, in the United States been established through private initiative. The exception is the unemployment insurance law enacted in Wisconsin under date of January 28, 1932, which will become effective July 1, 1934.

Three studies of unemployment-benefit systems have been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the first in 1931, the second in the latter part of 1932, and the last in 1934. The completion of this survey offers a favorable opportunity for a brief review of the history of unemployment benefit plans in the United States.

General Review of Unemployment-Benefit Plans

According to the Bureau's information, 26 joint agreements have been concluded between employers and members of the trade unions which provided for the payment of unemployment benefits or guaranteed a certain minimum of employment. Of these plans only five are now in existence.

Twenty-three company plans have been established, of which some plans cover more than one company or plant. Of these 23 company plans, 16 are now in operation. Two new company plans have been announced since 1932, one by the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company of Chicago, which was put in operation in March 1934, and one made effective in April 1934 by a company which asked to have its name withheld. The company is hereinafter designated as Company A.

A total of 48 trade-union plans were listed in the 1931 study. Of these, 3 were maintained by international unions and 45 by local unions. Forty-one trade-union plans are known to be in operation at the present time, although many of them have been continued only with the greatest difficulty. Three plans were started after the first study was made and a total of 10 have been given up while 3 former joint agreements have been added to the local plans. Two local plans, formerly listed, have not been heard from, and one trade union did not wish a statement of its operations included.

In the 1931 study it was estimated that 65,000 workers were covered by the joint agreements, approximately 50,000 by the company plans, and about 45,000 by the trade-union plans, or a total of about 160,000 persons. The Bureau has no satisfactory information as to the coverage at the present time but it is probable that it is considerably smaller than in 1931.

Table 1 lists all the company plans and joint agreements of which the Bureau has knowledge, showing the date of establishment and, in cases in which the plan has been given up, the date of discontinuance.

TABLE 1.—UNEMPLOYMENT-BENEFIT PLANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Name and address of firm and type of plan	Date of establishment of plan	Plan in force May 1934	Date of discontinuance
Company plans			
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass.:			
Unemployment-benefit fund	1916		1932
Employment guaranty	1931		1932
Columbia Conserve Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: Employment guaranty	1917	Yes	
Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N.Y.: Unemployment-benefit fund.	1919	Yes	
Rockland Finishing Co., Garnerville, N.Y.: Unemployment-benefit fund.	1920		1923
United Diamond Works, Inc., Newark, N.J.: Unemployment-benefit plans.	1921		1931
Crocker-McElwain Co. and Chemical Paper Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass.: Employment guaranty.	1920	Yes	
John A. Manning Paper Co., Troy, N.Y.: Unemployment-benefit plan.	1922	Yes	
Behr-Manning Corporation, Watervliet, N.Y.: Unemployment-benefit plan.	1922	Yes	
S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.: Unemployment-benefit plan	1922	Yes	
Leeds & Northrup, Philadelphia, Pa.: Unemployment-benefit fund	1923		1932
Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Employment guaranty	1923	Yes	
American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.: Unemployment-benefit plan.	1924		1926
Brown & Bailey Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: Unemployment-benefit fund.	1927		1932
Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.: Unemployment-benefit plan.	1929		1929
Samarkand Co., San Francisco, Calif.: Employment guaranty	1929	Yes	
General Electric Co.:			
Unemployment-benefit fund (electrical apparatus manufacturing, 12 plants).	1930	Yes	
Employment guaranty (lamp works, 12 plants)	1931	Yes	
Fond du Lac, Wis., 3 companies: Unemployment-benefit fund	1930	Yes	
Rochester, N.Y., 8 companies	1931	Yes	
Hill Bros. Co., Hudson, Mass.:			
Seasonal unemployment	1931	Yes	
Unemployment and retirement fund	1934	Yes	
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.: Unemployment-benefit fund	1931	Yes	
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.: Unemployment-benefit fund.	1932	Yes	
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Chicago, Ill.: Employment assurance plan	1934	Yes	
Company A: Guaranteed employment	1934	Yes	
Joint agreement plans			
United Wall Paper Crafts of North America (guaranteed employment).	1894		(1)
Men's clothing industry:			
Chicago, Ill	1923	Yes	
New York, N.Y	1928	Yes	
Rochester, N.Y	1928	Yes	
Women's garment industry, Cleveland, Ohio	1921		1932
Lace industry:			
Kingston, N.Y	1923		1932
Scranton, Pa	1923	Yes	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Branch No. 2	1924		1931
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
John Bromley & Sons, Inc., and Local No. 1	1924		1929
John Bromley & Sons, Inc., and Local No. 18	1926		1929
Cloth hat and cap industry:			
New York Joint Council	1924		1932
Local No. 6, Philadelphia, Pa	1924	Yes	
Local No. 5, Chicago, Ill	1924		(2)
Local No. 7, Boston, Mass	1925		(2)
Local No. 8, Baltimore, Md	1925		(2)
Local No. 10, St. Paul, Minn	1923		(2)
Local No. 16, Milwaukee, Wis	1925		(2)
Local No. 22, Scranton, Pa	1925		(2)
Straw-hat industry, New York, N.Y.: [3]			
Local No. 45	1924		1932
Local No. 3	1925		1932
Cleaning and dyeing industry:			
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17742	1925		1929
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 17920	1927		1929
Seaboard Air Line R.R. and maintenance-of-equipment employees (guaranteed employment).	1928		(4)
Full-fashioned hosiery industry	1930		1931
Leather Goods Manufacturers and International Pocketbook Workers' Union.	1931		1933
Upholstery Weavers and Workers' Union No. 25, Philadelphia, Pa.	1931		(5)

[1] Date unknown—probably 1930.
[2] Date unknown—between 1927 and 1930.
[3] These 2 locals were merged in 1931.
[4] Date unknown.
[5] On account of great amount of unemployment never made effective.

During the past 2 years benefits have quite generally been reduced or plans modified in such a way as to conserve the funds, and in many instances the funds have been maintained only with the greatest difficulty. One company plan, that of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., has been suspended. No disbursements from the fund were made after June 1, 1932, although there was a balance in the fund of approximately $15,000. The employees' committee considered resuming payments from the unemployment fund in October 1932 but decided at that time to suspend payments indefinitely. Although there has been a certain amount of unemployment in the company since that time the committee has not regarded it as sufficient to warrant resuming operation of the fund. At the present time, therefore, there are 16 plans in operation, and of this number 8 have been started since 1929.

Six of the joint agreements for the payment of unemployment benefits have been discontinued. These include the agreement between the employers and the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Cleveland, Ohio, which was not in active operation in 1933 and was not expected to be included in the 1934 general agreement; the agreement between the International Pocketbook Workers' Union and the Industrial Council of Leather Goods Manufacturers under which benefits were paid until November 1933 when the fund was practically exhausted; the agreement covering members of the Upholstery Weavers and Workers' Union No. 25 of Philadelphia, Pa., which was never put into operation, owing to the depressed condition of the industry; the agreement between employers and the members of the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, New York City, under which no payments were made for 2 years and which was not included in the 1934 agreement; the agreement in the straw-hat industry between employers and Local No. 3, New York City; and the agreement between the United States Lace Curtain Mills and the Amalgamated Lace Operators of America, Branch No. 8, which was suspended in October 1932 with the hope of renewing it at some future time. The joint agreements between the Bromley Co. and the lace curtain weavers and the Levers machine operators are in reality now being continued as local trade-union plans. The company has never definitely abrogated the agreements and has made loans to the two locals, but since no regular contributions have been made by the company since 1929 and there have been no new agreements, the plans can hardly still be classified as joint agreements.

Three trade-union plans have been discontinued since 1932, while in several cases benefits have been suspended for either short or long periods because of the exhaustion of funds. In many cases work has been shared and frequently extra assessments have been necessary in order to pay benefits, even though in a great many cases the

amount of the benefits has been much reduced. In general every effort has been made by these funds to maintain the benefit plans and give the greatest amount of assistance to members, and the fact that the funds have been of real help is shown by the general determination to continue them even in the face of such heavy odds.

In attempting to judge of the success or failure of a particular plan it is of utmost importance to note in what degree that plan is designed to meet the problem of unemployment relief. A plan with very limited benefit features may operate quite successfully from the administration and financial standpoints but because of its illiberality have very little bearing on the real problem of helping the displaced worker. A plan with a very long period of service as an eligibility requirement would be of this type, as employees not eligible to the benefit might be freely added and discharged, at no expense at all to the insurance or relief fund.

When these plans are looked at from the narrower viewpoint, most of the plans in force have been successful in that they have carried on even in a time of depression without serious departure from their defined principles. Looked at from the broader viewpoint—the success attained in meeting unemployment as a broad social problem—conclusions can be less definitely drawn, and an effort at an appraisal must consider separately the several types of plan.

When the several plans and types of plans are examined in this light, the following comments regarding their accomplishments, possibilities, and limitations as summarized in a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1931, would seem still warranted.

Trade-union plans.—Efforts of trade unions to establish unemployment-insurance systems on a national union basis have been few and not sufficiently successful to suggest any notable expansion in the future. The local union plans, on the other hand, have been fairly numerous.

The chief handicaps to local union unemployment-benefit plans are two. The first is the matter of expense. As the whole cost is borne by the members of the local, the resulting assessments may be very heavy. This is the principal reason why the existing union plans are chiefly among those trades—notably the printers—in which regularity of employment is relatively good.

The second handicap under which the union plans labor is that the union (unlike the employer) has little or no control over the stabilizing of production and thus of employment, and experience seems to indicate that this is a factor of vital importance to the ultimate success of any comprehensive unemployment benefit plan.

Finally, it may be noted that whatever success the trade unions may have with unemployment-benefit plans, the fact that such a large part of the working population in the United States is unor-

ganized makes it impracticable for this one form of unemployment relief to cover industry in any comp.ehensive way.

Joint agreement plans.—Joint agreement plans have certain very favorable characteristics as joint agreement contracts and thus have a reasonable assurance of existence at least for a stated period; their coverage (with few exceptions) is complete, i.e., all members of the contracting group are included in the plan; the fact of agreement itself presupposes a considerable degree of cooperation between employees and employer, which should normally encourage and permit efforts toward stability of production.

As a matter of theory, indeed, there seems no reason why the principle of joint agreement unemployment insurance could not be extended quite widely in trades or plants where organized labor is dealt with. In practice, however, most of the more important experiments in this line, particularly those involving the larger coverages, have been in the clothing industries, and have been directed primarily to the problem of seasonal unemployment, which is a normal feature of these trades. Outside the clothing trades the joint agreement plan has made very little progress.

Company plans.—Company unemployment-benefit plans have been limited thus far to manufacturing industries and even in this field have been too few in number and their combined coverage too small to have met in any broad way the problem of unemployment. In spite of their limited scope, however, experience under the various company plans shows two very important results. In the first place, it has been shown that such plans, organized on a fairly liberal scale as regards benefits, can be carried on, at least by many types of plants and industries, and even in times of considerable business fluctuations, without serious difficulty and without prohibitive expense. In the second place, this experience has thrown much light on the importance and practicability of stabilized production and employment as an essential part of a successful unemployment-benefit plan. Even in seasonal industries, firms which have devoted serious consideration to the question of regular employment have found that much can be done to eliminate the uncertainties and irregularities of plant operation.

Detailed information regarding the operation of the company and joint agreement plans follows. The trade-union plans will be covered in the July 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Company Plans

Columbia Conserve Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE employment-guaranty and profit-sharing plan of this company was started in April 1917 and at the same time a works council was organized. The employees of the company were on the profit-sharing basis until 1925 at which time a contract was drawn up looking toward

ultimate ownership of the business by the employees. The contract provided that the balance of the profits after certain payments were made, including a limited dividend on the capital stock, should be used to buy the common stock of the company, and that this stock was to belong to the employees. By June 1930 the employees had obtained more than 51.3 percent of the stock and at that time the workers, through the works council, assumed control of the business. It was expected that the remainder of the common stock would be purchased by the employees to be held collectively by them, but the business has been so severely hit by the depression, together with internal troubles which developed in connection with its operation, that by December 1933 the workers owned collectively only 63 percent of the common stock instead of the entire amount.

The regular employees of the company have been on a salary basis and under normal conditions all office and factory workers were guaranteed full salary for 52 weeks, including vacations; while wage earners, who consist of workers hired at the peak of the canning season and others who for some reason have not qualified for the salaried group, were guaranteed employment for 50 hours a week at a fixed hourly rate during the period of their employment.

The company had been little affected by the depression until the spring of 1931, but at that time the firm began to experience economic difficulties as a result of decreased sales. As a consequence the worker-owners of the company voted to leave 50 percent of their salaries in the company until the financial situation became easier, and in June 1931 began the plan of paying half the salary to each employee and crediting the other half on the books for an indefinite period. In October 1931 the policy was changed to provide for the establishment of a sinking fund of 20 percent of salaries to be used as a reserve against an operating loss at the end of the year. Prior to this change salaries had been increased from 50 to 60 to 70 percent and later to 80 percent of the normal amount. After the first of January 1932, however, it became apparent that because of the continued decrease in sales this sinking fund would have to be used to offset the operating loss. It was proposed, therefore, that instead of continuing to set up this fund, amounting then to about $25,000, as a sinking fund, it should be charged off the books, and salaries should be reduced by 20 percent for an indefinite period. Shortly after this decision was taken it was decided to pay deferred salaries in preferred stock. During the next few months a small part of these deferred salaries were paid in this manner, but on July 1, 1932, the council decided to cancel the balance, $13,300.74, as there was not sufficient preferred stock in the treasury with which to purchase this balance and also because the financial position at that time had become so strained as to make it inadvisable to add more to the liabilities of the company. Following the reduction of salaries on January 22, 1932, the financial

situation of the company grew steadily worse and the incomes of the workers were decreased another 20 percent, bringing them to 64 percent of the 1930 basis. In addition to these salary cuts it was decided in May 1932 that whenever the cash receipts in any one week were not sufficient to take care of outside obligations for materials and services as well as the pay roll, instead of deferring the salary payments the pay roll should be passed entirely. From the time the first reductions in salary were made, up to June 30, 1933, the average income of the workers was 50.7 percent of the 1930 rate. This gave all married workers a minimum of $16.50 per week and single workers a minimum of $11 per week. From August 1933 to April 1934 the salaries were maintained at 55 percent of the 1930 level and since April at 60 percent of the 1930 level. It has been the policy of the company since 1924 to operate on a 5-day week schedule with the exception of about 2 months during the tomato-packing season.

The average number of salaried workers from April 1 to December 31, 1931, was 140; in July 1932 there were 127 and on January 19, 1934, 91. The decrease in the number of persons on the pay roll is said to have been the result of voluntary withdrawals, made for a variety of reasons, except in the cases of 4 workers who were discharged on account of conduct considered detrimental to the business. With these exceptions, the company states, no one in the regular group has been released throughout the entire period of the depression.

Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

THE Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., established an unemployment-benefit fund in 1919 as part of the profit-sharing and partnership plan which had been initiated the preceding year. The plan provided that at the end of each year a sum should be set aside which should be sufficient to raise the capital sinking fund to an amount equal to 6 percent on the invested capital, after which an amount should be set aside sufficient to raise the sinking fund to be drawn upon by labor in times of unemployment to $85,000. Both of these funds were to be so raised before the division of any profits. The unemployment fund was to bear interest at 6 percent and this interest was to be placed in a fund for the payment of sick benefits—as long as the unemployment fund was in excess of $50,000. Between the years 1920 and 1922 more than $93,000 was paid into the fund, but since that time no deposits have been made as there has been no surplus after deducting the amount for the capital sinking fund. As a result the fund has gradually been reduced until at the end of 1933 the balance in the fund was $14,013.19.

The plan provides for the payment of benefits for time lost on account of lack of work. Prior to July 1, 1933, the benefit amounted to half pay for a minimum of 24 hours per week, when working from

no hours up to 13 hours per week, but in case of employment for more than 13 hours the benefit was half the difference between the time worked and 35 hours. It was provided that when the balance in the fund dropped below $50,000 the first 13 hours of lost time should not be compensated. Effective July 1, 1933, the scale of benefits was revised to provide that when the plant or any department of the plant is closed temporarily on account of business depression or for other reason not within the control of the operatives, each regular operative shall receive half pay for all time lost under 40 hours a week, overtime included, when the fund amounts to $50,000 or more. When the fund amounts to less than $50,000 operatives on the regular pay roll for 12 consecutive months shall receive half pay for all time lost under 24 hours a week with a minimum of 16 hours' pay until the fund is used up. In any week which includes 1 of 6 specified holidays the 40-hour limit will be reduced by the number of hours lost in such holiday but the 24-hour limit will not be affected by holidays. The amount of $50,000 is understood to bear a ratio to the pay roll and it will be in order to increase this amount in case of an appreciable increase in the pay roll. The unemployment benefit is based on the average weekly wage for timeworkers and on the average of the preceding month for pieceworkers.

During 1932 the average number of employees in the plant was 312 and during 1933, 407, while the number of persons covered by the plan were 275 and 300, respectively. The benefits paid in 1932 amounted to $3,188.59 and in 1933 to $518.15.

Crocker-McElwain Co. and Chemical Paper Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass.

An employment-guaranty plan was adopted by the Crocker-McElwain Co. and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Co. in 1920 which, until 1931, guaranteed 52 weeks' employment at full pay to workers having 5 years' service with the company. The plan was amended in February 1931 to cover only 44 weeks of guaranteed employment and up to 80 percent of the earnings instead of full-time earnings. The pay roll of the companies is divided into 13 periods of 4 weeks each and the unemployment benefit is adjusted on the basis of these pay periods. If an eligible employee is completely unemployed during any pay period, except those falling in July and August, he is paid 80 percent of his regular wage rate. Any extra earnings for overtime during any pay period are balanced against short time in the same period. During the seventh and eighth pay periods, which fall in July and August, employees are paid only for the time actually worked. While formerly unemployment payments covered 80 percent of unemployment within the specified pay periods, it became necessary to change the guaranty from 80 percent to 50 percent, effective February 1, 1932. The plan has remained in effect without change

since that time. The company states that there is no question that the plan has been of material value to its contract employees during the depression. Two hundred and ninety-four employees were covered by the plan in the two mills in January 1934.

John A. Manning Paper Co., Inc., Troy, N.Y.

THIS company adopted an unemployment-benefit plan in 1922, which has been associated with a definite stabilization policy. Vacation pay and pay for holidays also supplement the plan for the payment of unemployment benefits in dull times. Prior to the depression the stabilization measures had been so effective that only rarely had the payment of unemployment benefits been necessary. The original plan, which was administered through the Manning Welfare Association, provided for the payment of unemployment benefits up to $9 a week, with the maximum for any calendar year fixed at $72. A joint contributory plan was proposed in April 1931 under which payments of 1 percent of each operating employee's wages matched by the contribution of an equal amount by the company would have been paid into the fund. The plan as drawn up was to guarantee a minimum of 4 days' pay per week to each operating employee for a period determined by the amount the individual had contributed to the fund, plus interest at 4 percent. Conditions were such, however, that further deductions from wages were not warranted and the plan was not submitted to employees for their approval or disapproval; but the company contributed its share by giving the men at least 3 days' work per week but paying them 3½ days' wages, thereby meeting its own obligation of half a day on a minimum of 4 days' wages per week, while the men lost the other half day's pay. The majority of the employees were employed on this basis in May 1934. Under this plan, called the "Unemployment insurance and discharge bonus plan", $1,791 was paid during the first 8 months of 1933 to retired employees on retirement and $624 on account of short weeks. In addition, approximately $2,800 was paid during 1933 by the Manning Welfare Association to a group of employees who had exhausted their company-contributed benefits.

Behr-Manning Corporation, Watervliet, N.Y.

A PLAN for the payment of unemployment benefits has been in operation in this company since 1922. No fund is maintained by the company; but if work cannot be furnished, employees are paid $9 a week for a maximum of 8 weeks in the year. Employees who are laid off have the option of taking the unemployment benefit or a discharge bonus. If the worker chooses to accept the unemployment benefit, he remains on the rolls and is in line for reemployment when workers are again needed. The regular working hours in the plant

were 48 per week but the hours were much reduced during 1932. The plant operates one shift per day. During 1932 and 1933 no employees were laid off, so that no benefit payments were required and in fact employment has increased during the past 2 years. In 1931 the average number of employees was 240, in 1933 the average was 279, and in February 1934 there were 306 employees on the pay roll. The company intends to continue the unemployment-benefit plan without change.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

A PLAN for the payment of unemployment benefits to employees involuntarily out of work was established in 1922 by S. C. Johnson & Son. The plan covered office workers, salesmen, and shop employees having at least 6 months' service with the company and was linked with the mutual-benefit association, membership in the plan being automatic for all members of the association. The plan, financed entirely by the company, provided for the payment of $1 per day for the first 100 days of unemployment and 50 cents per day for the second 100 days for members earning $75 a month or less; $2 and $1, respectively, for members earning $75 to $200; and $4 and $2, respectively, for employees earning $200 or more. The amounts paid out in benefits were very small prior to 1932. In 1929, 30 employees received benefits amounting to $71, the same number receiving a total of $227 in 1930. In 1931 no benefits were paid, but in February 1932, 17 persons received $158, and in July 1932, 336 employees received a total of $3,750. From July 1932 to the middle of December 1933, 100 factory workers were paid $3,122 in unemployment benefits. This was paid to workers whose working time was reduced from 5 to 4 days a week during the period from August 1932 to February 1933. The number of employees in the company has ranged from an average of 364 in 1930 and 342 in the first 7 months of 1932 to 485 in December 1933.

On January 1, 1934, a new unemployment fund established in conformity with the Wisconsin unemployment-insurance law and approved by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission went into effect.

The plan provides that the funds for the payment of unemployment benefits shall be deposited with a designated bank of the city under a trust indenture. The sum of $22,670.92, which was the amount contributed by the management to the Johnson Mutual Benefit Association up to January 1, 1934, was transferred to the new fund; on and after January 1, under the terms of the plan, the company will deposit, at least as often as once a month, contributions based on a percentage of its total Wisconsin pay roll, exclusive of monthly wages or salaries of $300 or more and exclusive of guaranteed fixed salaries of $1,500 or more per year or fraction of a year. The rate of contribution is fixed at 2 percent of the pay roll whenever the fund

amounts to less than $55 reserve per employee, 1 percent whenever the fund amounts to $55 but less than $75 reserve per employee, and contributions cease whenever the fund amounts to a reserve of $75 or more per employee. Eligibility for unemployment benefits is dependent upon at least 2 weeks' employment with the company in the case of workers on an hourly, a weekly, or a piece-rate basis and of 1 month for employees on a monthly salary basis. Daily benefits amount, in case of total unemployment, to one tenth of the average weekly wage, with a maximum of $2 per day; and in case of partial unemployment the benefits amount to the difference between 50 percent of the average weekly wage and the actual earnings, with a maximum of $10 per week. Full benefits, equal to 50 days of total unemployment, are paid to employees having had 6 months' service or longer with the company, and those with less than that length of service may receive benefits at the rate of 1 day for each week of employment within the year preceding the close of the employee's most recent week of employment by the company.

In commenting upon the value of the plan in protecting workers from unemployment and providing continuous and steady work for them, the company says:

> In the past 12 years no employees have been laid off and our number of employees has grown from 300 to 485. Since 1922 the sum of $10,002 has been distributed to employees of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., in unemployment benefits, or at the rate of about $800 a year. This covers the 4 years of an intense economic depression. When production slowed down several times in the past 4 years during critical "dips", employees were not sent home, but were put to unproductive activity such as repainting and repairing factory equipment and buildings, and improving the grounds about the office and factory.

The new plan, it is said, is more generous than the State statutes require and it also covers the out-of-State employees, who total 142, and who are excluded from benefits under the terms of the State law.

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

THE employment-guaranty plan of the Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co. and the Procter & Gamble Co. of Canada, Ltd., covers employees at Ivorydale and St. Bernard, Ohio; Port Ivory, Staten Island, N.Y.; Kansas City, Kans.; St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; Hamilton, Ontario; Long Beach, Calif.; and Chicago Ill., the plan having been extended to include the Long Beach and Chicago factories on October 1, 1933.

The company has shared profits with the employees since 1887; in 1903 the profit-sharing plan was changed to cover only employees who subscribed for stock; and in 1923 an employment-guaranty plan was put in operation which was effective for hourly-paid factory

employees included in the profit-sharing plan. Effective January 1, 1933, the plan for guaranty of regular employment was revised so that under the terms of the amended plan such employees need no longer be participants in the profit-sharing plan, although the qualifying period of service for admission to the plan was extended from 6 months to 1 year.

The plan, as amended, provides that regular employment shall be understood to mean employment for not less than the hour-week established from time to time by the company as the standard hour-week at each of its factories. When an employee first comes under the guaranty, after having had at least 12 consecutive months of employment, the company guarantees to him for any part of the calendar year remaining that he shall not be unemployed in excess of 4 weeks (or its time equivalent) plus time lost by reason of holiday closings, disability due to sickness or injury or voluntary absence, or through fires, floods, strikes or other emergency. Thereafter, for each calendar year, he is guaranteed 48 standard-hour weeks of work less time lost for the causes stated. The right is reserved by the company to transfer any employee to work other than that at which he is regularly employed, and to compensate him in accordance with the rate which prevails for the work to which he has been transferred.

The original plan was based on a 50-hour week and the guaranty covered the full working week. As a matter of protection in the event of an extreme emergency, however, the employees were notified in February 1932, that effective August 23, 1932, the company would reserve the right to limit the hours of work in any department within a given factory to 75 percent of the established week (then 50 hours). In 1932, because of the company's desire to participate in the Nation-wide movement for spreading employment, the employees were notified on October 4 that the company would operate on a 5-day-week basis, or an established week of 45 hours. On January 1, 1933, the weekly hours were still further reduced and a week of 40 hours was established, as it was felt that an 8-hour day was the proper standard in view of the continuing Nation-wide movement to spread work. This change resulted in the employment of a number of additional men in some of the factories. It was not found necessary to make any reduction in working hours in any of the factories in 1932, but in 1933 the right to limit the hours of work in any department in a given factory to 75 percent of the established hours was exercised for brief periods at the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Hamilton factories. However, the company reported at the end of the year that at each of these plants the actual hours for the calendar year averaged by the employees would almost equal, if not exceed, the normal time, that is, 48 weeks of 40 hours, less time for holidays, etc.

The average number of employees in the manufacturing department, including clerical, technical, supervisory, and executive staffs on May 1, 1932, was 5,636, and the number of employees covered by the plan was 3,469. On November 30, 1933, the total enrollment of the manufacturing department was 6,029, and the number of hourly paid employees in the factories covered by the employment guaranty was 4,413, while the actual number of workers whose employment was guaranteed was 3,618.

It is stated by the company that it is a very difficult problem of cost accounting to determine the exact cost of the guaranty of employment. The actual money spent for wage differentials due to temporary transfers to lower-grade jobs and for guaranteed time not actually spent at work, however, was said to have been negligible. Just how much of the extraordinary maintenance, which was undertaken as an employment-stabilization measure, is chargeable against the guaranty of employment is a calculation involving many theoretical assumptions, which is also true of the additional warehousing costs. In regard to the experience of the company under the plan, which has been in force for more than a decade, it is said that the company "is firmly convinced of the desirability of the guaranty of employment, although the difficulty of anticipating all future conditions may make certain limitations necessary." It is the belief of the company that the plan represents sound business practice and affords desirable protection for its employees.

Samarkand Co., San Francisco, Calif.

GUARANTEED employment covering all regular employees of the company was assured under a plan adopted by the Samarkand Co., makers and distributors of ice cream, in 1929. The plan first provided for employment for 52 weeks, including 2 weeks' vacation at full pay, but was later amended to provide 11½ months' employment, including the half month's vacation, each employee being required to take 2 weeks without pay in connection with his or her vacation. The plan is financed out of current income, and is administered in connection with other features of the industrial-relations program of the company. A salary reduction of 10 percent was made in November 1931, and a similar reduction was put in effect in March 1933, followed by a 7½ percent increase April 1, 1934. The average annual earnings of the employees, excluding executives, for the 12 months ending November 1, 1933, were $1,594.80. All employees are on a salary basis, as the firm believes it is important that earnings of employees should be on a yearly basis.

In commenting on their experience during the depression the president of the company said: "We are firm in our belief that, had other employers attempted to do what we have done, and had been com-

parably successful, there would be little unemployment and not much of a depression. Human nature is inclined to take certain things for granted, and it is possible that some members of our organization fail to appreciate to the fullest extent what we have done in protecting them against hazards of life, emphasized during the period of business recession. Plans involving expenditures, such as ours, naturally call for the highest type of organization and efficiency of an outstanding order. That we have been able in a seasonal business to maintain our personnel in continuous employment, at earnings substantially above the average, sustained their purchasing power and enabled them to live and spend normally, is naturally a satisfaction to the management. In the revival of business and in sustaining prosperity, stabilized employment would prove a powerful factor."

General Electric Co.

Two different plans covering employment conditions in its different plants were adopted by the General Electric Co. in 1930. The first—the unemployment-pension plan—was proposed to the 12 plants in which various types of electrical apparatus are manufactured, early in 1930, and later in the year an employment-guaranty plan was proposed for the 12 lamp works of the company, becoming effective January 1, 1931. The unemployment-pension plan provides for payment for total or partial unemployment, for loans to unemployed workers not to exceed $200, and for relief to any employee or former employee of the company who has been retired on old-age or disability pension or disability relief, after investigation by the administrators, and for such period as they may decide. Participation in the plan by employees is voluntary, eligibility being established after 1 year's continuous service with the company. Under normal conditions the plan is financed by deductions from the employee's pay of 1 percent if he is receiving 50 percent or more of his normal earnings, and by the payment of an equal amount by the company. In times of abnormal unemployment, when contributing employees are temporarily laid off or are working part time and payments made from the trust for unemployment amount to 2 percent or more of the average weekly earnings of contributing employees, the plan provides that the administrators will notify the company of this fact and normal collections from contributing employees will cease. Upon such notification the company will announce that an unemployment emergency has arisen and emergency payments will be made to the trust as long as payments from the trust fund amount to 2 percent or more of the average weekly earnings of contributing employees and until the total of the trust is not less than 75 percent of the previously attained maximum. The emergency collections are as follows: All those employed by the company at a particular works, and receiving 50 percent and over of their

average weekly or monthly full-time earnings, will be required to pay approximately 1 percent of such earnings into the fund. This includes all the clerical and supervisory staff, as well as the highest officers of the company connected with the particular works. All the general and district commercial, general manufacturing, engineering, and administrative employees of the company at all offices in the United States not on a particular works pay roll shall contribute their proportion of the 1 percent, determined by the ratio of the number of the contributing employees of the particular works having an emergency to the number of the eligible employees of all works of the company.

The plan adopted August 1, 1930, provided that no payments should be made to an employee until he had made normal contributions for at least 6 months. In the fall of 1930 it became evident that employees would need assistance before these preliminary payments were completed, and a special emergency was therefore declared December 1, 1930. Because it was necessary to put the plan into operation before a substantial fund could be accumulated, the following provisions became effective: All employees of the company (except those in the lamp department), who were earning 50 percent or over of their normal pay were to contribute 1 percent, payments were to be made only after the administrators were convinced the employee was in need of funds, and the maximum weekly payment was fixed at $15 instead of $20. Most of the time the collections at each works from employees plus the company's equal contributions have been adequate for the disbursements authorized by the administrators, but when the local collections have been inadequate, the deficit has been made up by drawing upon the amounts collected from the general administrative and district sales group.

A further modification in the plan was made November 1, 1931. All hourly rated employees then on the pay roll were assured earnings or benefits for the succeeding 6 months equal to half of normal pay (maximum payment guaranteed $390, or 26 weeks at $15). During the first 4 months of this period all employees earning 50 percent or over of their normal pay contributed 2 percent of actual earnings and the company contributed an equal sum. For the last 2 months of the period contributions were 1 percent. Except during the 6 months' guarantee period the board of administrators at each works decided what payments, if any, should be made to employees laid off. In determining payments to be made the boards gave consideration to the employee's length of service and number of dependents.

In 1930 the average number of employees was 78,380, including 8,000 employees in the incandescent lamp plants. During the operation of the emergency plan, from December 1, 1930, to April 28, 1934, payments of $3,633,936 were made under the plan to over 26,000

employees. On October 1, 1933, collections from salaried employees outside the apparatus works, warehouses, and service shops were discontinued.

The other welfare plans of the company affect the economic situation of the employees. Thus, approximately 33,900 employees held bonds of the G. E. Employees Securities Corporation at the beginning of the depression, of a value of $43,471,870. At the end of 1932 approximately 50,500 employees carried life insurance obtained through the company, totaling $149,000,000, $64,000,000 of which was free insurance.

The operation of the plan up to June 1934 has been entirely under the emergency provision which left the payment of benefits entirely to the discretion of the board of administrators. They have considered each case on its merits. No benefits have been paid to some employees and other employees have been paid benefits for a much longer period than that provided in the plan. The amount of weekly benefit, instead of being fixed, has varied with the needs of the individual cases.

During the present emergency, the company states, the unemployment payments have been of material assistance in helping the employees meet the situation. Among the employees who have been aided while laid off or on short time are many who hold the bonds previously described or are buying their own homes with company assistance, and help from the unemployment fund made it possible for many to get along without sacrificing these assets. The company wishes to emphasize the fact that the plan is experimental as yet and that the provisions of the emergency plan will be further modified from time to time as new conditions arise and that some modifications may be made in the unemployment-pension plan before operations under it are resumed.

As a result of a study of the possibilities of stabilization of work and guaranty of employment in the incandescent-lamp department of the company in 1930, a plan guaranteeing 50 weeks' work of not less than 30 hours each to employees having 2 or more years of service was put into effect for the year 1931. For 1932 this was modified to a guaranty of 1,500 hours during the year and for 1933 a guaranty of 1,250 hours. Participation is optional, and employees who choose to accept the guaranty authorize the company to withhold 1 percent of their earnings, which is deposited to their credit. The company guarantees 5 percent interest, and the savings, including interest, belong to the employees, being paid to them upon leaving the employ of the company, to their beneficiaries upon death, or as an increase in the pension upon retirement. The company payments have been relatively small but the employees' savings had accumulated to $87,953 on November 30, 1933.

Joint Company Plan, Fond du Lac, Wis.

A COOPERATIVE plan for guaranteeing employment and paying unemployment benefits was put into effect September 1, 1930, by the Sanitary Refrigerator Co., the Northern Casket Co., and the Demountable Typewriter Co., all of Fond du Lac, Wis. This plan, which was amended in certain particulars September 1, 1931, will remain in effect until July 1, 1934, when a new plan conforming to the requirements of the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law will become effective.

The present plan covers all factory and office employees of the companies between the ages of 21 and 60 who have been continuously employed for 1 year, with the exception of salesmen and those in managerial positions. The plan provides that employees shall receive steady employment but when this cannot be provided they are entitled to participate in the cash unemployment benefits for the period of unemployment, but not to exceed 100 working days in the year. Cash unemployment benefits amount to 65 percent of the average earnings during the year preceding unemployment but are not paid for the first 15 days of unemployment. Employees who are laid off are required to accept any worthwhile wage-earning employment which may be offered them, but the original employing company is not released from providing unemployment benefits until 100 days of such employment have been provided within 1 year from the date of the original lay-off. A separate unemployment fund is maintained and administered by each company, the contributions of the employers amounting to $1 for every $100 paid in wages each month.

The experience of the Northern Casket Co. and the Sanitary Refrigerator Co. during the depression is said to have been unusually satisfactory. During the third year under the plan, ending September 1, 1933, there were 19 lay-offs, quits, or transfers of employees, 12 of whom were covered by the plan, while the total number of employees in the 2 plants was 215 on September 1, as compared with 230 on September 1, 1930. In the Demountable Typewriter Co. employment had declined sharply from 100 on September 1, 1930, to 46 on September 1, 1933. During 1933 there were 28 lay-offs, quits, or transfers of employees, 21 of whom were under the plan. Cash benefits paid under the plan by the three companies during the 3 years amounted to $737.62 of which $575.28 was paid by the Demountable Typewriter Co. The expense of administering the fund during the entire 3 years was $29.66, while the balance in the fund on September 1, 1933 was $9,059.23. Of the experience of the Northern Casket Co. and the Sanitary Refrigerator Co. during the 3 years, the president of the latter company said that while it was true that there were fewer employees on the pay roll on September 1, 1933, than on

September 1, 1930, some of these had left to engage in farming, a few had died, and some were transferred to other industries. However, the majority of the employees have been kept on the job even though it became necessary to reduce the hours of all the workers. Since September 1, 1933, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of employees.

The new plan, which will become effective with the application of the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law July 1, 1934, follows closely the State plan providing for maximum benefits of $10 per week, payable for 10 weeks in any calendar year, with a 2-week waiting period before the payment of benefits.

Rochester (N.Y.) Unemployment-Benefit Plan

In 1931 a group of 14 companies, members of the Industrial Management Council in Rochester, N.Y., united in adopting a plan, known as the "Rochester Unemployment Benefit Plan", which was intended to assist in meeting the difficulties which might be attendant on future periods of business recession. It was not the intention to attempt to meet the then existing needs, since no reserves had been accumulated and for this reason it was provided that benefits should not be payable until after January 1, 1933, when it was hoped sufficient reserves would have been built up. Somewhat later the announcement was made that 5 additional companies had subscribed to the plan, but 1 of these companies, while interested, never actually accepted the plan.

The proposed plan provided for the maintenance of separate reserves by the individual companies which would be financed in normal times by contributions by the employer amounting to 2 percent of pay rolls until the fund should have reached a maximum equal to five annual appropriations, but when an emergency should be declared the employees and officials would be assessed an amount equal to 1 percent of their earnings, this amount to be matched by the employing company. Eligibility for benefit would require 1 year's service with the individual company and would be limited to those earning less than $50 per week. The benefits under the plan could not exceed 60 percent of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of $22.50 per week, the benefit periods ranging from 6 to 13 weeks according to length of service. On account of the continued depression a temporary modification was made in the plan in December 1932 providing that benefits should be paid at the rate of 50 percent of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of $18.75 a week.

As the depression continued, a number of the companies found it impossible to set aside the required reserves. In those companies which did put it in effect the percentage of pay roll set aside for the payment of unemployment benefits varied from one half of 1 percent to 1½ percent.

Seven companies, employing in 1933 approximately 12,000 persons, established reserves prior to January 1, 1933, the period at which payment was to begin. These companies were the Eastman Kodak Co., Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Taylor Instrument Co., J. Hungerford Smith Co., Gleason Co., and Pfaudler Co.

The Eastman Kodak Co., during the 2-year period, contributed to its fund more than 1 percent but less than 2 percent of pay roll. Unemployment benefits were paid by this company during 1933 to 217 employees, who received approximately $22,000. That the amount paid out in benefits was not larger was due to the fact that the working force was much reduced and also to the attempt to keep employees at work instead of paying benefits.

The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co. made a careful study of its employment records for the period 1921 to 1930. It was found that four fifths of 1 percent of pay roll would have taken care of the unemployment during the 10-year period. Accordingly, a contribution of 1 percent of pay roll was made to the reserve fund during 1931 and 1932. During 1933, 58 employees received benefits totaling $4,700. The number of employees in 1933 was approximately 500 as compared with 1,700 in 1930.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. has been contributing 1 percent to the unemployment reserve since the beginning of 1931. During 1933 the company employed an average of 1,700 workers, while the present employment is about 2,200. In 1933 the company guaranteed employees a 16-hour week, or 64 hours a month, at the regular rate of pay. Under this guaranty, employment has been spread as much as possible and employees have been kept on the pay roll. During 1933, 13 employees received benefits of approximately $1,300. It is the intention of the company to continue the plan.

The Taylor Instrument Co. contributed one half of 1 percent of its pay roll to the unemployment fund during 1931 and 1932. The company employs about 700 workers, of whom approximately 500 are eligible for unemployment benefits. On January 1, 1933, the reserve fund amounted to $13,933.19. Benefits amounting to $3,714.09 were paid during the year to 30 factory and 15 office employees. The balance in the fund March 1, 1934, was $16,769.06. It is the company's present intention to build up a reserve equal to 2 percent of the pay roll for 5 years.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., established a reserve based on payments of three fourths of 1 percent of pay rolls during the 2-year period. Only one employee received benefits during 1933, the payment to this employee amounting to $101.75. The number of employees in this company has been greatly reduced, only about 80 employees being covered by the plan in March 1934. The balance in the fund January 1, 1934, was $1,716.92.

The Gleason Co. has had an unemployment-benefit plan since 1926, financed from a welfare fund maintained by the company. As the company desired to cooperate with the companies endorsing the Rochester plan, the rules of the latter plan governing the duration and amount of benefits have been followed. The average number of employees during 1933 was 330. During the year 117 employees received benefits amounting to approximately $17,500. The company expects to continue the plan but payments will be made from the Gleason fund.

The Pfaudler Co. established a reserve on the basis of 1½ percent of pay roll in 1931, but as this company, which manufactures glass-lined tanks and containers, has had no unemployment problem the reserve has not been used.

Three companies—Vogt Manufacturing Co., Pulver Co., and Consolidated Machine Tool Co.—started to establish unemployment reserves in 1931 but owing to the continuance of the depression were unable to maintain the payments and no benefits have been paid.

The Rochester Telephone Co. endorsed the plan because of the wish to support it as a civic venture, but as the company is able to furnish steady employment it has not felt it necessary to establish an unemployment reserve.

A steady-employment plan was substituted by Leary's Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Inc., for the Rochester plan, as the business, which is a small one, requires about the same number of employees whether business is good or poor. Under this plan each employee has been assured some work each week. Six companies were unable to establish reserves because of the adverse business conditions. These companies were the Todd Co., Cochrane Bly Co., Davenport Machine Tool Co., Yawman & Erbe, Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc., and Sullivan's Baby Shoe Manufacturing Co.

The accumulation of funds by the various companies was begun at a time when all the companies were seriously affected by the depression and it was impossible, therefore, that they could meet with much success. From their experience, however, it was the opinion of practically all of the companies that individual plans could not meet the demands resulting from a major depression and several firms expressed themselves as favoring State unemployment insurance.

Hill Bros. Co., Hudson, Mass.

A SYSTEM of reserves for the payment of unemployment benefits established by Hill Bros. Co., Hudson, Mass., provides for compensation for three types of unemployment, i.e., unemployment of a seasonal character, unemployment of a more permanent nature, and that due to the retirement of long-service employees because of disability, old age, or technological changes. The company believes

that these three types of unemployment should be handled separately as far as possible, although they are coordinated under a general plan.

The reserve fund for seasonal unemployment, established in June 1931, consists of individual savings set aside during periods of steady employment by the employees who are subject to seasonal fluctuation of employment. The company's part in the plan lies in the effort to stabilize the work of the plant by leveling off peak production periods and working towards a uniform pay roll throughout the year. Executives, foremen, office employees, and salesmen on commission are not eligible for membership in the fund. Participation in the plan on the part of the factory employees is optional.

The company, which manufactures men's dress shoes, has two slack periods, one occurring in May and the other in November. These periods have been equivalent to 4 weeks of full shutdown or a total of 8 weeks in the year. The attempt has been made, however, to level off production as much as possible, so that at least half-time work may be furnished during the slack period. In establishing the amount of the individual payments into the fund, the employee is asked to estimate his weekly requirements in case of total shutdown for the main necessaries of life—heat, food, and shelter. He is then asked to establish a fund equivalent to eight times this amount. A member is allowed to withdraw from the fund, subject to the approval of the committee controlling disbursements, any amount which is considered reasonable, but he is requested to withdraw, during half-time, only one half of his estimated weekly requirements. He is, however, allowed to draw against this fund for emergencies, or, in the event of establishing a fund in excess of his estimated requirements for 8 weeks, he may draw the balance above this amount at any time. Under this plan 173 employees were maintaining savings accounts in May 1934.

In an account of the operation of the fund, made in January 1934, it was said that during the preceding 3 months the company had gone through the most unusual and the longest seasonal period of slack work it had ever had, the plant having been completely closed down for 1 month and on half time for 2 months. This resulted in a heavy drain on the fund, which was reduced from a peak of $13,000 to $5,000 by January 1, 1934. Approximately 180 employees had savings accounts for this seasonal reserve, and were able to draw on it in most cases throughout the entire period of shutdown. However, many of the employees were added to the pay roll late in 1932 and did not subscribe to the seasonal savings plan until the next summer, so that they did not have sufficient reserve to carry them through the period. The older employees, on the other hand, who had been subscribing to the plan for 2½ years were well provided for during the shutdown even though it was abnormally long. The plan was said to have

worked so successfully that a number of the employees had voluntarily increased their savings under the plan. The average amount withdrawn from the fund during the period was $45 per employee, but for the older employees the average in the reserve was from $80 to $90.

Contributions under the contributory individual-reserve plan for unemployment and retirement were started February 8, 1934, at which time 165 of the 176 eligible employees had accepted the plan. The 11 employees who did not start contributions were older employees, aged from 60 to 65 years, who were not interested because the fund was not large enough to be of great value to them for retirement. Under the plan covering unemployment of a more indefinite or permanent nature, office workers, foremen, and factory employees with 6 months' service with the company will be eligible for membership, the fund being established through a weekly pay-roll deduction equal to 2 percent of the average salary or wages of the participating member, while the company's contributions to the fund will equal those of the individual members. The third fund, providing for annuities to long-service employees retired because of old age, disability, or as a result of technological changes, will be maintained by the company by payments of the difference between the total company contribution credited to the individual member accounts in reserve fund no. 2, adjusted on an annual basis, and 2 percent of the total pay roll, plus refunds of the company's contributions to the permanent retirement fund made under the rules governing voluntary retirement and discharge, which contributions by the company are irrevocable. The plan provides that a member leaving the employment of the company and receiving employment with a company operating a similar plan or one satisfactory to the committee in charge of the fund may have his fund, together with the company's contribution, transferred to the new company's plan after a waiting period of 6 months.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

An individual-reserve fund to be used in the payment of benefits during periods of unemployment due to general business depression was put into effect in the factories of the J. I. Case Co., at Racine, Wis., in November 1931. The plan provided for the establishment of a reserve equal to 1 year's average full-time earnings of each employee, formed by joint contributions by the company and eligible employees. This plan is applicable to all employees of the Racine factories working on an hourly or piece basis after 6 months' continuous service with the company, provided their service has been satisfactory. The plan provides for the payment of 5 percent of the semimonthly pay by the company and the eligible employees until the reserve is equal to the average full-time earnings of each employee for 6 months, after

which the contributions are fixed at 2 percent until the full sum is accumulated. Contributions cease temporarily, however, whenever an employee has had less than 70 hours' work in any semimonthly pay-roll period. Contributions are discontinued when the full reserve is accumulated but are resumed whenever the reserve is reduced, through withdrawals, below this amount. Withdrawals from the fund are permitted only during periods of business depression when the company cannot furnish sufficient employment and the employee is unable to secure employment elsewhere. Payments from the fund may not exceed 40 percent of the average semimonthly earnings of the employee during the preceding 12 months. Withdrawals from the fund are also allowed in case of permanent disability and, in case of death, the total amount in the fund to the employee's credit is paid in semimonthly installments to the widow or dependent minor children.

As the plan was inaugurated during the period of extreme depression, there was no time to build up an adequate reserve such as would have been attained under normal conditions. On July 1, 1932, the total contributions were approximately $20,000, which was only about 7 percent of what the fund would have amounted to in times of normal business activity in the same period of a little more than a half year. In July 1932 the company stated that every eligible employee had subscribed to the plan and the total number of employees included was slightly less than 1,200. In December 1933 the total number covered by the plan was 1,387. From the date of establishment of the fund to October 31, 1933, the total number of benefit withdrawals due to unemployment numbered 366, the total benefits amounting to $4,155.35. The amount of funds on deposit with the trustee on that date, representing the reserves to the individual accounts contributed equally by the employees and the company, was $53,667.31. The experience under the plan had been such that the company reported that it was convinced of the soundness of the plan and only regretted that it had not been started some years ago so that larger reserves could have been built up.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

A PLAN for the payment of unemployment benefits was made effective by the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., January 1, 1932. Eligibility for benefits on the part of employees is dependent upon participation in the insurance and pension plans of the company and covers participating employees who have at least 3 years' service with the company, and are earning less than $45 per week. The ordinary costs of the plan are met from a fund made up of contributions by the employer of an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the annual pay roll, supplemented in emergencies by contributions by the employ-

ees ranging from 0.8 percent for workers with incomes of $800 to 2.5 percent for employees earning $2,500, and up to 10 percent for employees earning $10,000, these amounts being matched by the company. The benefits paid to employees laid off because of slack work amount to 60 percent of the first $10 of normal earnings, plus 20 percent of earnings in excess of $10. Five percent of the total benefit is added for each year of service over 3 years. The duration of the benefit payments depends upon length of service, ranging from 10 weeks to employees of 3 to 4 years' service up to 17 weeks for service of 10 years and over.

When the plan, which calls for a minimum operation of the plant of 2 days per week, was put into effect the plant was down to a minimum pay roll and was operating on a 5-day-week basis. At that time approximately 540 employees were covered by the plan. The company reported that until the end of December 1933 it had been necessary to make only a few small payments to employees. It was the intention of the company to keep the plan in effect, although it was said that when business recovery takes place it may be considered desirable to make a few changes in the plan.

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, Chicago, Ill.

An employment-assurance plan was adopted by the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company in March 1934. The plan, which is designed to give the employees reasonable security in their employment, was authorized by the stockholders of the company at the annual meeting March 27, 1934, when it was voted to appropriate as a part of surplus the amount necessary, up to $1,000,000, to put the plan in effect. It was stated in the resolution adopted at the meeting that since a substantial percentage of the employees had been employed by the company for a long period of time and were an integral and important part of the organization and operations of the company and necessary to its continued welfare, the president of the company was authorized to effect plans for the payment of compensation to employees, regularly employed for not less than 6 months, during periods of unemployment or of partial employment. It was proposed also that the plan should be extended, when it was considered practicable by the president, to the wholly owned subsidiaries of the company.

The plan covers all regular employees of the company receiving $6,000 or less per year, who have the required 6 month's service. The contract given each employee provides for employment at an agreed wage for 1 year, the contract to be renewable from year to year. If for any reason lay-offs become necessary the company agrees to pay the employee a percentage of his best base pay for a given period of time. Both the percentage and length of time are on a sliding scale, the lowest-paid employees receiving the highest percentage, since such

employees have less opportunity to provide against unemployment. Employees on an hourly rate of pay receiving 66 cents or less per hour will be paid 80 percent of the base rate; from 66 cents to $1.32, 80 percent of 66 cents plus 60 percent of the amount exceeding 66 cents but under $1.32; and in excess of $1.32, on the same basis with 40 percent for so much of the hourly rate as exceeds $1.32. The lay-off pay for employees on a weekly rate is computed in a similar manner, the rate ranging from 80 percent for those receiving $24 per week or less to 20 percent if the base rate exceeds $72 per week. The total time during which unemployment compensation is granted, whether made up of a small number of hours each week or a large number of hours during a continuous lay-off period, varies, at the present work classification of 35 hours per week, from 16 weeks for service of less than 2 years to 28 weeks for service of 10 years or longer. If the first contract is for a fraction of a year the 16 weeks are proportionately reduced. The plan provides that while an employee is receiving lay-off pay he shall not receive relief or compensation elsewhere.

The company states that more than a year before the adoption of the plan a study was made to determine what was a living wage among the various classes of employees. In the course of the study it was found that employees were less concerned about the pay and working conditions than about the tenure of the job, since all about them firms were laying off employees without warning. The company, recognizing that other business obligations are accepted by business enterprises, decided that the employees who, because of having a job, have accepted certain responsibilities connected with their living were also entitled to security so far as possible in their jobs. For this reason the company stresses the point that the adopted plan is one for "employment assurance" and not for "unemployment insurance." The million-dollar fund, therefore, "is the assurance to the employee that the plan will be carried out. It gives him an interest in the resources and surplus of the company that he has not had before."

Company A

A PLAN of guaranteed employment, effective early in 1934, has been adopted by another company. The plan covers all present employees working on an hourly or piecework wage basis, who have service credit of not less than 6 months, accumulated during the preceding 12 months. Present employees not having had sufficient service to qualify and future employees will be covered, upon approval of the plant management, after completion of the required 6 months' service

The company guarantees such qualified employees while they are on the pay roll 140 hours' work in each month, which is over 80 percent

of the present base time of 40 hours per week. In case any such qualified employees are laid off, however, they will be paid for one-half their guaranteed time, or 70 hours per month at their full hourly or base rate for 2, 3, 4, or 6 months, according to whether they have service credits of 6 months and less than 1 year up to 3 years and over. For those on the pay roll the guaranteed time is calculated once a month and will be included in the pay for the last half of each month.

No further payment will be made to an employee who is laid off if he is not recalled for work within 6 months from the date of lay-off; if, upon demand, he fails to reenter the employ of the company; or if he obtains full employment elsewhere.

The practice of the company of transferring employees from one department to another where necessary will not be changed by the plan. If for any reason the present base week of 40 hours is changed, it is stated an adjustment of the plan will be necessary.

Joint Agreement Plans

Men's Clothing Industry, Chicago, Ill.

THE joint agreement between employers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the Chicago market provides for an unemployment-insurance plan for union employees engaged in the production of men's clothing in union shops. The agreement providing for unemployment insurance was signed in 1923 and payments into the fund were first made in that year. Union members who are employed in shops covered by the agreement are required to participate in the plan. Contributions to the unemployment-benefit fund amount to 1½ percent of the earnings of the union members, while employers contribute at the rate of 3 percent of the pay roll. In order to be eligible for benefits members must be in good standing in the union, must be registered in the union employment office, and have paid regular contributions up to 10 payments for each week to each week and a half of benefit payable (depending upon the number of weeks granted in the particular shop where the person is employed). In order to receive benefit a member covered by the plan must be unemployed involuntarily, he must not have refused suitable employment, must not have exhausted his right to benefit, and must not be on strike nor involved in a lockout. The benefits paid amount to 30 percent of full-time wages, with a maximum payment of $15 per week. Full-time wages are defined as the earnings in a full 44-hour week, computed from the actual earnings in the 4 busiest weeks in the previous season. A waiting period of 44 hours is required before persons can receive benefits. In calculating this lost time every hour lost in a given week is counted unless the worker earns $50 or more, or unless he is out of work voluntarily. Overtime hours cancel the same number of hours lost, the calculation being made for the

whole season. The maximum benefit period allowable in any season is 3¾ weeks, but actually benefits are not paid for more than 3 weeks in any one season. The duration of the benefit period is fixed by the respective boards of trustees and the impartial chairman and benefits are paid approximately as follows: For 3 weeks in the smaller inside shops, for 2 to 2½ weeks in the majority of shops, and for 1 to 1½ weeks in a small number of shops. A person may receive benefits for only 1 week for every 10 contributions to the fund in a given season if he works in a shop where benefits are granted for 2 to 2½ weeks and for 1 and 1½ weeks for every 10 contributions if he works for a firm which grants 3 weeks of benefit. Eligibility to receive benefits is restored at the beginning of a season. The contributions of contractors and their employees are pooled in a single fund and administered for the benefit of the employees of all the contractors. The contributions of each inside-shop employer and his employees are handled as a separate fund for the benefit of the employees of that particular shop. There are six funds administered by trustees, the same union representatives and the impartial chairman serving on all the boards of trustees. There is no provision for the maintenance of a reserve in the different funds, but it is the practice to keep an amount equal to one season's benefit payments in each fund.

TABLE 2.—STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF CHICAGO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, MAY 1924 TO NOVEMBER 1933

Season	Number of firms covered	Number of union members covered	Number of claims paid	Total benefits paid	Average benefit paid	Balance in fund at end of season
May 1924–November 1924			26,426	$942,501.52	$35.67	[1] $666,284.47
November 1924–May 1925			23,165	665,536.17	28.73	398,476.57
May 1925–November 1925			16,791	381,127.70	20.28	367,804.50
November 1925–May 1926			16,197	330,940.34	20.43	404,882.88
May 1926–November 1926			16,270	372,537.02	22.90	370,454.79
November 1926–May 1927	[2] 206	[2] 19,000	15,747	358,490.80	22.77	375,788.67
May 1927–November 1927			15,383	352,021.58	22.88	387,218.78
November 1927–May 1928			15,412	359,560.67	23.33	378,853.31
May 1928–November 1928			14,998	377,086.99	25.14	495,431.05
November 1928–May 1929			14,444	369,438.45	25.58	630,660.23
May 1929–November 1929	[3] 168	[3] 14,025	13,980	470,143.93	33.63	638,704.43
November 1929–May 1930	168	14,025	13,803	464,529.01	33.65	579,147.66
May 1930–November 1930			13,441	378,529.51	28.16	554,857.79
November 1930–May 1931		13,500	13,266	352,297.81	26.55	553,935.92
May 1931–November 1931	142		12,795	397,072.50	24.00	499,861.81
November 1931–May 1932	106	13,500	11,691	252,815.19	21.17	427,768.99
May 1932–November 1932	94	13,500	[4] 11,868	[4] 272,689.76	[4] 10.52	282,098.01
November 1932–May 1933	90	12,500	6,732	73,928.06	10.98	332,130.07
May 1933–November 1933	90	12,500	7,244	111,561.87	15.40	[5] 401,897.92

[1] Reserve before benefits were paid amounted to $1,167,753.67.
[2] December 1926.
[3] May 1929.
[4] Includes $116,000 dismissal wages paid to 486 workers of Hart Schaffner & Marx and 294 workers of Meyer & Co., who received $200 each. The average benefit paid does not include this item.
[5] As of Dec. 22, 1933.

Because of the continued unemployment of members who had exhausted their rights to benefit, special benefits were paid in 1930 and 1931. In 1930 the benefits were paid for a maximum of 4 weeks at the rate of $10 per week. Late in 1930 and in 1931 special assess-

ments amounting to $8 per person for those who were working allowed the payment of additional benefits to unemployed members. These payments were made, to members who had been out of work for 3 months or longer, at the rate of $5 per week for single persons and $7.50 for married persons.

Table 2 shows the number of firms and number of union members covered in the Chicago clothing industry agreement, the number and amount of benefits paid and the balance in the fund at the end of each season from May 1924 to November 1933.

Men's Clothing Industry, New York City

THE joint agreement, providing for a system of unemployment benefits, which was adopted in 1928 by the employers manufacturing men's clothing in New York City and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was renewed on July 1, 1931, July 1, 1932, and July 1, 1933. The plan provides that union members on the pay rolls of employers who are parties to the agreement are automatically covered by the plan. No contributions are required from employees; the plan is financed entirely by inside-shop employers' contributions equal to 1½ percent of the total union pay roll in their establishments, and in addition the employers whose garments are made in contract shops are required to contribute 1.2 percent of the amounts paid to contractors. All payments are deposited in a common fund, which is administered by a board of trustees composed of 3 representatives of the union, 3 of the employers, and the impartial chairman acting as chairman, and also in part by a director, associate director, manager, and counsel of the fund. As the unemployment-benefit plan was started such a short time before the depression set in, there was not time to build up a reserve and therefore no actual reserve has been set aside, although a balance has been maintained in the fund. A person is eligible for benefits if he is involuntarily unemployed on account of lay-off or short time and if he is in good standing in the union, although during the depression this rule has been waived in emergency cases. The maximum benefit allowable under the plan is $30 in each benefit period, or a total of $60 for the two benefit periods in the year. The benefits amount to $10 per week for a maximum of 6 weeks in any 1 year, although in some instances this amount has been exceeded.

The balance in the fund available for distribution in benefits on April 1, 1934, was $157,299.81. The administrative expenses have averaged about 12 percent and the funds for this purpose are in a separate account. The total amount disbursed in benefits since the establishment of the fund is $884,220.

Table 3 shows the number of firms and number of members covered, number and amount of benefits paid from January 1, 1929, to March 31, 1934.

TABLE 3.—STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF NEW YORK UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, JANUARY 1, 1929 TO MARCH 3, 1934

Season	Average number of firms covered	Number of union members covered	Number of claims paid	Total benefits paid	Average benefit paid
January 1, 1929	400	25,000			
April 1929–September 1929	430	25,000	3,300	$75,000	$22.72
September 1929–April 1930	430	25,000	6,400	130,000	20.31
April 1930–September 1930	420	22,000	8,700	150,000	17.24
September 1930–April 1931	400	22,000	9,000	125,000	13.89
April 1931–September 1931	400	22,000	6,000	90,000	15.00
September 1931–April 1932	400	22,000	7,000	75,000	10.71
April 1932–September 1932	500	22,000	6,500	61,500	9.31
September 1932–April 1933	500	22,000	7,000	75,000	10.71
April 1933 (special Easter)	500	22,000	1,000	10,000	10.00
September 1933–March 31, 1934	550	25,000	13,000	92,720	7.00

Men's Clothing Industry, Rochester, N.Y.

THE joint agreement signed in 1928 by a group of men's clothing manufacturers, members of the Clothiers' Exchange of Rochester, N.Y., and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America provided for the establishment of a fund for the payment of unemployment benefits. Payments into the fund were first made July 1, 1928, and the first regular benefits were paid May 1, 1930. In order to be eligible for benefits a worker must have been in good standing in the union for at least 1 year immediately prior to applying for the benefit. Contributions of 1½ percent of the weekly earnings of each of their union employees by the employers have been the only source of funds. The agreement provided that employees should contribute 1½ percent of their weekly earnings, also, beginning May 1, 1929, 1 year after the agreement went into effect, but by mutual consent of the employers and the union the employee contributions have been waived until such time as economic conditions will warrant these payments. The 1934 agreement increased the employer's contribution from 1½ to 3½ percent. Persons receiving benefits must be involuntarily unemployed and must not have refused suitable employment nor have exhausted their right to benefit. The benefit rate and period are subject to revision each season according to the amount of money available in the fund. The benefit period in the season ending December 1, 1930, was 2½ weeks and the maximum amount of benefits a person might receive in a season at that time was $31.25. During the season ending June 1, 1932, the benefit period was reduced to 2 weeks. From July 1933 to December 1933 no regular benefits were paid but relief payments during that period amounted to $16,000. The total relief payments made from the fund including the period when regular benefits were paid amounted to $31,000.

Table 4 shows the number of firms and workers covered, amount of benefits and the balance in the fund at the end of each season from May 1930 to November 1932 and the amount of relief payment in 1933.

TABLE 4.—STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF ROCHESTER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, MAY 1930 TO DECEMBER 1933

Season	Number of firms covered	Number of union members covered	Number of claims paid	Total benefits paid	Average benefit paid	Balance in fund at end of season
May 1930	15	6,700	6,168	$109,767.64	$17.80	$129,600
November 1930	14	6,700	6,350	66,603.58	10.49	69,400
May 1931	8	6,600	6,370	61,226.83	9.61	44,000
November 1931	8	6,500	6,305	38,000.00	6.30	26,800
November 1932	5	5,600	5,335	38,700.00	7.25	25,900
July 1933				[1] 1,000.00		
September 1933				[1] 10,000.00		
December 1933				[1] 5,000.00		

[1] Relief payments. No regular benefit paid. Total relief paid to date, including relief paid in period when regular benefits were still being paid, amounted to $31,000.

Cloth Hat and Cap Industry, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL Union No. 6 of the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union has had an agreement since 1924, with manufacturers employing union members, providing for the payment of unemployment benefits. The plan covers all members of the union employed by manufacturers who have subscribed to the agreement, if they have been members of the union for at least 1 year and have been employed in the factory under agreement for at least 6 months. A member is not eligible, however, if he is more than 4 weeks in arrears in his union dues. The unemployment fund is maintained by payments by each manufacturer of 3 percent of the pay roll of union members employed in his shop each week. It was provided that if the fund fell below $1,000 the payment of benefits should be stopped until the fund reached $2,000, but effective January 1, 1932, the rules were changed to provide that benefits stop when the fund falls below $500 and are resumed when it again reaches $1,000. In order to be eligible for benefits a member must have lost at least 20 hours of work in a week. Under the original plan the weekly benefits paid to men were $10 and to women $7, but in January 1932 the benefits were reduced to $7 and $5, respectively. The number of firms contributing to the fund was 15 in 1927, but in 1933 had been reduced to 9. The number of union members covered by the agreement had fallen from 200 in 1931 to 95 in March 1934. During 1933 benefits amounting to $2,978 were paid to 83 members. The balance in the fund December 31, 1933, was $2,437.23. The plan is considered satisfactory and will be continued.

Lace Industry, Scranton, Pa.

In 1923 the Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, Branch No. 3, entered into a joint agreement with the Scranton Lace Co. to provide unemployment benefits for the members of the union. The plan provided for an unemployment-benefit payment sufficient to bring the earnings of a person eligible to benefits up to the guaranteed minimum weekly wage. Participation is compulsory for members of the union employed by the Scranton Lace Co. Under the original plan, funds for its maintenance were raised by assessing every union weaver employed by the company who earned $15 or more in a week 50 cents for that week, an equal amount being contributed by the company. On May 10, 1932, however, an emergency measure was adopted by the members and accepted by the Scranton Lace Co. providing for an extra assessment of approximately 10 percent of their weekly wages to the fund. The actual assessment amounts to $3 for earnings of $30 to $34.99, $3.50 from $35 to $39.99, and $4 from $40 to $44.99. No member is liable for the extra assessment unless he has earned a minimum wage of $30 in any given week. The assessment is to remain in force until the fund reaches the amount of $10,000. Benefits are paid for time lost waiting for orders and waiting for repair of machines. A minimum wage of $15 is guaranteed by the agreement; and if a member does not earn that amount in a week, the difference between $15 and the amount earned is made up from the unemployment fund. The fund is administered by a board of managers composed of 2 union and 2 company representatives.

The number of members covered by the plan in 1931 and 1932 was 85 and in 1933, 81, 4 having died. In 1931, 961 claims were paid, the total benefits amounting to $12,088.86. As all of the members received benefits the average per member amounted to $142.22. In 1932 there were 1,607 claims, the total benefits amounting to $20,751.99, while in 1933, 543 claims amounting to $6,690.10 were paid. In 1932 all the members received benefits and in 1933 all but two members, who were on the sick list and were not entitled to unemployment benefits. The average benefit per member by 6-month periods varied from a maximum of $168.66 in the last half of 1932 to a minimum of $35.21 in the period from July 1, 1933, to December 31, 1933. The balance in the fund on December 31 was $13,918.36.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Juvenile Placement in London, 1932 and 1933

AN OFFICIAL report which "throws into contrast the effect of the depression of 1932 and the remarkable recovery of 1933 in relation to juvenile employment in London" has recently been issued by the London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment.[1]

The year 1932 opened with a sharp rise in unemployment and at the end of January the total live register of 9,770 was the highest recorded for 6 years. The year 1933 also opened with a high January live register of 9,558, but while during both 1932 and 1933 unemployment declined steadily apart from temporary fluctuations, the downward curve during 1933 was steeper and more definite. The lowest live register in 1932 was 4,952 in October, but in 1933 the lowest figure was 1,617 recorded in December. The latter figure is the lowest ever recorded.

Table 1 shows the average yearly live registers since 1929. The report points out, in this connection, that "towards the end of 1933 juvenile unemployment had fallen below the level of predepression days."

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE LIVE REGISTER OF JUVENILES IN LONDON, 1929 TO 1933

Year	Number on register		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1929	1,696	1,431	3,127
1930	2,396	1,799	4,195
1931	3,532	2,335	5,867
1932	4,450	2,672	7,122
1933	3,015	2,042	5,057

In comparison with predepression years, the percentage of children in the 14–15 year group who were placed in employment has increased, while unemployment in the 17–18 year group is still slightly higher.

In January 1932 the unemployment insurance rolls carried 2,857 claimants among workers between 16 and 18 years of age. By gradual elimination the number fell to 355 in December 1933, which, the report emphasizes, "is the lowest figure ever recorded. * * * It is also interesting to record that during an inquiry made September

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. Report of the council for the years 1932 and 1933. London, 1934.

25, 1933, only six juveniles in the whole of London had drawn the statutory limit of 156 days' benefit in their respective benefit years."

Trade recovery and the demand for young workers who had finished school had in fact created an actual shortage in 1933, and employment exchanges were unable to fill vacancies. On December 18, 1933, the 22 London employment exchanges had only 1,617 unemployed juveniles on their combined registers, and had openings for more than 4,000.

These vacancies were for juveniles of all ages and embraced an unusually wide range of occupations. Having regard, therefore, to the improved circumstances prevailing during the major part of 1933 it has been possible to exercise greater choice of employment, and the year's results were satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

The various types of occupation in which these young workers have found employment are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—PLACEMENT OF JUVENILE WORKERS IN LONDON IN 1932 AND 1933, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation	Boys		Girls		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1932						
Clerical	2,408	6.9	5,182	15.4	7,590	11.1
Manual	16,078	46.3	20,691	61.5	36,769	53.8
Transport	1,877	5.4	113	.3	1,990	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	10,752	31.0	4,445	13.2	15,197	22.2
Domestic and personal service	3,336	9.6	3,148	9.4	6,484	9.5
Miscellaneous	281	.8	70	.2	351	.5
Total	34,732	100.0	33,649	100.0	68,381	100.0
1933						
Clerical	3,248	8.3	5,809	17.3	9,057	12.5
Manual	17,163	43.9	19,346	57.5	36,509	50.2
Transport	3,202	8.2	97	.3	3,299	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	11,780	30.2	5,216	15.5	16,996	23.4
Domestic and personal service	3,362	8.6	3,084	9.2	6,446	8.9
Miscellaneous	336	.8	76	.2	412	.5
Total	39,091	100.0	33,628	100.0	72,719	100.0

Employment Agencies in Mexico

THE establishment of free public employment agencies in Mexico is provided for in regulations signed by the President of Mexico on March 6, 1934, adopted in accordance with article 14 of the Federal labor law of August 28, 1931,[1] directing that such agencies be established. The following information is from a translation, furnished by the American vice consul, John S. Littell, at Mexico City, of the regulations as published in the Diario Oficial (official daily) of April 14, 1934. The regulations became effective from the date of their publication in the Diario Oficial.

[1] A translation of this law was published in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 569: Labor Legislation of Mexico.

The agencies are to be established by the Federal Department of Labor in the city of Mexico and in other places in the Republic where they are considered necessary, and in the capitals and other places in the territories of Lower California by the governors of those territories. The offices set up by the Department of Labor are to be termed national agencies (*nationales*). Those established in the capitals of Lower California are to be called central agencies (*centrales*), and those set up in other places in Lower California are to be known as local agencies (*locales*) and are to be subordinate to the central agencies.

It is required that the personnel of the employment agencies shall (1) be of recognized honesty, (2) have been resident in the locality for at least 2 years, (3) have the necessary training to carry on the work well, and (4) have good relations with the workers, unions, and employers for the better carrying on of the work.

The duties of the agencies shall be as follows: (1) To register applications for work and offers of employment which are brought to them; (2) to give publicity to the needs of employers and workers in the matter of work; (3) to cooperate in the professional selection, apprenticeship, and reeducation of the workers; (4) to compile statistics regarding the applications for and offers of employment; and (5) to obtain data which contribute to the investigation of the various causes of strikes and other movements of the working population.

In registering a worker the following information is to be recorded: Personal description, name and residence, sex, place and date of birth, whether married or single, union affiliation or statement that he has none, occupation or specialty, exact degree of training, length of periods of employment and unemployment, position desired, state of health and physical capacity for the work, last work done, name and address of last employer, and number and ages of dependents.

The registered worker receives an identification card showing his name, registration number, personal description, whether he is unemployed or in search of better employment, usual work done by him, and, if pertinent, the kind of work requested. The card must be signed by the worker, if he is able to write, in the presence of the employment office employee who registered him, and must bear his right thumb print.

No applicant for work who is between the ages of 12 and 16 may be registered without the previous authorization of his parent or guardian, or, failing these, of the union to which he belongs, the Central Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, or the political authority of the place.

Workers are to be registered in the order of their appearance in the employment agency and notifications of offers of employment are to be made in the order of the date of registration, no other preference to be given unless expressly provided for by some legal regulation. A

worker notified of employment opportunities must inform the agency whether he has accepted work offered him, or he will lose the right of preference in the order of his registration.

The employment agency personnel shall in no case place in the registration files additional data which may prevent or hinder the employment of workers.

The records of the employment offices shall constitute a permanent file, in no case to be destroyed.

Except for justifiable reasons, an employer may not refuse workers offered to him if they fulfill his requirements. When workers are refused without justification, the employer must pay to the persons rejected the lowest cost of the necessary round-trip transportation from the town in which the agency is located to the place of work, as well as a minimum amount of 1 peso per day for board and lodging whenever this latter expense is considered necessary on account of the distance traveled by the applicants.

In the case of offers of employment for unskilled workers, the employment agencies are to allow the employers to contract with the applicants personally.

The agencies must not receive applications for workers in employments which would be detrimental to the morals or rights of the workers.

When local agencies do not have the workers desired for any occupation, they must communicate with the central agencies, which in the absence of suitable workers shall in turn contact the Office of Social Welfare of the Department of Labor. The central agencies are to serve as clearing houses for the various local agencies, coordinating the applications for and offers of employment received by the local agencies.

The employment agencies cannot compel applicants for work to accept offered employment and must not urge workers to abandon their employment except in cases covered expressly by applicable legal regulations.

The personnel of employment offices are prohibited from accepting gifts from workers or employers.

The agencies are permitted to use all the methods of publicity within their power to make known the employers' need of workers and the workers' need of employment, and they are to have free postal and telegraphic service in business matters.

Private Employment Agencies

PRIVATE employment agencies may function as concessionaires by permission of the Office of Social Welfare of the Department of Labor, which also fixes their conditions of operation. The regulations governing official agencies shall be observed by the private agencies

insofar as they may be applicable. The services of private employment agencies are to be free of charge to the workers, and they are required so to state in their advertising and in their offices. They may, however, collect fees (approved by the Office of Social Welfare) from employers to whom they supply workers. Accounts must be kept by them of receipts from employers.

Notice of a desire to close a private agency must be given to the Office of Social Welfare 10 days in advance, to give time for an inspection visit upon the results of which shall depend the reopening of the agency if requested, or the imposition of penalties in the event of violation of the regulations.

Violation by private employment agencies of the provisions of the regulations governing them shall be a cause for closing them and in addition they shall be fined from 50 to 500 pesos, according to the seriousness of the violation and the economic benefit they had derived therefrom.

Existing private agencies were allowed 30 days from the effective date of the new regulations to conform to them.

All of the employment agencies, both official and private, are under the technical direction of and subject to inspection and supervision by the Office of Social Welfare of the Department of Labor. That office is to coordinate the work of the various official agencies, in order that the available work may be distributed in the best possible manner; assemble and study the statistics furnished by the various agencies; obtain information regarding strikes and any demographic or migratory movements; collaborate in the study of the professional selection, apprenticeship, and reeducation of the workers; and study, if appropriate, the desirability of recruiting workers abroad for work in the country. It shall be given, upon request, the technical collaboration of the executive departments of the Government.

Local employment agencies are required to submit fortnightly statements of their activities to the appropriate central agency and the central agencies must furnish to the Office of Social Welfare monthly statements covering their activities and those of the local agencies. The national agencies are to report fortnightly to the Office of Social Welfare.

When a strike occurs within their respective jurisdictions, the employment agencies must obtain the name of the business affected, the apparent cause of the strike, the number of unemployed workers, etc.

The enforcement of the regulations governing the employment agencies is under the immediate charge of labor inspectors to whom the employment offices are obliged to furnish full information in regard to their activities. The labor inspectors must prepare detailed

records, and when appropriate they shall add to the reports which they submit to the central employment agencies or to the Office of Social Welfare sufficient information to allow violations deserving punishment to be considered as proved administratively.

Violations of the regulations by the employees of the employment agencies are to be punishable, according to the seriousness of the offense committed, by admonition, fine, suspension of employment with loss of salary up to 8 days, or dismissal.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Extension of President's Reemployment Agreement

INDUSTRIES and trades for which codes have not been approved are invited to continue under the President's Reemployment Agreement,[1] by an Executive order of April 14, 1934. Employers are not required to apply individually for extension of the agreement. Blanket extension is offered to the less than 5 percent of industry and trade that are yet without codes. If they will continue to comply with obligations under the agreement, display of the Blue Eagle will indicate the renewal.

The Executive order reads:

By virtue of the authority vested in me under the provisions of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said title and in extension of Executive Order No. 6515 of December 19, 1933, entitled "Extension of the President's Reemployment Agreement to April 30, 1934", I hereby offer to enter into the President's Reemployment Agreement with the head of every business establishment as to any part of his business not subject to an approved code of fair competition, for a further period beginning May 1, 1934, and ending when that part of his business becomes subject to an approved code of fair competition.

Employers who shall have signed the President's Reemployment Agreement before May 1, 1934, may accept this offer of extension by display of the Blue Eagle on or after May 1, 1934, and such display by them shall be deemed an acceptance of this offer. Employers who shall not have signed the President's Reemployment Agreement before May 1, 1934, may accept this offer of extension by signing the President's Reemployment Agreement.

All substitutions and exemptions approved, and all exceptions granted to particular employers, before May 1, 1934, will apply to the President's Reemployment Agreement as so extended.

I hereby authorize the Administrator for Industrial Recovery to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to supplement, amplify, or carry out the purposes and intent of this Executive order.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4672, Apr. 27, 1934.

Extension of Time for Posting Code Labor Provisions in Establishments

THE National Recovery Administration on April 14, 1934,[1] extended the time allowed to apply for code labor provisions required to be posted in business establishments until May 15, 1934. This action was taken because of the delay in distributing the application forms for official copies of code labor provisions.

Code Enforcement Methods

IN ORDER to expedite the handling of compliance work arising under codes the National Recovery Administration in April 1934 moved to reorganize existing enforcement machinery, to add a new division (the Litigation Division) within the organization which will cooperate with the Department of Justice in preparing cases for court action, and to establish new methods designed to insure prompt handling of cases of noncompliance.[2]

The Administration is proceeding on the principle that when adequate adjustment machinery for trade practice and labor disputes has been provided by code authorities code enforcement will rest primarily with industry itself. A very small number of industries are empowered to handle either labor or trade practice cases in the first instance. Up to the early part of May a substantial number of industries had been authorized to handle cases of noncompliance with trade-practice provisions in codes "on reference"—that is, complaints made first to a State compliance director and referred to the code authority by him. There are also code authorities to which power has been delegated to settle disputes arising out of code labor provisions, and while all industries have been urged to establish labor boards the number of industries that have actually been empowered to handle labor dispute cases is smaller than the number authorized to handle trade-practice cases. While informal settlements of both trade-practice and labor cases have been made by code authorities without the express authorizations just mentioned and visualized for all industry, the regularly established method of settling cases of failure to comply with code provisions is here described. The machinery is designed primarily for the handling of labor (wages and hours) and trade-practice cases, as the National Labor Board and its regional boards act in labor disputes and turn cases over to the Department of Justice direct; cases go to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration only if it is felt that some settlement can be effected by the division without recourse to court action.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4416, Apr. 14, 1934.
[2] Idem. Press releases nos. 4293, Apr. 8, 4383, Apr. 12, and 4652, Apr. 27, 1934.

A case of noncompliance with code provisions may be brought to the State compliance director in the particular State where the case arises or may be sent to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration at Washington, D.C. Under the revised system of handling complaints the State official will act with the same authority as though the case were sent to headquarters. If the disputed act of noncompliance arises in an industry in which the code authority has been empowered to take action, the case is turned over to that code authority for settlement, if possible; otherwise an effort is made to settle it through recourse to the Government compliance agencies, on the basis of the facts and after due analysis and hearing by the Compliance Board. If it is not found possible to bring about a settlement in this way the Compliance Board makes its report and preparation is made for legal action.

At this point the case will hereafter be turned over to the newly created Litigation Division of the National Recovery Administration. A case may be brought up for legal action in either of two ways: It may be taken before the Federal Trade Commission where a "cease and desist" order is issued, the case later going into the United States Circuit Court of Appeals if the order is violated; or it may be brought before the district attorney in the proper jurisdiction for prosecution or injunction proceedings. Under an order of the National Recovery Administrator issued in April 1934, it is also possible for State compliance directors to submit cases directly to Federal district attorneys for action without the necessity of reference to Washington, thus avoiding the delay of sending the cases through the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and the Litigation Division.

Ruling on Yield of Piece Rates in Knitted Outerwear Industry

A DECISION of the National Recovery Administration, in April 1934,[1] provides that employees in the knitted outerwear industry "must be paid at least the minimum rate per hour for all the time spent on the premises of the employer, if they are subject to call, whether they are working or waiting for work, and regardless of whether they are paid on a piecework basis or on an hourly rate." This decision was made due to the failure of employees paid on a piecework basis, at rates that would yield above the code minimum if employees were kept fully occupied while in the plant, to earn the code minimum for the total hours on duty.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4658, Apr. 27, 1934.

Activities of National Labor Board During March 1934

RECORDS of the National Labor Board show [1] that the number of cases handled with the assistance of regional labor boards increased from 2,012 to 2,643 between March 1 and April 1, 1934. In this same period the number of workers involved rose from 1,061,646 to 1,375,253, cases settled from 1,377 to 1,899, and cases pending from 531 to 717.

Regional labor board cases showed an increase in the number of strikes and strike settlements effected. The ratio of strike settlements to strikes was 86 percent during March, as compared with 63 percent in February. Settlements by decisions represented 30 percent of the total in March and only 10 percent in February.

The following table shows for the Regional Labor Boards (located in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle) the situation on April 1 as compared with that on March 1:

CASES HANDLED BY REGIONAL LABOR BOARDS, MAR. 1 AND APR. 1, 1934

Item	Mar. 1, 1934		Apr. 1, 1934	
	Number of cases	Number of workers involved	Number of cases	Number of workers involved
All cases	1,809	654,646	2,413	875,551
Cases settled	1,238		1,717	
Settled by agreement	856		1,188	
Settled by decision	281		412	
Cases pending	499		696	
Strike cases:				
Total cases	542	226,479	734	380,587
Cases settled	422	193,913	610	287,436
Cases averted	270	176,989	333	251,836

With regard to the report of the boards Sen. Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, said:

Examining the reports from the regional labor boards, I find an increase in the number of strikes together with an increase in proportion of strike settlements by the boards. There is a marked increase in the use of the board's machinery of elections to determine representatives for collective bargaining. Also the boards note an increase in the number of cases of parties who have had renewed recourse to the boards, based on the successful adjustment of their earlier disputes.

Outstanding still are the two main characteristics to which the National Labor Board directed attention in its report to the President on the first 6 months of its work. First, is the fact that the majority of employers and employees continue to make increased use of the boards. Second, is the fact that a minority of large employers, whose following has not diminished, persist in an attitude which

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4413, Apr. 16, 1934.

does not make for industrial peace and constitutes a heavy obstacle in the way of the work of the boards.

The necessity of dealing with the situation, which was pointed out in the report to the President last February, is even more noticeable today.

An analysis of the work of the boards during the month of March as compared with the month of February showed the following figures:

There were 604 cases in March as compared with 431 in February, an increase of about 50 percent. Approximately 223,000 workers were involved in March cases compared with 141,500 in February, an increase of more than 50 percent.

About 218 strikes occurred in March compared with 78 in February, an increase of nearly three times. Approximately 139,000 workers were involved in strikes during March compared with 56,000 in February.

Strikes settled were 189 in March as compared with 51 in February. About 93,600 workers were involved in the March strike settlements compared with 62,394 in February strikes. The average strike settled involved fewer workers.

Ninety strikes were averted in each month, involving 56,657 in March as against 71,684 in February.

The ratio of settlements of strikes (to total strikes beginning and ending in March) was 86 percent, while it was only 63 percent during February. There was a large increase in relatively small strikes, with an improvement in the proportion of settlements.

There were 149 elections in March compared with 9 elections in February.

There was a very marked increase in settlements by decisions, amounting to nearly 30 percent of the total in March, as against 10 percent in February.

There were 182 cases of wage demands and disputes over reduced earnings during March, or about 30 percent of the total. In February there were 61 such cases out of a total of 431 for the month. Thus, the number of wage cases tripled in March over February.

Statement of National Labor Board Principles

THE National Labor Board has published the first volume of its decisions, covering the 46 cases in which decisions were rendered between August 1933 and March 1934.[1] Senator Wagner has characterized these decisions as "a sound contribution to the formulation of a national labor policy, evolved by practical men as solutions of disputes involving fundamental industrial problems.

[1] National Labor Board. Decisions. August 1933–March 1934. Washington, 1934.

The decisions follow established lines, preserving and advancing the principles of industrial relations contained in the recovery law."

The principles followed in the making of the decisions have been summarized by the general counsel of the National Labor Board[2] as follows:

Arbitration.—Where the parties have not been able to settle their difficulties by collective bargaining, the National Labor Board has frequently recommended arbitration. In some cases the board has acted as arbitrator itself upon a joint submission of a dispute by the parties (particularly wage disputes). All arbitration, however, has been voluntary and based upon the joint submission and consent of the parties.

Collective bargaining.—The board has held that the employees' right to bargain collectively imposes a corresponding duty on the employer. Collective bargaining has been construed to mean the exertion of every reasonable effort to reach an agreement. The board has deprecated the calling of a strike without attempt at negotiations or the presentation of grievances on the part of the employees.

Company union.—The board has ruled that organization is a matter exclusively within the control of the employees. It has counseled a "hands off" policy on the part of employers. It has condemned the initiation of a company union by an employer and the participation by him in its affairs, where such initiation and participation has, in effect, been an interference with the employees' self-organization, or resulted, in fact, in the domination of the organization by the employer and where the employees have not clearly consented thereto. The board has drawn a distinction between employee representation plans which were fully submitted to the employees for their acceptance or rejection and plans which were imposed upon them. It has held that the fact that an election of representatives has been conducted under a plan, does not constitute an approval of the plan itself.

Disclosure of employees' names.—It is unnecessary for a collective-bargaining agency to disclose the names of those it represents, when it seeks to bargain collectively with the employer.

Discrimination.—The board has ruled that the discharge of employees because of their union activity is contrary to section 7 (a). The board has ordered the reinstatement of employees whose discharge it found to have been discriminatory. Other forms of discrimination have been held unlawful.

Election.—The board has employed the device of an election by secret ballot under Government supervision, when the employer has questioned the authority of any agency to act as the representative of employees. The board has held that the manner of conducting an election is entirely within the discretion of the employees, and that the employer in no way can interfere with the conduct of the election.

Form of contract.—The board has approved various forms of contract for designation of the collective-bargaining agency chosen by the employees. In the absence of agreement by the parties, the board has recommended that the collective agreement be made by the employer and the agency, as representative of the employees.

[2] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4688, Apr. 30, 1934.

Interference.—The board has condemned interference with the rights guaranteed employees by section 7 (a). Such interference may take various forms, such as discriminatory discharges, initiation of company unions, participation in its affairs, restriction upon the qualification of representatives, etc.

Jurisdictional disputes.—Where, in the construction of Government projects, the conflicting labor organizations are unable to settle the dispute by negotiation or are unwilling to submit the dispute to a board of arbitration, or where the American Federation of Labor has failed to adjust the controversy, the employer may then determine which union shall receive the disputed work.

Majority rule.—The representatives selected by the majority of the employees within a given plant or department, are the sole collective-bargaining agency for the plant or department.

Preference list.—In a ruling terminating a strike, the board has frequently recommended that an employer, if business conditions do not permit him to reinstate the strikers at once, should place them on a preferential list and reinstate them in order of seniority before hiring any new employees.

Reinstatement.—The board has ordered reinstatement as a remedy for discharges which it considered discriminatory. It has also frequently recommended reinstatement of all strikers at the conclusion of a strike, if business conditions permit, and the division of work wherever possible.

"Representatives of their own choosing."—The employees may select any representatives whom they choose as their agents for the purposes of collective bargaining. The employer may not restrict their right of free choice in any way. Representatives may not be restricted to fellow employees. Since the word "representatives" in section 7 (a) is used in its generic sense, employees may select a union as their representative.

Seniority.—Reinstatement and placing on a preferential list in order of seniority after a strike has frequently been recommended in order to avoid all question of possible discrimination.

Violence.—The board has ruled that striking employees who have been proven guilty of violence in the course of a strike need not be reinstated.

Written agreement.—The board has often recommended that agreements which are reached between employers and employees should be reduced to writing in order to establish certainty and good will.

One-Week Suspension of Operations in Silk Textile Industry

THE code authority of the silk textile industry has authorized a complete suspension of operations in silk mills for a week, beginning May 14, 1934.[1] This action was taken after consultation with National Recovery Administration officials but without special authorization from the Administration. The suspension follows a precedent established under codes for temporary curtailment of production in several branches of the textile industry,[2] including silk. However,

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4926, May 9, 1934.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1934 (p. 295): Production control in textile industries.

this is the first complete shutdown affecting all units in a particular industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act codes. Previously, working time has been reduced or a fixed percentage of the productive equipment in an industry has been temporarily taken out of production.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During April 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during April 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This is in continuation of similar tabulations beginning in the December 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the majority of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes.

A special section at the end of the tabular analysis is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form. It is intended to keep a continuing record of amendments to labor provisions as a part of the monthly summary.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING APRIL 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors excluded from employment
Barber-shop trade (Apr. 19).	Commission based on gross weekly receipts for services but not less than minimum for others, $12–$16 per week in South or $13–$17 per week in North, according to population, barbers. 50 percent of gross weekly receipts for services but not less than minimum for others, $5.50–$7.50 per week in South or $6.50–$8.50 per week in North, according to population, manicurists, bootblacks, and brushboys.	48 per week, general. 48 per week, any employee, including executives performing work of barbers, in barber shops operating more than 1 chair. 52 per week, in barber shops operating only 1 chair and employing no barbers. 6 days in 7.	No provision.	Under 16.
Bleached shellac manufacturing (Apr. 30).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office. $12 per week, errand boys, 16 to 18 years old.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, factory. 45 per week, engineers, firemen, maintenance and repair. 48 per week, truckmen. 108 in 2 weeks, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, factory. 1⅓ regular rate after 45 hours per week, engineers, etc. 1⅓ regular rate after 48 hours per week, truckmen.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Boat building and boat repairing (May 4).	35 cents per hour in South and 45 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $14 per week, office and watchmen.	36 per week during 26 weeks and 42 per week during 26 weeks in 1 year, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 per day (normal), office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Bottling machinery and equipment manufacturing (Apr. 15).	40 cents per hour, factory. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office, service, and sales employees.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance above regular and peak hours, power-plant engineers. 48 per week, truckmen and/or deliverymen. 40 per week (in emergency 8 per month additional), 8 per day (normal), office. 5-day week insofar as reasonable. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, power-plant engineers, truckmen, and/or deliverymen.	Do.
Celluloid button, buckle, and novelty manufacturing (Apr. 30).	$14 per week.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 1 month, office. 40 per week averaged over 3 months, shipping clerks. 44 per week, watchmen. 5 days in 7. Sunday work prohibited; Saturday work permitted only in weeks when a legal or religious holiday occurs during normal work week. Plant operation limited to 1 shift of 40 per week.	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Do.
Clay and shale roofing tile (Apr. 16).	25–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office or sales.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 3 weeks in 6 months), general. 48 in 7 days, burner and power-plant employees. 84 in 2 weeks, 12 per day, 6 days in 7 (maximum 48 in 1 week), night watchmen. 48 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, day watchmen. 40 per week, office.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING APRIL 1934—Cont.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors excluded from employment
Copper (Apr. 26)	30–47½ cents per hour, according to geographic area, general.[1] $18 per week, office.	40 per week averaged over 3 months, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week (48 per week during 1 week per month), 8 per day (normal), office. 48 per week, hoistmen, powerhousemen, and pumpmen. On 3-shift operation in 24, over 8 in 24 permissible to change shifts.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, all departments except office, sales, service, technical, and engineering.
Dry color (May 5)	30–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area and population.	40 per week averaged over 2 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 10 percent tolerance, maintenance and repair, shipping, engineers, firemen, and electricians. 48 per week for 9 months after effective date, general requirements thereafter, color matchers. In peak periods (6 weeks in 6 months), 44 per week averaged over 6 weeks (maximum 48 per week), any department. 40 per week averaged over 1 year (maximum 48 per week between May 1 and Oct. 31), manufacture of earth colors.	1⅓ regular rate after 10 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. 1⅓ regular rate after 11 hours in 24 and 44 per week, maintenance, etc., and any department in peak periods. 1⅓ regular rate after 48 hours, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Dry goods cotton batting (Apr. 30).	30 cents per hour, South; 32½ cents per hour, North.	40 per week (48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen, engineers, cleaners, truck drivers, and shipping crews. 56 per week, watchmen.	No provision	Do.
Flexible insulation (May 14).	33 cents per hour for females, 38 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, office or sales.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year, plant and factory), general. 10 percent tolerance (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), chauffeurs, maintenance, foremen, etc. (not to exceed 10 percent of total employees). 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office or sales. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, plant and factory, chauffeurs, etc., emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.
Funeral service (Apr. 16)	40 cents per hour or $15 per week, general. $25 per week, lawful embalmers.	40 per week, general. 84 per week, embalmers lawfully engaged in embalming and those conducting funerals.	No provision	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Fur dealing trade (Apr. 16)	$17.50–$20, according to geographic area, general. $15 per week, office, and delivery boys under 19 years old.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (96 additional in 1 year), general. 5 days in 7, rabbit-dealing division.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work.	Do.
Household goods storage and moving trade (Apr. 30)	30–60 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $15 per week, office and watchmen. 35	48 per week, 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 6 days in 7, office. 96 in 2 weeks, 6 days in 7, drivers and helpers on vehicles engaged in local	1½ regular rate after 8 hours, general. Regular rate first 2 hours after 8 per day and 1½ regular rate thereafter, drivers	Under 16, office boys and girls. Under 18, general. Under 21, chauffeurs or drivers of com-

Household goods storage and moving trade (Apr. 30).	30–60 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $15 per week, office and watchmen. 35 cents per hour in South, 45 cents per hour in North, drivers and helpers on long-distance moving.	48 per week, 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 6 days in 7, office. 96 in 2 weeks, 6 days in 7, drivers and helpers on vehicles engaged in local moving. 108 in 2 weeks, 192 in 4 weeks, 12 days in 14, drivers and helpers on vehicles engaged in long-distance moving. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours, general. Regular rate first 2 hours after 8 per day and 1⅓ regular rate thereafter, drivers and helpers on vehicles engaged in local moving. 1⅓ regular rate after 48 hours, drivers and helpers on vehicles engaged in local moving, and long-distance moving. 1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, office boys and girls. Under 18, general. Under 21, chauffeurs or drivers of commercial vehicles.
Insecticide and disinfectant manufacturing (Apr. 17).	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, others.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year), general. 10 percent tolerance, emergency work, engineers, firemen, and electricians. 56 per week, watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours in 24, employees on hourly rates.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Lightning-rod manufacturing (Apr. 30).	40 cents per hour, employees on production and labor incident thereto. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6-month period beginning May 1 and Nov. 1), general. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Milk filtering materials and dairy products cotton wrappings (Apr. 30).	35 cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours, general. 1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Peanut butter (Apr. 14)	25–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $18 per week (56 hours), watchmen.	40 per week, 9 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, 9 per day, firemen and engineers. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. Routes of salesmen to be such that they can be covered in 8 per day normally. 6 per week tolerance over normal maximum in peak periods.	1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work, excluding office workers regularly receiving over $35 per week. 1⅓ regular rate for Sunday and holiday work, general except watchmen, outside salesmen, managerial, etc.	Do.
Railroad special track equipment manufacturing (Apr. 6).	32 cents per hour in 5 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6-month period beginning Jan. 1 and July 1), 8 in 24, 6-day week, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen and power-plant engineers, repairmen, etc. 48 per week during 1 week per month, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, repairmen, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacture, repair and/or handling products of industry.
Real estate brokerage (Apr. 19).	$12–$15 per week, according to population.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Reclaimed rubber manufacturing (Apr. 16).	37½ cents per hour, general. $12–$15 per week, according to population, salaried employees.	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), general, and supervisors earning $35 per week or less. 48 per week, maintenance men, engineers, firemen, electricians, shipping crews, watchmen, and elevator operators. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office, service, and sales	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1⅓ regular rate after 48 hours per week, maintenance men, etc., in emergencies.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing operations involving mills of any types, strainers, or debeaders.

[1] No reduction in rates as of Mar. 1, 1934, is permitted.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING APRIL 1934—Cont.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors excluded from employment
Sandstone (Apr. 16)	35–38 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $14 per week, salaried employees.	40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 in 24, 6-day week, general. 2 per day and 12 per week tolerance, firemen and plant engineers. 64 per week, 12 in 24, watchmen. 48 per week, 6-day week, truckmen, shipping clerks, plant maintenance crews, and those engaged in emergency work. Employers who perform manual work must conform with hours.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24, truckmen, shipping clerks, etc.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Sewing machine (Apr. 30)	35 cents per hour for females on light, repetitive work and 40 cents per hour for others, general. $15 per week, office. $9–$13 per week in South and $10–$14 per week elsewhere, according to population, employees in retail stores or service stations.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen and engineers. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 2 weeks in first 6 months and 3 weeks in second 6 months of the year), employees in retail stores. 44 per week averaged over 3 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), deliverymen. 48 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified (overtime limited to 8 hours per week and 48 hours in 26 weeks), general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Shoe last (May 7)	40 cents per hour or $16 per week	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 45 per week and 10 per day during 8 weeks in 6 months), 6 days in 7, general. 12½ percent tolerance in excess of regular and peak (maximum 10 per day in regular seasons and 11 per day in peak seasons), model makers, pattern graders, tackers, and working foremen. 12½ percent tolerance in excess of regular and peak (maximum 10 per day), shipping clerks, outside truckmen, engineers, and firemen. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and maximum weekly regular and peak working time prescribed, model makers, etc. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week (no 6-day-in-7 limitation), emergency work. 1½ regular rate for all work on Sundays and legal holidays, production workers.	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.
Shoe machinery (Apr. 16)	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in emergency 45 per week), 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance over 40 per week, 8 in 24, engineers and firemen. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7. Employers who perform manual work must conform with hours.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work.	Under 16.
Soft fiber manufacturing (Apr. 19).	32½ cents per hour	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week during 6 weeks in 6 months), engineers, electricians, firemen, supervisors, oilers, repair-shop crews, elevator operators, shipping crews, and cleaners. 56 per week, watchmen. Operation of productive machinery limited to 80 per week.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Spray painting and finishing equipment manufacturing (Apr. 29).	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (48 per week during 6 weeks in 26), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen, truckmen, and shipping clerks. 40 per week, 9 (normal	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency, firemen, truckmen, and shipping clerks.	Do.

Spray painting and finishing equipment manufacturing (Apr. 29).	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (48 per week during 6 weeks in 26), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen, truckmen, and shipping clerks. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. Employers who perform manual work must conform with hours.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency, firemen, truckmen, and shipping clerks.	Do.
Steel plate fabricating (Apr. 16).	30–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, factory, construction, or labor operations directly incident thereto. $12–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week averaged over 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 6-day week, factory and construction employees, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office.	No provision	Do.
Transparent materials converters (Apr. 16).	33 cents per hour for females and 38 cents per hour for males, general.[2] $12–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week and 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers in plant, mill, or factory, or work connected therewith. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), engineers, etc. 40 per week averaged over 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. 6 days in 7, watchmen and executives excluded.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, etc. 1⅓ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, etc.	Do.
Umbrella frame and umbrella hardware manufacturing (Apr. 9).	40 cents per hour, general. $16 per week, office. $13 per week, office boys.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 6 weeks between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31), general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 42 per week (36 and 48, alternately), watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, office. Under 18, others.
Undergarment and negligee (May 7).	$13 per week, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. $16.50 per week in metropolitan area, and $14 per week elsewhere (6 weeks from effective date), factory operators.	37½ per week, 7½ in 24, 5-day week, manufacturing. 1 shift of employees per day.	None permitted, except upon recommendation of code authority and approval of Administrator.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Used textile machinery and accessories distributing trade (Apr. 15).	35 cents per hour in 10 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week, service, sales, or office.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26), general. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days, general, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for all time worked on Sundays and legal holidays, general (except watchmen, power-plant engineers, and firemen).	Do.
Wadding (Apr. 30)	30 cents per hour, southern section; 32½ cents per hour, northern section.	40 per week (48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen, engineers, cleaners, truck drivers, and shipping crews. 56 per week, watchmen.	No provision	Do.
Wood turning and shaping (Apr. 16).	27½ cents per hour for females, 32½ cents per hour for males, South. 30 cents per hour for females, 35 cents per hour for males, North.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 3 weeks in 13 and not over 40 per week averaged over 13 weeks), general. 12½ percent tolerance over regular and peak season maximum, outside truckmen, firemen, etc. 56 per week, watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Do.

[2] When hourly rate for same class of labor was lower on July 15, 1929, not less than rate paid on that date but in no case less than 90 percent of above specified rates.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING APRIL 1934—Cont.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors excluded from employment
Agriculture				
Linseed oil manufacturing (Apr. 30).	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $16 per week of 56 hours, watchmen.	40 per week averaged over 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, general. 2 per week additional, continuous processes. 40 per week, 8 per day (44 per week during 2 weeks following each quarterly closing period), office. 56 per week, watchmen and oil refiners paid less than $30 per week. 45 per week, truck drivers and deliverymen, shipping clerks, and stevedores. 48 per week, firemen and engineers. 6 days in 7, watchmen excepted.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Live poultry industry of the metropolitan area in and about the city of New York (May 7).	50 cents per hour	40 per week, 12 per day on Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 per day on other days, general. 48 per week, slaughter-house employees. 6 days per week except that not over 2 employees of an employer may feed stock on 7th day.	1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1⅓ regular rate for time worked on Sundays, Jewish and legal holidays (such days not to exceed 42 per year).	Do.
Amended codes [3]				
Refractories (Dec. 28, 1933; amended Apr. 28, 1934.)	27½ to 44 cents per hour according to wage district, common labor. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	*36 per week averaged over 30 days, 8 per day, common labor.* 40 per week averaged over 30 days, 8 per day, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week averaged over 30 days, employees in continuous processes, etc. (who are not to exceed 10 percent of employees).	No provision	Under 16, general. Under 18, underground.
Robe and allied products (Jan. 29; amended Apr. 26, 1934.)	32½ cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, general. 40 per week averaged over 1 year, 8 in 24, *5½ days in 7* (48 per week, *10 in 24, 5½ days in 7* during 16 weeks in any calendar year), office, shipping or stock-room employees. 56 per week, watchmen. Operation of machinery limited to 1 shift of 40 hours.	do	Under 16.
Washing and ironing machinery manufacturing (Nov. 6, 1933, amended Apr. 19, 1934).	36 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, factory. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (of 24 hours), 6-day week (10 percent tolerance for repair work, etc.), factory. 40 per week, 6-day week, office.	*1½ regular rate for hours after 8 per day and 40 per week.*	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.

[3] Amendments given in italics.

PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Public Old-Age Pension Legislation in the United States as of June 1, 1934

MORE than half of the States have adopted legislation for the protection of the aged needy. Of the 28 States and 2 Territories with such laws, 23 have adopted the mandatory type,[1] while the other States have provided an optional system dependent upon the counties for acceptance of the act. In 1933, 10 States (Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington) and the Territory of Hawaii passed new laws establishing an old-age pension system, and Colorado passed an act to take the place of the previous one which had been declared unconstitutional. A law was passed in Arkansas in 1933, but it was declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court, because of the method used in financing the pension fund. While the old-age pension law in Pennsylvania was passed at the special session in 1933, it was not approved by the Governor until January 18, 1934; the act becomes operative in December 1934. By a referendum vote of 3 to 1, the electorate of Ohio placed an old-age pension law on the statute books. In the early part of 1934, an old-age pension law was adopted in Iowa. In Maryland the law was made mandatory for Allegany County. By court decision and opinion of the attorney general, the laws in Washington, Minnesota, and Oregon were held mandatory and it was held to be the duty of the counties to pay the pensions provided for in the law.

In 15 jurisdictions the applicant must have reached 65 years of age, in 14 States 70 years of age, and in 1 State (North Dakota) 68. The electorate in Wisconsin voted in a State-wide referendum in April to recommend to the legislature a reduction in the age requirement from 70 to 60 years of age.

Seven of the laws provide that the State shall pay the whole cost of financing the pension system, nine States provide for State aid to the counties, and in 14 jurisdictions the entire cost is placed upon the county.

[1] But the laws of West Virginia and Wisconsin become mandatory in 1935.

PROVISIONS OF OLD-AGE PENSION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Type of law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of— Citizenship	Residence: State	Residence: County	Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Years	*Years*	*Years*				
Alaska	Mandatory.	[1] 65 [2] 60	$35 a month for males, $45 a month for females.	(3)	Since 1906.		No other sufficient means of support.	Board of trustees of Alaska Pioneers' Home.	Territory	Acts of 1929, ch. 65.
Arizona	do	70	$30 a month	(3)	35		Income, $300 a year	County commissioners	67 percent by State; 33 percent by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 34.
California	do	70	$1 a day	15	15	1	Assets, $3,000	County or city and county boards of supervisors.	Half by county, or city and county; half by State.	Acts of 1929, ch. 530 (as amended 1931, ch. 608; 1933, ch. 840).
Colorado	do	65	do	15	15	5	Assets, $2,000	County commissioners	State	Acts of 1933, chs. 144 and 145.
Delaware	do	65	$25 a month	[4] 15	5			State old-age welfare commission.	do	Acts of 1931, ch. 85.
Hawaii	Optional	65	$15 a month	30	15		Income, $300 a year	County commissioners	County or city and county.	Acts of 1933, act 208 (as amended 1933, special session, act 39).
Idaho	Mandatory.	65	$25 a month	15	10	3	do	County probate judge and county commissioners.	County	Acts of 1931, ch. 16.
Indiana	do	70	$180 a year	15	15	15	Assets, $1,000	County commissioners	Half by State; half by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 36.
Iowa	do	65	$25 a month	15	10	2	Income, $100 a year	County boards under State commission.	State	Special session, 1934, ch. 17.
Kentucky	Optional	70	$250 a year	15	10	10	Income, $400 a year; assets, $2,500.	County judge	County	Acts of 1926, ch. 187.
Maine	Mandatory.	65	$1 a day	(3)	15	1	Assets, $300	Town and city boards, under supervision of State department of health and welfare.	Half by State; half by cities, towns, and plantations.	Acts of 1933, ch. 267.
Maryland	Optional	65	do	15	10	10		County commissioners	County; or city of Baltimore.	Acts of 1931, ch. 114.
Massachusetts	Mandatory.	70	No limit	(3)	20			County or city board of public welfare.	Two thirds by county or city; one third by State.	Acts of 1930, ch. 402 (as amended 1933, chs. 219, 285, 328).
Michigan	do	70	$30 a month	15	10		Assets, $3,500	County boards and State welfare department.	State	Acts of 1933, no. 237.
Minnesota	do	70	$1 a day	15	15	15	Assets, $3,000	County commissioners	Payments by county. Cities, towns, and villages to reimburse county.	Acts of 1929, ch. 47, as amended 1931, chs. 72 and 138; 1933, chs. 308 and 348.

Minnesota	do	70	$1 a day	15	15	15	Assets, $3,000	County commissioners	Payments by county. Cities, towns, and villages to reimburse county.	Acts of 1929, ch. 47, as amended 1931, chs. 72 and 138; 1933, chs. 308 and 348.
Montana	Optional	70	$25 a month	15	15		Income, $360 a year	do	County	Acts of 1923, ch. 72.
Nebraska	Mandatory.	65	$20 a month	15	15		do	do	do	Acts of 1933, ch. 117.
Nevada	Optional	65	$1 a day	15	10		Assets, $3,000	do	do	Acts of 1925, ch. 121.
New Hampshire	Mandatory.	70	$7.50 a week	15	15	15	Assets, $2,000	do	Payments by county. Cities and towns to reimburse county.	Acts of 1931, ch. 165
New Jersey	do	70	$1 a day	(3)	15	1	Assets, $3,000	County welfare boards.	One fourth by county, three fourths by State.	Acts of 1931, ch. 219 (as amended 1932, ch. 262).
New York	do	70	No limit	(3)	10	1	Wholly unable to support self.	Public welfare officials, under supervision of State department of social welfare.	Half by city or county, half by State.	Acts of 1930, ch. 387.
North Dakota	do	68	$150 a year	(3)	20		Income, $150 a year	County commissioners	State	Acts of 1933, ch. 254.
Ohio	do	65	$25 a month	15	15	1	Assets, $3,000 ($4,000 if married); income, $300 a year.	County boards under supervision of State division of aid for aged.	do	Adopted 1933 by referendum vote.
Oregon	do	70	$30 a month	15	15	2	Assets, $3,000	County commissioners	County	Acts of 1933, ch. 284 (as amended 1933, special session, ch. 23).
Pennsylvania	do	70	do	15	15			Local boards under State department of welfare.	State	Act no. 64 (special session 1933).
Utah	do	65	$25 a month	15	15	5	Income during past year $300.	County commissioners	County	Acts of 1929, ch. 76.
Washington	do	65	$30 a month	15	15	5	Income during past year, $360.	do	do.[5]	Acts of 1933, ch. 29.
West Virginia	Optional [6]	65	$1 a day	15	10	10	Any property or income.	County court	do	Acts of 1931, ch. 32.
Wisconsin	do.[6]	70	do	15	15	15	Assets, $3,000	County judge	Payments by county. State to refund, one third; city, town, and village to refund two thirds.	Acts of 1925, ch. 121 (as amended 1929, ch. 181; 1931, ch. 239; 1933, ch. 375).
Wyoming	Mandatory.	65	$30 a month	15	15	5	Income, $360 a year	County commissioners	County	Acts of 1929, ch. 87.

[1] Males.
[2] Females.
[3] Citizenship required but no period specified.
[4] Required period of residence in United States.
[5] But old-age pension fund was created from proceeds of State tax on horse racing, to be distributed to counties in proportion to assessed valuation of the property in each. (Acts of 1933, ch. 55.)
[6] Becomes mandatory in 1935.

The required period of State residence varies from 35 years in Arizona to 5 years in Delaware. Seventeen States require 15 years' residence, 8 States require 10 years' residence, Massachusetts and North Dakota specify a period of 20 years, and in Alaska an applicant must have resided in the Territory since 1906.

In Alaska and Delaware the act is administered by a State agency; in Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, by county boards under State supervision; and in the remaining jurisdictions by the county authorities.

To provide a ready comparison of the systems adopted in the various States the preceding table, which presents the principal features of each law, has been prepared.

National Conference on Social Security

THE National Conference on Social Security was held in New York City on April 19 and 20, 1934. It was convened by the American Association for Social Security (until 1933 the American Association for Old Age Security).

The agenda of the conference included problems of legislation, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and health insurance.

Legislative problems.—In the session on problems of legislation, the increase in favorable sentiment for social legislation was pointed out. It was emphasized, however, that this sentiment is amorphous, shifting, and uncertain, and its mere presence will not insure that the measures enacted in response to it will necessarily be sound. The advocates of such legislation must see to it that this sentiment is made a reality and directed into sound channels.

Old-age pensions.—The wide acceptance of pension legislation during the past few years was discussed in the session on old-age pensions; more than half of the States now have passed such laws. Many administrative problems were discussed, for the benefit of the administrators present from the new pension States.

The question of the proper disposition of cases of aged members of families in receipt of public relief came in for considerable discussion, one group holding that it was better to have the whole family (including the aged parent) cared for by one agency—the relief agency—and the other taking the position that the pensioner should be awarded his grant and then assist toward the family expenses.

The requisites of a contributory system of pensions were outlined in a report to the meeting, in which it was estimated that the cost of a Nation-wide system would be about $29,400,000 per month and the amount of contribution per insured person about 42 cents per week. Under such a system, benefits would be a matter of right, not of need as under the present State pension systems.

Health insurance.—The need of a better distribution of medical care, making use of the fine facilities available, was emphasized at the health insurance session.

A report on proposed standards for health insurance was read which suggested that any such system should be of at least State-wide scope, with the family (not the individual employee) as the unit; that it should be compulsory; that cash benefit should not be a feature of the system, but should be left either to commercial companies or to a system of unemployment insurance to provide; that medical benefits should be comprehensive and should include both general and specialized care; that the system should interfere as little as possible with private medical practice; and that it should assure an adequate income to the physicians.

The steps already taken by the profession toward furnishing medical care on a group basis were outlined and it was pointed out that in the the three Pacific Coast States and in Michigan the medical associations are committed to health insurance, and in Washington and Oregon systems of collective medicine are being administered by medical societies. In 30 cities, within the past 2 years, there have been set up systems of voluntary hospital insurance, each with a corps of physicians.

Unemployment insurance.—Much of this session was given over to a discussion of the relative merits of the two outstanding plans for unemployment insurance, i.e., the Wisconsin plan, which provides for the setting up of individual plant reserves, and the Ohio plan which provides for a State-wide pool. With the feeling that the differences between the two plans were more apparent than real, a plea for united forces was made.

Federal Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, 1933

THE annual report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1933, covers the operation of the civil service retirement fund established under the Federal retirement act. The number of annuitants on the retirement roll at the end of the fiscal year 1932–33 was 32,835 as compared with 25,567 on June 30, 1932. The number of annuitants added to the roll during the year totaled 9,480, and terminations numbered 2,212 of which 2,088 were on account of death. The net increase, therefore, was 7,268, the largest net increase during any fiscal year since the establishment of the retirement system. Grouped according to the cause of retirement, 21,613 were retired on account of age, 7,281 for disability, 2,402 after 30 years' service, and 1,539 on account of involuntary separation. Of the 9,480 added to the roll during the year under review, 6,295

were retired for age, 2,066 for disability, 892 after 30 years' service, and 227 on account of involuntary separation. The number retired for age represents an increase of 3,850 over the number retired for this cause in 1932. The principal cause of the increase in the number of retirements was the act of June 30, 1932, which made compulsory the immediate retirement of all employees covered by the retirement act who had reached the age set for automatic separation from the service, unless they were exempted by Executive order. Slightly more than half of the annuitants in 1933 were former employees of the Post Office Department. The annuitants on the roll June 30, 1933, were predominantly male, forming 91.52 percent of the total number in receipt of pensions. Of the 2,783 female annuitants on the roll at the close of the year, 43.77 percent were retired for disability, while 20.18 percent of the total male annuitants were retired for this cause.

The average annuity paid to persons on the roll June 30, 1933, was $965.16, the lowest annuity paid being $81 and the highest $1,299.72. Classified according to the cause of retirement, the annuities paid on account of age averaged $1,006.73; disability, $850.65; 30 years' service, $1,192.80; and involuntary separation, $566.93. The annual value of the retirement roll in 1933 was $31,691,028.60 as compared with $24,424,666.44 on June 30, 1932.

The receipts to the credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund during the fiscal year 1933 amounted to $61,246,090.74, of which $30,493,792.21 represented deductions from the compensation of employees (including service-credit payments), $9,752,298.52 was interest, and $21.000,000 was an appropriation by Congress. The total amount of the fund on June 30, 1933, was $249,996,524.71.

Life Insurance of Organized Labor

THE Union Labor Life Insurance Co. was organized by the American Federation of Labor in 1925, and is owned by the unions affiliated to the Federation.

Its report for 1933[1] shows the following:

Income for year	$872, 857
Payments to policyholders during year	507, 845
Insurance in force:	
Individual policies	6, 978, 601
Group policies	44, 567, 700
Capital	375, 000
Surplus	460, 336
Total assets Dec. 31, 1933	1, 852, 166
Increase in assets during year	220, 915
Increase in surplus during year	22, 383

[1] Given in Official Organ of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, March 1934.

Unification of Old-Age Pensions in Uruguay

THERE have been five separate systems of old-age pensions and insurance in Uruguay.[1] One of these was a general pension system covering all persons, while the other four were contributory plans covering special classes of workers—(1) journalists and printers, (2) public-service employees, (3) employees of banks and the stock exchanges, and (4) employees of limited-liability companies. The limited-liability and printers' schemes were affiliated with the public-service system.

Some of these systems have been in an extremely precarious condition financially, and so bad was that of the general pension system that it was forced to suspend the payment of benefits in April 1932. A special appropriation by the Uruguayan Congress enabled it to resume payment for a while, but the situation was so unsatisfactory that criticism of the whole pension system was widespread.

Certain modifications and limitations of the public-service pension scheme were made by a presidential decree of April 25, 1933.

A law,[2] promulgated December 2, 1933, brings into one unified system the general pension plan and those of the public-service employees, the printers and journalists, and the limited-liability company employees, as well as the teachers' and government employees' retirement systems. The bank employees' system is not affected by this law.

The new organization into which these pension schemes are amalgamated is to be called the Uruguayan Pension and Retirement Annuity Institute (*Instituto de Jubilaciones y Pensiones del Uruguay*).

Each of the former schemes becomes a separate section under the new organization, administered according to the provisions of the particular law which created it. Their funds also are to be maintained as separate accounts. Operating expenses of the sections may in no case exceed 5 percent of the receipts of the section. In case expenses rise above 5 percent, as long as that figure is exceeded no vacancies may be filled or new employees engaged, nor may any except routine expenditures be incurred.

The Institute is to be governed by a board of 7 directors, holding office for 4 years. In each section a "consultation committee" is to be set up, composed of not to exceed 9 members (on which associations of beneficiaries are to have representation). This committee will aid in the administration and interpretation of the pension law for the respective section.

It is hoped that considerable economies can be effected as regards operating expenses, by the grouping of all operations under one organization, besides eliminating waste and duplication of functions.

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[1] These were described in detail in Bulletin No. 561 of this Bureau (p. 349).

[2] Data regarding this law are from report by H. Bartlett Wells, American vice consul at Montevideo, Jan. 24, 1934.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Farm Workers and Farm Machinery in Scotland

THE census of agricultural production in Scotland, 1930–31,[1] includes data on the number of farm workers "exclusive of the occupier, his wife, and domestic servants", and the number and kind of farm machines employed in producing the agricultural output reported.

The number and distribution of agricultural laborers are shown in the two tables following. From table 1 it will be noted that between 1925 and 1931 the number of regular male workers decreased 3,275, or 4.0 percent; regular female workers, 1,560 or 8.0 percent; casual male workers, 2,262 or 21.6 percent; and casual female workers, 2,502 or 26.8 percent.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, BY CLASS AND SEX, 1925–31

Year	Regular		Casual		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1925	82,645	19,620	10,465	9,335	122,065
1926	83,286	19,692	12,968	10,149	126,095
1927	82,099	19,486	9,238	8,452	119,275
1928	81,606	18,957	9,321	7,416	117,300
1929	82,074	19,009	9,521	7,430	118,034
1930	80,715	18,582	8,995	7,216	115,508
1931	79,370	18,060	8,203	6,833	112,466

Table 2 shows the average number of farm laborers employed per 1,000 acres under cultivation on farms of classified size in Scotland in June 1931:

[1] Scotland. Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Output of Scotland, 1930. Edinburgh. 1934. (Cmd. 4496.)

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF FARM LABORERS EMPLOYED PER 1,000 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, BY SIZE OF FARM, SEX, AND AGE OF MALE WORKERS, IN SCOTLAND AS OF JUNE 1931

Size of farm	Regular workers			Casual workers			Total
	Male		Women and girls	Male		Women and girls	
	21 years and over	Under 21 years		21 years and over	Under 21 years		
Above 1 and not more than 5 acres	19.7	7.3	12.9	3.7	1.8	5.1	50.4
5 and not more than 15 acres	14.5	4.7	8.4	2.8	1.8	3.5	35.8
15 and not more than 30 acres	13.6	4.1	6.3	1.7	1.4	2.4	29.4
30 and not more than 50 acres	12.5	4.7	5.2	1.7	.9	1.7	26.7
50 and not more than 75 acres	13.6	5.9	5.4	1.5	.8	1.7	28.8
75 and not more than 100 acres	12.1	5.9	4.4	1.2	.7	1.6	25.8
100 and not more than 150 acres	12.2	5.3	4.0	.9	.5	1.3	24.2
150 and not more than 300 acres	12.6	4.0	2.9	.9	.4	1.3	22.1
Over 300 acres	12.3	2.7	2.4	.9	.3	1.0	19.7

The report points out that—

It is evident from a comparison of the returns for 1925 and 1931 that the reduction in the number of agricultural workers has not been made at the expense of the regular male worker over 21 years of age but has adversely affected the recruitment of regular younger men, to a less extent women and girls, and more seriously casual labor generally.

Elsewhere mention is made of the fact that "small holdings of the more substantial type (i.e., 15 to 75 acres) have increased while all other classes of holdings have decreased."

While the value of the average output per worker declined considerably between 1925 and 1931, that decrease is attributed in large part to the fall in commodity prices, and "is not a reflection on the output of work per person."

Motive Power on Farms

THE use of motor tractors increased 45 percent between 1925 and 1931.

Steam, gas, and water as sources of power for the farm continue their fall from favor and wind-driven machines show a bare increase, but engines using oil, petrol, and electricity have much increased. Petrol and oil engines form 81 percent of the total. Electric machines are still comparatively few, about 2 percent of the total, but have relatively more than doubled in number. Motor tractors, a new feature of farm equipment in 1925, have established themselves and each class has increased, especially the stationary type, which shows an increase of 130 percent. * * * Of the 1,782 tractors used for field operations, 89 percent are on holdings exceeding 100 acres and of those used for stationary work 70 percent. The distribution of machines per holding in the "over 300 acres" group gives an average of 1 machine to about 4 holdings as against 1 to 10 in the "150 to 300 acres" group.

The total number of threshing machines in use increased from 12,885 in 1925 to 14,062 in 1931.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Occupational-Disease Legislation in the United States

WHILE workmen's compensation laws are in operation in 44 of the 48 States,[1] only 12 States compensate for occupational disease. In addition, however, such coverage is extended to employees under the workmen's compensation law of the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and to employees covered by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Act. Thus, although no provision was made in the workmen's compensation laws as first adopted in the United States, by gradual liberalization of the laws, 18 jurisdictions now compensate for occupational diseases by one method or another. In the remainder of the jurisdictions occupational diseases are excluded from compensation by express language in the act or by interpretation of the courts. In 5 jurisdictions (Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Puerto Rico) specific occupational diseases which are compensable are listed, following the method used in the workmen's compensation laws of several European countries. In Illinois certain lead processes are covered. Kentucky, while it excludes diseases except where the disease is the natural and direct result of a traumatic injury by accident, covers "injuries or death due to inhalation in mines of noxious gases or smoke." By an act of the 1934 Legislature of Kentucky, employers and employees engaged in certain industries may voluntarily subject themselves with respect to the disease of silicosis caused by the inhalation of silica dust.

Another method of compensating occupational diseases is to include such diseases generally, while a third way is using the word "injury" instead of "accident" in the law. The Massachusetts Legislature adopted the word "injury" for "accident", and the courts have held that an injury may be anything that disables a man for work. Several other jurisdictions have followed the Massachusetts adoption of the word "injury" rather than "accident" in their compensation laws.

The Philippines act allows compensation when an employee contracts any illness directly caused by the employment or which is the result of the nature of the employment.

The following sections are the provisions of the workmen's compensation or other laws which are the legal basis of awards of compensation for occupational disease.

[1] No workmen's compensation law in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

California

DEERING'S GENERAL LAWS, 1931

ACT 4749

SEC. 3. *Definitions.*—* * * (4) The term "injury", as used in this act, shall include any injury or disease arising out of the employment including injuries to artificial members. In case of aggravation of any disease existing prior to such injury, compensation shall be allowed only for such proportion of the disability due to the aggravation of such prior disease as may reasonably be attributed to the injury.

Connecticut

GENERAL STATUTES, 1930

SEC. 5223. *Definitions.*—* * * The words "personal injury" or "injury", as the same are used in this chapter, shall be construed to include only accidental injury which may be definitely located as to the time when and the place where the accident occurred, and occupational disease as herein defined. The words "occupational disease" shall mean a disease peculiar to the occupation in which the employee was engaged and due to causes in excess of the ordinary hazards of employment as such. The words "arising out of and in the course of his employment", as used in this chapter, shall mean an accidental injury happening to an employee or an occupational disease of such employee originating while he shall have been engaged in the line of his duty in the business or affairs of the employer upon the employer's premises, or while so engaged elsewhere upon the employer's business or affairs by the direction, express or implied, of the employer. A personal injury shall not be deemed to arise out of the employment unless causally traceable to the employment other than through weakened resistance or lowered vitality. * * *

District of Columbia

44 STAT.L. 1424, 45 STAT.L. 600

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—When used in this act * * * (2) The term "injury" means accidental injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment, and such occupational disease or infection as arises naturally out of such employment or as naturally or unavoidably results from such accidental injury, and includes an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment.

Hawaii

REVISED LAWS, 1925

SEC. 3604. *Employments covered.*—* * * If a workman receive personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment or by disease proximately caused by the employment, or resulting from the nature of the employment, his employer or the insurance carrier shall pay compensation in the amounts and to the person or persons hereinafter specified.

Illinois

SMITH-HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1931

CHAPTER 48

SEC. 74. *Dangerous processes and employments.*—Every employer in this State engaged in the carrying on of any process of manufacture or labor in which sugar of lead, white lead, lead chromate, litharge, red lead, arsenate of lead, or Paris green are employed, used or handled, or the manufacture of brass or the smelting of lead or zinc which processes and employments are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees engaged in any process of manufacture or labor in which poisonous chemicals, minerals, or other substances are used or handled by the employees therein in harmful quantities or under harmful conditions, shall provide for and place at the disposal of the employees engaged in any such process or manufacture and shall maintain in good condition and without cost to the employees, proper working clothing to be kept and used exclusively for such employees while at work, and all employees therein shall be required at all times while they are at work to use and wear such clothing; and in all processes of manufacture or labor referred to in this section which are unnecessarily productive of noxious or poisonous dusts, adequate and approved respirators shall be furnished and maintained by the employer in good condition and without cost to the employees, and such employees shall use such respirators at all times while engaged in any work necessarily productive of noxious or poisonous dusts.

SEC. 87. *Occupational diseases; recovery.*—* * * (*b*) 1. If an employee is disabled or dies, and his disability or death is caused by an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment in one or more of the occupations referred to in section 74, he or his dependents, as the case may be, shall be entitled to compensation, in the same manner and subject to the same terms, conditions, and limitations as are now or may hereafter be provided by the workmen's compensation act for accidental injuries sustained by employees arising out of and in the course of their employment; and for this purpose the disablement of an employee by reason of an occupational disease, arising out of and in the course of his employment in one or more of the occupations referred to in section 74, shall be treated as the happening of an accidental injury.

2. As used in this subdivision (*b*) of this section, the word "disability" means the state of being disabled from earning full wages at the work at which the employee was last employed by the employer from whom he claims compensation; the word "disablement" means the act of becoming disabled from earning full wages at the work at which the employee was last employed by the employer from whom he claims compensation; the words "occupational disease" mean a disease peculiar to and due to the nature of an employment in one or more of the occupations referred to in section 2 of this act; and the word "occupations" means and includes each and every process, manufacture, employment, and process of manufacture or labor referred to in section 74.

Kentucky

CARROLL'S STATUTES, 1930

SEC. 4880 (as amended 1934). *Accidents; diseases.*— * * * It shall affect the liability of the employers subject thereto to their employees for personal injuries sustained by the employee by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, or for death resulting from such accidental injury: *Provided, however,* That personal injury by accident as herein defined shall not include diseases except where the disease is the natural and direct result of a traumatic

injury by accident, nor shall they include the results of a preexisting disease but shall include injuries or death due to inhalation in mines of noxious gases or smoke, commonly known as "bad air", and also shall include the injuries or death due to the inhalation of any kind of gas. * * * and any employers and their employees engaged in the operation of glass manufacturing plants, quarries, sand mines or in the manufacture, treating, or handling of sand may, with respect to the disease of silicosis caused by the inhalation of silica dust, in like manner voluntarily subject themselves thereto as to such disease.

Massachusetts

GENERAL LAWS, 1932

Chapter 152

Sec. 26. *Coverage.*—If an employee * * * receives a personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, * * * he shall be paid compensation by the insurer, * * *.

Minnesota

STATUTES, 1927

Sec. 4327. *Occupational diseases—How regarded—Compensation for—Definitions of.*—(1) The disablement of an employee resulting from an occupational disease described in subsection (9) of this section, except where specifically otherwise provided, shall be treated as the happening of an accident within the meaning of part 2 of this act and the procedure and practice provided in such part 2 shall apply to all proceedings under this section, except where specifically otherwise provided herein. Whenever used in this section, "disability" means the state of being disabled from earning full wages at the work at which the employee was last employed, and "disablement" means the act of becoming so disabled.

(2) If an employee is disabled or dies and his disability or death is caused by one of the diseases mentioned in subsection (9) of this section, and the disease is due to the nature of the corresponding employment as described in such subsection in which such employee was engaged and was contracted therein, he or his dependents shall be entitled to compensation for his death, or for the duration of his disability according to the provisions of part 2 of this act, except as otherwise provided in this section: *Provided, however,* That if it shall be determined that such employee is able to earn wages at another occupation which shall be neither unhealthful nor injurious, and such wages do not equal his full wages prior to the date of his disablement, the compensation payable shall be a percentage of full compensation proportionate to the reduction in his earning capacity.

(3) Neither the employee nor his dependents shall be entitled to compensation for disability or death resulting from disease unless the disease is due to the nature of his employment and contracted therein within the 12 months previous to the date of disablement, whether under one or more employers.

(4) If an employee, at the time of his employment, willfully and falsely represents in writing that he has not previously suffered from the disease which is the cause of disability or death, no compensation shall be payable.

(5) The total compensation due shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the employee in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and in which it was contracted. If, however, such disease was contracted while such employee was in the employment of a prior employer, the employer who is made liable for the total compensation as provided by this subsection, may appeal to the commission for an apportionment of such com-

pensation among the several employers who since the contraction of such disease shall have employed such employee in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due. Such apportionment shall be proportioned to the time such employee was employed in the service of such employers, and shall be determined only after a hearing, notice of the time and place of which shall have been given to every employer alleged to be liable for any portion of such compensation. If the commission find that any portion of such compensation is payable by an employer prior to the employer who is made liable to the total compensation as provided by this subsection, it shall make an award accordingly in favor of the last employer, and such award may be enforced in the same manner as an award for compensation.

(6) The employer to whom notice of death or disability is to be given, or against whom claim is to be made by the employer shall be the employer who last employed the employee during the said 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and in which it was contracted, and such notice and claim shall be deemed seasonable as against prior employers.

(7) The employee or his dependents, if so requested, shall furnish the last employer or the commission with such information as to the names and addresses of all his other employers during the said 12 months, as he or they may possess; and if such information is not furnished, or is not sufficient to enable such last employer to take proceedings against a prior employer under subsection (5) of this section, unless it be established that the disease actually was contracted while the employee was in his employment, such last employer shall not be liable to pay compensation, or, if such information is not furnished or is not sufficient to enable such last employer to take proceedings against other employers under subsection (5) such last employer shall be liable only for such part of the total compensation as under the particular circumstances the commission may deem just; but a false statement in the information furnished as aforesaid shall not impair the employee's rights unless the last employer is prejudiced thereby.

(8) If the employee, at or immediately before the date of disablement, was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of the schedule of diseases in subsection (9) of this section, and his disease is the disease in the first column of such schedule set opposite the description of the process, the disease presumptively shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment.

(9) For the purposes of this act only the diseases enumerated in column 1, following, shall be deemed to be occupational diseases.

Column 1 DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE	Column 2 DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS
1. Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, or skins.
2. Lead poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
3. Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
4. Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of phosphorous or its preparations or compounds.
5. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
6. Poisoning by wood alcohol	Any process involving the use of wood alcohol or any preparation containing wood alcohol.

7. Poisoning by nitro and amido derivatives of benzine (dinitrobenzol, anilin and others), or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of a nitro or amido derivative of benzine or its preparations or compounds.
8. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
9. Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
10. Poisoning by nickel carbonyl or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nickel carbonyl gas is evolved.
11. Dope poisoning (poisoning by tetrachlormethane or any substance used as or in conjuction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose) or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose.
12. Poisoning by gonioma kamassi (African boxwood) or its sequelæ.	Any process in the manufacture of articles from gonioma kamassi (African boxwood).
13. Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of chromic acid or bichromate of ammonium potassium, or sodium, or their preparations.
14. Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
15. Glanders	Care or handling of any equine animal, or the carcass of any such animal.
16. Compressed-air illness or its sequelæ.	Any process carried on in compressed air.
17. Ankylostomiasis	Mining.
18. Miners' nystagmus	Do.
19. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand).	Do.
20. Subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee).	Do.
21. Acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow).	Do.
22. Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.	Do.
23. Cataract in glass workers	Processes in the manufacture of glass involving exposure to the glare of molten glass.

(10) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of an employee to recover compensation in respect to a disease to which this section does not apply if the disease is an accidental personal injury within the meaning of the other provisions of part 2 of this act.

(11) The provisions of this section shall not apply to disability or death resulting from a disease contracted prior to the date on which this act takes effect.

Missouri

REVISED STATUTES, 1929

SEC. 3305 (as amended 1931, p. 382). *Definitions.*—* * * The said terms ["injury" and "personal injuries"] shall in no case except as hereinafter provided be construed to include occupational disease in any form * * * : *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to deprive employees of their rights under the laws of this State pertaining to occupational diseases, unless the employer shall file with the commission a written notice that he elects to bring himself with respect to occupational disease within the provisions of this act and by keeping posted in a conspicuous place on his premises a notice thereof to be furnished by the commission, and any employee entering the services of such employer and any employee remaining in such service 30 days after the posting of such notice shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this section unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject this act.

New Jersey

CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT, 1911–24

SEC. **236–26. 22 (*a*). *Compensation for death or injury.*—When employer and employee have accepted the provisions of section II as aforesaid, compensation for injuries to or for death of such employee by any of the compensable occupational diseases hereinafter defined arising out of and in the course of his employment shall be made by the employer to the extent hereinafter set forth and without regard to the negligence of the employer.

SEC. **236–28. 22 (*c*). *Amount of compensation.*—The compensation payable for death or disability total in character and permanent in quality resulting from an occupational disease shall be the same in amount and duration and shall be payable in the same manner and to the same persons as would have been entitled thereto had the death or disability been caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

(A) In determining the duration of temporary and/or permanent partial disability, and the duration of payment for the disability due to occupational diseases, the same rules and regulations as are now applicable to accident or injury occurring under section II of the act to which this act is an amendment or supplement shall apply.

SEC. **236–29. 22 (*d*). *Employer shall have knowledge of contracted disease.*—Unless the employer during the continuance of the employment shall have actual knowledge that the employee has contracted a compensable occupational disease, or unless the employee or some one on his behalf, or some of his dependents, or some one on their behalf, shall give the employer written notice or claim that the employee has contracted one of said compensable occupational diseases, which notice to be effective must be given within a period of 5 months after the date when said employee shall have ceased to be subject to exposure to such occupational disease, no compensation shall be payable on account of the death or disability by occupational disease of such employee.

SEC. **236–30. 22 (*e*). *Barring claims.*—All claims for compensation for compensable occupational disease shall be forever barred unless a petition is filed in duplicate with the secretary of the workmen's compensation bureau, at the statehouse in Trenton, within 1 year after date on which the employee ceased to be exposed in the course of employment with the employer to such occupational

disease as hereinabove defined, or in case an agreement of compensation for compensable occupational disease has been made between such employer and such claimant, then within 1 year after the failure of the employer to make payment pursuant to the terms of such agreement; or in case a part of the compensation has been paid by such employer, then within 1 year after the last payment of compensation.

SEC. **236–31. 22 (*f*). *Provisions applicable to occupational disease.*—All provisions of section II and section III applicable to claims for injury or death by accident shall apply to injury or death by compensable occupational disease, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions contained in paragraphs 22 (*a*) to 22 (*f*), both inclusive. The provisions in paragraphs 22 (*a*) to 22 (*f*), both inclusive, shall not apply to any claim for compensation for injury resulting from accident.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMPILED STATUTES, 1925–30

SEC. **236–27 (as amended 1931, ch. 33). 22 (*b*). *Definitions.*—When applicable in this act to occupational diseases the following words and phrases shall be construed to have the following meanings:

A. Compensable occupational diseases shall not include any other than those scheduled below and shall include those so scheduled only when the exposure stated in connection therewith has occurred during the employment and the disability has commenced within 5 months after the termination of such exposure.

Occupational diseases: Anthrax; lead poisoning; mercury poisoning; arsenic poisoning; phosphorus poisoning; benzene, and its homologues, and all derivatives thereof; wood-alcohol poisoning; chrome poisoning; caisson disease; mesothorium or radium poisoning.

B. Willful self-exposure to occupational diseases shall include (1) failure or omission to observe such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by said department of labor and posted in the plant by the employer, tending to the prevention of occupational diseases, and (2) failure or omission to truthfully state to the best of the employee's knowledge, in answer to inquiry made by the employer, the location, duration, and nature of previous employment of the employee in which he was exposed to any occupational disease as herein listed.

New York

CAHILL'S CONSOLIDATED LAWS, 1930

CHAPTER 66

SEC. 3. 1. *Hazardous employments.*—* * *

2. *Occupational diseases.*—Compensation shall be payable for disabilities sustained or death incurred by an employee resulting from the following occupational diseases:

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE	DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS
1. Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins.
2. Lead poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with lead or its preparations or compounds.

3. Zinc poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with zinc or its preparations or compounds or alloys.
4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with mercury or its preparations or compounds.
5. Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
7. Poisoning by wood alcohol	Any process involving the use of wood alcohol or any preparation containing wood alcohol.
8. Poisoning by benzol or nitro, hydro, hydroxy, and amido derivatives of benzene (dinitro benzol, anilin, and others), or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with benzol or nitro, hydro, hydroxy, or amido derivatives of benzene or its preparations or compounds.
9. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ, or any sulphide.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds, or any sulphide.
10. Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
11. Poisoning by nickel carbonyl or its sequelæ.	Any process in which nickel carbonyl is evolved.
12. Dope poisoning (poisoning by tetrachlormethane or any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose or nitro cellulose), or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose or nitro cellulose.
13. Poisoning by formaldehyde and its preparations.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with formaldehyde and its preparations.
14. Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ or chrome poisoning.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with chromic acid or bichromate of ammonium, potassium, or sodium or their preparations.
15. Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
16. Glanders	Care or handling of any equine animal or the carcass of any such animal.
17. Compressed-air illness or its sequelæ.	Any process carried on in compressed air.

18. Miners' diseases, including only cellulitis, bursitis, ankylostomiasis, tenosynovitis and nystagmus.	Any process involving mining.
19. Cataract in glassworkers	Processes in the manufacture of glass involving exposure to the glare of molten glass.
20. Radium poisoning or disability due to radioactive properties of substances or to roentgen rays (X-rays).	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with radium or radioactive substance or the use of or direct exposure to roentgen rays (X-rays).
21. Methyl chloride poisoning	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with methyl chloride or its preparations or compounds.
22. Carbon-monoxide poisoning	Any process involving direct exposure to carbon monoxide in buildings, sheds or enclosed places.
23. Poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acid.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acids or their fumes.
24. Respiratory, gastrointestinal or physiological nerve and eye disorders due to contact with petroleum products and their fumes.	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with petroleum or petroleum products and their fumes.
25. Disability arising from blisters or abrasions.	Any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration causing blisters or abrasions.
26. Disability arising from bursitis or synovitis.	Any process involving continuous rubbing, pressure or vibration of the parts affected.
27. Dermatitis (venenata)	Any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids, alkalies, acids or oils capable of causing dermatitis (venenata).

SEC. 38. *Disablement treated as accident.*—The disablement of an employee resulting from an occupational disease described in subdivision 2 of section 3 shall be treated as the happening of an accident within the meaning of this chapter and the procedure and practice provided in this chapter shall apply to all proceedings under this article, except where specifically otherwise provided herein.

SEC. 39. *Right to compensation.*—If an employee is disabled or dies and his disability or death is caused by one of the diseases mentioned in subdivision 2 of section 3, and the disease is due to the nature of the corresponding employment as described in such subdivision in which such employee was engaged and was contracted therein, he or his dependents shall be entitled to compensation for his death or for the duration of his disablement in accordance with the provisions of article two, except as hereinafter stated: *Provided, however,* That if it shall be determined that such employee is able to earn wages at another occupation which shall be neither unhealthful nor injurious, and such wages do not equal his full

wages prior to the date of his disablement, the compensation payable shall be a percentage of the full compensation proportionate to the reduction in his earning capacity.

SEC. 40 (as amended 1931, ch. 344). *Time limit.*—Neither the employee nor his dependents shall be entitled to compensation for disability or death resulting from disease unless the disease is due to the nature of his employment and contracted therein, or in a continuous employment similar to the one in which he was engaged at the time of his disablement, within the 12 months previous to the date of disablement, whether under one or more employers. The time limit for contraction of the disease prescribed by this section shall not bar compensation in the case of an employee who contracted the disease in the same employment with the same employer by whom he was employed at the time of his disablement and who had continued in the same employment with the same employer from the time of contracting the disease up to the time of his disablement thereby.

SEC. 41. *Examining physician.*—The industrial commissioner shall appoint one or more physicians whose duty it shall be to examine any claimant under this article and to make a report in such form as the commissioner may require.

SEC. 42. *Date of disablement.*—For the purposes of this article the date of disablement shall be such as the board may determine on the hearing on the claim.

SEC. 43. *Workmen, when not entitled.*—If an employee, at the time of his employment, willfully and falsely represents in writing that he has not previously suffered from the disease which is the cause of disability or death, no compensation shall be payable.

SEC. 44. *Liability of employer.*—The total compensation due shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the employee in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and in which it was contracted. If, however, such disease was contracted while such employee was in the employment of a prior employer, the employer who is made liable for the total compensation as provided by this section, may appeal to the board for an apportionment of such compensation among the several employers who since the contraction of such disease shall have employed such employee in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due. Such apportionment shall be proportioned to the time such employee was employed in the service of such employers, and shall be determined only after a hearing, notice of the time and place of which shall have been given to every employer alleged to be liable for any portion of such compensation. If the board find that any portion of such compensation is payable by an employer prior to the employer who is made liable to the total compensation as provided by this section, it shall make an award accordingly in favor of the last employer, and such award may be enforced in the same manner as an award for compensation.

SEC. 45. *Notice to employers.*—The employer to whom notice of death or disability is to be given, or against whom claim is to be made by the employee, shall be the employer who last employed the employee during the said 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and such notice and claim shall be deemed seasonable as against prior employers. The requirements as to notice as to occupational disease and death resulting therefrom shall be the same as required in section 18 of this chapter, except that the notice shall be given to the commissioner and the employer within 90 days after the disablement.

SEC. 46. *Information; penalty.*—The employee or his dependents, if so requested, shall furnish the last employer or the board with such information as to the names and addresses of all his other employers during the said 12 months, as he or they may possess; and if such information is not furnished, or is not sufficient to enable such last employer to take proceedings against a prior employer under

section 44, unless it be established that the disease actually was contracted while the employee was in his employment, such last employer shall not be liable to pay compensation, or, if such information is not furnished or is not sufficient to enable such last employer to take proceedings against other employers under section 44, such last employer shall be liable only for such part of the total compensation as under the particular circumstances the board may deem just; but a false statement in the information furnished as aforesaid shall not impair the workman's rights unless the last employer is prejudiced thereby.

SEC. 47. *Presumption as to the cause of disease.*—If the employee, at or immediately before the date of disablement, was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of the schedule of diseases in subdivision 2 of section 3, and his disease is the disease in the first column of such schedule set opposite the description of the process, the disease presumptively shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment.

SEC. 48. *Diseases which are accidents.*—Nothing in this article shall affect the rights of an employee to recover compensation in respect to a disease to which this article does not apply if the disease is an accidental personal injury within the meaning of subdivision 7 of section 2 of this chapter.

North Dakota

SUPPLEMENT TO COMPILED LAWS 1913–25

SEC. 396a2. *Definitions.*—* * * "Injury" means only an injury arising in the course of employment, including an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment, but shall not include injuries caused by the employee's willful intention to injure himself or to injure another. The term "injury" includes in addition to an injury by accident, any disease proximately caused by the employment. If the employer claims an exemption or forfeiture under this section, the burden of proof shall be upon him.

Ohio

PAGE'S GENERAL CODE, 1932

SEC. 1465–68a (as amended 1931, p. 26). *Occupational disease.*—Every employee who is disabled because of the contraction of an occupational disease as herein defined, or the dependent of an employee whose death is caused by an occupational disease as herein defined, shall, on and after July 1, 1921, be entitled to the compensation provided by sections 1465–78 to 1465–82, inclusive, and section 1465–89 of the General Code, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned: *Provided,* That no person shall be entitled to such compensation unless for 90 days next preceding the contraction of the disease the employee has been a resident of the State of Ohio, or for 90 days next preceding the contraction of the disease has been employed by an employer required by the workmen's compensation law of Ohio to contribute to the occupational disease fund of Ohio for the benefit of such employee, or to compensate such employee directly under the provisions of section 1465–69 of the General Code.

The following diseases shall be considered occupational diseases and compensable as such, when contracted by an employee in the course of his employment in which such employee was engaged at any time within 12 months previous to the date of his disablement and due to the nature of any process described herein:

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE OR INJURY	DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS
1. Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins.
2. Glanders	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling carcass of such animal.
3. Lead poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of lead or its preparation or compounds.
4. Mercury poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
5. Phosphorus poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
6. Arsenic poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
7. Poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amido derivatives of benzol (dinitrobenzol, anilin, and others).	Any industrial process involving the use of benzol or nitro or amido derivative of benzol or its preparations or compounds.
8. Poisoning by gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products.	Any industrial process involving the use of gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products.
9. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide	Any industrial process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
10. Poisoning by wood alcohol	Any industrial process involving the use of wood alcohol or its preparations.
11. Infection or inflammation of the skin on contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors.	Any industrial process involving the handling or use of oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, or involving contact with dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors.
12. Epithelioma cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye due to carbon, pitch, tar, or tarry compounds.	Handling or industrial use of carbon, pitch, or tarry compounds.
13. Compressed-air illness	Any industrial process carried on in compressed air.
14. Carbon dioxide poisoning	Any process involving the evolution or resulting in the escape of carbon dioxide.
15. Brass or zinc poisoning	Any process involving the manufacture, founding, or refining of brass or the melting or smelting of zinc.
16. Manganese dioxide poisoning	Any process involving the grinding or milling of manganese dioxide or the escape of manganese dioxide dust.
17. Radium poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of radium and other radioactive substances, in luminous paint.

18. Tenosynovitis and pre-patellar bursitis.	Primary tenosynovitis characterized by a passive effusion or crepitus into the tendon sheath of the flexor or extensor muscles of the hand, due to frequently repetitive motions or vibration, or pre-patellar bursitis due to continued pressure.
19. Chrome ulceration of the skin or nasal passages.	Any industrial process involving the use of or direct contact with chromic acid or bichromates of ammonium, potassium, or sodium or their preparations.
20. Potassium cyanide poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of or direct contact with potassium cyanide.
21. Sulphur dioxide poisoning	Any industrial process in which sulphur dioxide gas is evolved by the expansion of liquid sulphur dioxide.

Philippine Islands

PUBLIC LAWS, VOLUME 23

Act No. 3428, p. 415

Sec. 2. *Grounds for compensation.*—When any employee receives a personal injury from any accident due to and in the pursuance of the employment, or contracts any illness directly caused by such employment or the result of the nature of such employment, his employer shall pay compensation in the sums and to the persons hereinafter specified.

Puerto Rico

ACTS OF 1928

No. 85

Sec. 3. *Rights of laborers.*—* * * (b) In case of occupational disease, the laborer shall be entitled to—

1. *Medical attendance.*—Medical attendance and such medicines and sustenance as may be prescribed, including hospital service when necessary.

2. *Temporary illness.*—If the disease is of temporary character, to compensation equal to one half the wages received by him when taken sick, for such time as he may be under medical treatment, but such payments shall not extend over a period greater than 102 weeks. In no case shall there be paid more than $15 or less than $3 a week: *Provided,* That no compensation shall be allowed for the first seven days following the date of the accident.

3. *Permanent partial disability.*—If, by reason of the disease contracted, the laborer should be partially and permanently disabled for work, he shall receive such additional compensation as the commission may determine according to the seriousness of the disability of the person injured, and as far as possible, according to the accident schedule provided in this act.

4. *Total disability.*—If, by reason of the disease contracted, the laborer should be totally disabled for work, he shall be entitled to a compensation of not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000.

All the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, of subhead A of this section shall be applicable to subhead B.

Table of occupational diseases and their causes.—The diseases enumerated in the following table shall be considered as occupational diseases when contracted by laborers or employees in the course of the occupations therein stated, within the 12 months prior to the date of the disability caused by such diseases due to the nature of any of the processes described in said table.

NAME OF DISEASE	DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS
1. Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair bristles, hides, and skins.
2. Glanders	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling carcass of such animal.
3. Lead poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
4. Mercury poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
5. Phosphorus poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparation or compounds.
6. Arsenic poisoning	Any industrial process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
7. Poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amido derivatives of benzol (dinitro benzol, anilin, and others).	Any industrial process involving the use of benzol or a nitro or amido derivative of benzol or its preparations or compounds.
8. Poisoning by gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products.	Any industrial process involving the use of gasoline, benzine, naphtha or other volatile petroleum products.
9. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide	Any industrial process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
10. Poisoning by wood alcohol	Any industrial process involving the use of wood alcohol or its preparations.
11. Infection or inflammation of the skin on contact with compound cutting oils or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors.	Any industrial process involving the handling or use of compound cutting oils or lubricants, or involving contact with liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors.
12. Ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye due to carbon, pitch, tar, or tarry compounds.	Handling or industrial use of carbon, pitch, or tarry compounds.
13. Compressed-air illness	Any industrial process carried on in compressed air.
14. Carbon dioxide poisoning	Any process involving the evolution, or resulting in the escape, of carbon dioxide.
15. Brass or zinc poisoning	Any process involving the manufacture, founding, or refining of brass or the melting or smelting of zinc.

Wisconsin

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SEC. 102.18 (as amended 1933, ch. 402). * * * (5) If it shall appear to the commission on due hearing that a mistake has been made in an award of compensation for an injury when in fact the employee was suffering from an occupational disease, the commission may, within 3 years, set aside such award, and make a new award under this section.

Federal Civil Employees

ACTS OF SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS (FIRST SESSION, 1915–16)

CHAPTER 458 (39 Stat.L. 1424)

SEC. 40 (as amended), 1924, ch. 261 (43 Stat.L. 389). *Definitions.*—* * * The term "injury" includes, in addition to injury by accident, any disease proximately caused by the employment. * * *

Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act

ACTS OF SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS (SECOND SESSION, 1926–27)

CHAPTER 509 (44 STAT.L. 1424)

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—When used in this act * * * (2) The term "injury" means accidental injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment, and such occupational disease or infection as arises naturally out of such employment or as naturally or unavoidably results from such accidental injury, and includes an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment.

Health of Insured Wage Earners During 1933

THE report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. concerning the health record in 1933 of the many millions of industrial policyholders of the company was published in The Statistical Bulletin, January 1934. The report showed a continued decline in the death rate of children, adolescents, and young adults. The long-term decline in mortality during the important working ages, up to 45, has been most satisfactory. At these ages the 1932 rates among white persons were only half those of 20 years ago, but death rates in middle life and old age tended to show increases except among white women. The excellent health record of the year was made in spite of a sharp increase in deaths in January from influenza, pneumonia, and the principal degenerative diseases. The record for the year is said to be "one of the most gratifying in the entire history of public health; for the year marked the peak of unfavorable business conditions and of unemployment, with its heavy incidence of hardships of all kinds. Apparently the vitality of the people has to date remained unimpaired."

The death rate of the American and Canadian wage earners who are policyholders of the company has dropped one third since 1911, when the health work of the company was launched on a large scale. If the 1911 death rate had prevailed in 1933, 66,000 more deaths would have occurred than were actually registered. Between 1911 and 1932 the life expectancy of Metropolitan industrial policyholders increased by 12.17 years, that is, from 46.63 years to 58.80 years, while the gain in the general population during the same period was only 8.19 years.

The crude death rate from tuberculosis among policyholders has declined more that 70 percent in the past 22 years; from 1932 to 1933 the decline was 7.4 percent. This drop in the death rate from tuberculosis is said to be probably the greatest single achievement in public health history. The rate for typhoid fever was also reduced to a new minimum. New low points were recorded for measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria. These diseases, together with scarlet fever, accounted for 58.9 deaths in every 100,000 among Metropolitan industrial policyholders in 1911, a rate which had been reduced to 7.4 per 100,000 in 1933. A lower mortality from influenza and pneumonia was recorded in spite of an epidemic in January in which the death rate for these diseases rose sharply. Improvement was also shown in the crude death rate for diseases arising out of pregnancy and childbirth, but these figures are not regarded as particularly significant because of the steadily declining birth rate and the fact that much depends on the age and sex composition of the population.

The death rate increased for cancer and diabetes, both of which reached a new high in 1933, while accidental deaths rose from 54.8 per 100,000 in 1932 to 55.6 in 1933. The lowest alcoholism rate since 1922 was recorded, and the suicide death rate declined for the first time since 1925, being 6.5 percent below that of 1932. The homicide death rate has shown no major change over a long period of years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Lumber-Camp Employee's Death from Accidental Use of Carbolic Acid Held Compensable

IN AN unusual case, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently granted compensation for the death of an employee who, while waiting to be taken away from camp for a week-end visit, drank carbolic acid thinking it was castor oil. (*Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. et al.* v. *Industrial Commission et al.*, 253 N.W. 793.)

William J. Edwards was employed by the lumber company as a scaler and as clerk in charge of the company store which sold clothing, tobacco, and simple medicines to the employees. The clothing was kept on certain shelves, on one end of which were kept the medicines, and on the opposite end, behind some overalls, a bottle of carbolic acid to use on injured horses. Two other employees slept in the store with Edwards, but when the week's logging was over on Saturday afternoon, his daughter usually took him to her home for the week-end. On this Saturday, while waiting for his daughter's arrival, he intended to take a dose of castor oil for relief from dysentery, but through mistake took carbolic acid and died in a few minutes.

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin awarded compensation for Edwards' death to his daughter and after its decision was affirmed by the circuit court of Dane County, the lumber company appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

The main contention of the employer was that Edwards, at the time of the accident, was through with his day's work and therefore was not under a contract of hire, and that his presence on the premises was not a part of his contract of employment. In reply to this, the court said:

> Although it is true that Edwards was awaiting the arrival of his daughter to take him to her home for the week-end, he was nevertheless, at the time of the accident, still in his place of employment and in the service of, and apparently ready to serve his employer, in his capacity of clerk of the store, which constituted the place of his employment. Under the circumstances and particularly in view of the decisions in *Badger F. Co.* v. *Industrial Comm.*, 217 N.W. 734, and *Wisconsin Mut. L. Co.* v. *Industrial Comm.*, 232 N.W. 885, the commission was warranted in holding that the relationship of employer and employee then existed, even though Edwards intended to leave for the week-end upon his daughter's arrival.

The employer also contended that in taking what he supposed to be medicine, Edwards performed a personal act which had no connection with his employment, and was not incidental to it. In regard to this the court said that the commission was warranted in holding that Edwards was "endeavoring to further his own personal health or comfort which he had the right to do in the course of his employment because of the nature of his employment."

The court further held that self-medication was to be expected in such an isolated lumber camp, pointing out that the employer had foreseen the need of medicine and provided it and that the taking of medicine under these circumstances was as incidental to his employment as eating his lunch, drinking water, or warming himself. It held therefore that—

> Inasmuch as proper self-medication was incidental to Edwards' employment, the unintentional, accidental occurrence of a mistake in self-medication, and the resulting hazard, were likewise, under the circumstances, incidental to his employment.

In this connection, however, the court called attention to the fact that self-medication may be incidental to one's employment in a remote lumber camp where no other medical care is available but it is not so considered in the usual walks of life.

The judgment of the industrial commission and of the lower court was affirmed.

Election to be Bound by State Compensation Act Precludes Recovery Under Federal Safety-Appliance Acts

THE United States Supreme Court recently held that an agreement between a railroad and a switchman to have their rights and liabilities governed by the State compensation law prevents recovery in an action under the Safety-Appliance Acts alleging use of improper appliances. (*Gilvary* v. *Cuyahoga Valley Ry. Co.*, 54 Sup. Ct. 573.)

Gilvary, a switchman, brought action against his employer, claiming that he was injured because automatic couplers were not used on the cars he was switching, necessitating his going between the cars.

Previous to the injury Gilvary had, with other employees, entered into an agreement in accordance with the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act, voluntarily agreeing to be insured under that act. This agreement was approved by the commission and insurance premiums were paid by the employer, the law being complied with in every respect.

The lower court held that the agreement to be bound by the State law was not sufficient to prevent recovery under the Safety Appliance Acts, and gave a judgment in favor of Gilvary. The court of appeals

reversed the decision "for the reason that the acceptance and notice of election by the employee contract approved by the Industrial Commission of Ohio is a complete bar to a right of recovery in this action." The State supreme court affirmed this decision.

The United States Supreme Court held that Congress may exert its power to exclude and supersede State legislation upon a subject, but on the other hand, a part of the subject may be left open to State regulation. The intent to regulate exclusively need not be specifically declared, but "such intention will not be implied unless, when fairly interpreted, the Federal measure is plainly inconsistent with State regulation of the same matter." Continuing, the court said:

The Safety Appliance Acts govern common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce. The act of 1893 applied only to vehicles used by them in moving interstate traffic. (45 U.S.C.A., sec. 2.) Its requirements were by the act of 1903 extended to all their vehicles. (45 U.S.C.A., sec. 8.) [Cases cited.] So far as the safety equipment of such vehicles is concerned, these acts operate to exclude State regulation whether consistent, complementary, additional, or otherwise. [Cases cited.] The imposition of penalties (45 U.S.C.A., sec. 6) and abrogation of assumption of risk (45 U.S.C.A., sec. 7) are measures for enforcement.

The violation of the Safety Appliance Acts was held to be a breach of duty to the employee, and the right to recover damages "sprang from the principles of common law," but "These acts do not create, prescribe the measure, or govern the enforcement of, the liability arising from the breach. They do not extend to the field occupied by the State compensation act."

The United States Supreme Court therefore held that the election of the employee to be covered by the State compensation law was a bar to a right of recovery under the Federal act.

COOPERATION

Condition of the Cooperative Movement in Austria

THE general secretary of the International Cooperative Alliance recently made a trip to Austria with a view to obtaining first-hand information regarding the general condition of the Austrian cooperative movement. His report is given in the March 1934 issue of the Review of International Cooperation.

He found that because of the fact that many persons prominent in the cooperative movement had been active in the Social Democratic Party, the cooperative movement was involved to some extent in the civil war between the political factions in Austria, which broke out early this year. Early in the conflict a considerable number of these leaders were imprisoned because of their political activities, leaving some of the local societies without directors.

During the disorders, opponents of cooperation took advantage of the situation, seizing the shops and sometimes looting the funds and stocks of goods. This was brought to the attention of the Government which on February 16, 1934, issued decrees for the control of the Vienna society and the central cooperative organizations of Austria by commissioners specially appointed. To these commissioners are given all the powers of management as well as those exercised by the membership. The report points out that this is evidence that "for the time being at least, the Austrian cooperative movement has lost its self-government."

The local societies retain their autonomy thus far, however, and it is declared to be the policy of the commissioners to restore full powers to the movement as soon as possible.

Opening of Retail Branches by English Cooperative Wholesale Society

A RETAIL society has recently been started by the English Cooperative Wholesale Society. By the formation of this new society, the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Retail Society, the wholesale is carrying out the authorization given in 1928 by the Hartlepool Congress of the Cooperative Union.

The new society will be the agency through which retail stores will be opened and operated in areas in which there are at present insufficient facilities. There will be no overlapping with existing societies, and where a new store is opened it will be turned over to local cooperators for operation as soon as sufficient support is available to make its success assured. [1]

Operation of retail branches by a wholesale society is not new in the United States, although its history has not been uniformly successful. The ill-fated National Cooperative Association, which failed in 1920–21, opened retail branches in an endeavor to build up its market.

One of the largest wholesales now in operation, the Farmers' Union State Exchange, Omaha, Nebr., is successfully operating a chain of 12 retail stores. It, however, is the only cooperative wholesale society in the United States which is following this practice at present.

[1] Data are from Cooperative Review (Manchester, England), January 1934.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Organizations in the Philippines, 1928 to 1932

THE following statistics on labor organizations in the Philippines are taken from the twenty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the Islands for the calendar year 1932.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1928–32

Year	Number of organizations	Number of members
1928	110	68,828
1929	116	62,366
1930	[1] 122	78,871
1931	[2] 110	96,041
1932	[3] 116	327,149

[1] No returns from 13 labor unions.
[2] No returns from 10 labor unions.
[3] No returns from 7 labor unions.

Reorganization of Labor Unions in Austria

THERE were 674,144 wage earners and salaried employees who were members of labor unions in Austria at the end of 1932, the latest year for which data are available. Of these, 520,162 (77.2 percent) belonged to the Free Trade Unions, controlled by the Social Democratic Party; 100,606 (14.9 percent) belonged to the Christian Trade Unions, controlled by the Christian Socialist Party; and 53,376 (7.9 percent) belonged to the German Trade Unions, controlled by the Pan-German Party.[1]

On February 12, 1934, an emergency decree was enacted by the Austrian Government, prohibiting any activity whatever on the part of the Social Democratic Party in Austria. It dissolved all existing organizations of that party and forbade the creation of any new organizations. Furthermore, everyone was forbidden to work for that party, even outside of these organizations. It was likewise stipulated that anyone found guilty of disobedience of the provisions of this decree, that is, any activity in connection with the dissolved Social Democratic Party, would be subject to summary trial and punishment.

[1] Most of the data for this article are taken from the report of Ernest L. Harris, American Consul General at Vienna, Mar. 29, 1934.

On February 14, 1934, the Free Trade Unions were dissolved, and at the same time a large number of Social Democratic associations and sport clubs were also dissolved.

As the Free Trade Unions were by far the most important in Austria, most of the collective agreements which were in effect at the time when the uprising of the militant members of the Social Democratic Party occurred had been concluded by these trade unions. It was anticipated that the dissolution of these trade unions would cause considerable difficulties, as all these collective agreements would automatically become null and void, one party to the agreement having disappeared. In order to overcome this difficulty a Governmental emergency decree, retroactive to February 13, 1934, was issued on February 16, 1934, continuing in force all these collective agreements. Declarations for the workers will be made by the Chamber of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees with the same legal effect as if they had emanated from the dissolved trade unions. On February 23, 1934, another emergency decree extended the provisions of the decree of February 15 to workers in the agricultural and forestry branches, with this difference: Instead of the Chamber of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees, the Christian Trade Union will speak for the workers in these branches.

Among the numerous measures of the Austrian Government since February 12, 1934, the emergency decree which was enacted on March 2, 1934, pertaining to the creation of a unitary trade union (*Einheitsgewerkschaft*) was most far reaching. It is to be the basis for a complete reorganization of a substantial part of Austria's social life, and all of the labor organizations are to become part of the new federation. The importance which the Austrian Government itself attaches to this emergency decree is indicated in the introductory article which declares the purpose of the decree to be "to assure to the wage earners and salaried employees, in a spirit of Christianity, of social justice and love for the fatherland, an effective representation of interests and in order to prepare their enlistment in the reconstruction of the social life according to occupations."

The provisions of the decree indicate the following underlying principles of the labor policy of the present-day Austrian regime:

(1) Replacement of the theory of the conflict of interests between the employers and their workers by a theory that the relations between labor and capital shall be based on a spirit of Christianity, social justice, and love for the fatherland, with a belief that such a spirit will induce employers to pay fair wages and on the other hand prevent the workers from demanding too many innovations.

(2) Replacement of industrial conflicts between the workers and their employers such as strikes, lockouts, and similar violent methods

by "autonomous arbitration." This term is used to signify that there shall not be an authority which would dictate who is right or wrong in an industrial conflict. The decision is to be made by an arbitration board consisting of an equal number of representatives from both sides, who elect a chairman of the board. If no agreement can be reached by the members of the board, then the chairman will make a decision which is binding and final upon both parties.

(3) The representatives are appointed, not elected by those whom they represent; that is, the principle of democracy based upon election through a vote is to be replaced by selection and appointment from above.

Provisions of Decree Establishing a Single Trade Union Federation for Austria

THE most important provisions of the decree are in brief as follows:

Article 1 provides for the establishment of an organization which is to be called the Federation of Trade Unions of Austrian Wage Earners and Salaried Employees. This federation is to represent the interests of all wage earners and salaried employees in industry and mining, in trade, commerce and traffic, in financial and credit institutions, and in the professions (*Freien Berufe*). By "professions" is meant the wage earners and salaried employees engaged, for instance, in theaters, movies, hospitals, drug stores, or employed by lawyers and notary publics, physicians, dentists, etc. Included in this group are also servants, janitors, and musicians. The representation of the interests of those wage earners and salaried employees who are working in agriculture and forestry, as well as those working in public administration of the country and the Austrian Federal Railways is not regulated by this decree, but by special ordinances.

According to article 2 it will be the duty of the new Federation of Trade Unions to protect the economic and social interests of the wage earners and salaried employees and also protect them when any legal questions arise in connection with their employment. The new federation will extend its activities over the whole of Austria. The last sentence of article 2 stipulates that the Federation of Trade Unions is to carry through its obligations in a Christian, patriotic, and social spirit exclusive of any political party activities.

Article 4 provides that the new federation is to have the rights of a corporation with public powers (*Einrichtung Öffentlichen Rechtes*). It is to be under the supervision of the Federal Minister for Social Welfare.

Article 5 provides that the term wage earners and salaried employees in the sense of this decree shall not apply to:

(1) Persons engaged by the federal, provincial, district, or municipal government, or any corporation with public powers.

(2) Managers or other employees who have any influence on the management.

(3) The wage earners and salaried employees of the Austrian Federal Railways.

Article 6 provides that the new federation be subdivided according to occupation into the following five departments: (1) Industry and mining, (2) trade, (3) commerce and traffic, (4) finance and credit, (5) professions. Each of these departments can be subdivided into trade divisions. Within each group or subdivision, 2 different sections may be established, namely, 1 for wage earners and 1 for salaried employees.

The duties of the Federation of Trade Unions are enumerated by article 7 as follows:

(1) Conclusion of collective agreements on the basis of existing legislation.

(2) The initiation of arbitration proceedings in the case of industrial conflicts, according to the law pertaining to collective agreements.

(3) The preparation for the proper authorities of expert memorandums and reports, as well as the making of proposals in all matters pertaining to the interests of wage earners and salaried employees.

(4) The establishment and administration of economic and social institutions for the members of the federation, as well as their families, or the participation in the establishment and administration of such institutions.

(5) The establishment and administration of institutions for the vocational training of apprentices.

Article 8 of the decree designates the Federation of Trade Unions and its subdivisions as the only institutions in Austria which are entitled to conclude collective agreements and to initiate the arbitration proceedings in the cases of industrial conflicts. The same paragraph stipulates that the collective agreements which are concluded by the federation shall apply to all wage earners and salaried employees immaterial whether or not they are members of the federation.

Article 9 provides that at the time when this decree becomes effective, on July 1, 1934, the new federation will become a party to all collective agreements existing at that time. As regards organizations which have formerly been parties to these agreements it is stipulated that their rights and duties shall expire at that time.

Article 10 deals with the bylaws of the federation. It provides that the bylaws of the federation, and of its subdivisions, shall be drawn up by the Federal Minister for Social Welfare. The same applies with regard to the regulations pertaining to the rights and duties of the board of the federation and its subdivisions. Every change in the bylaws requires the approval of the Federal Minister for Social Welfare. The chairman of the board is the legal represent-

ative of the federation. The same applies to the chairmen of the boards of the subdivisions.

Section 4 of article 10 provides that the chairman and the other members of the board of the federation shall be appointed in the first instance by the Federal Minister for Social Welfare. The members of the board of the subdivisions will be appointed by the chairman of the federation, but their appointments must be approved by the Federal Minister for Social Welfare.

The Federal Minister for Social Welfare is entitled to nullify decisions of the board if they exceed the legal activities of the federation or that of its subdivisions, or if they are at variance with the respective decree.

Article 11 deals with the membership of the Federation of Trade Unions. It states that the membership is free and is obtained by acceptance. Section 2 of this article stipulates that the federation has the right to refuse membership to applicants.

(1) If the candidate has been lawfully punished for a crime or for violation of the laws against disturbing the public peace and order, or for offending against public morals, or accepting illegal profit, without the sentence having become null and void by expiration of time limit or by his having served the sentence.

(2) If the candidate has been convicted and sentenced by the police because of activities against the State or the Government.

(3) If well-grounded suspicion exists that the candidate misuses his membership in the federation to engage in class struggle or political agitation.

The membership ends through voluntary resignation in writing, through exclusion because of reasons given in section 2, or other grounds specified in the bylaws.

Article 12 designates the chambers of wage earners and salaried employees as administrative organs of the Federation of Trade Unions. The detailed instructions will be issued by the Federal Minister for Social Welfare.

Article 13 relates to the property of the former trade unions. It stipulates that the movable and immovable assests of those trade unions which have been dissolved by decree will become the property of the new Federation of Trade Unions. The Federal Minister for Social Welfare will decide at what time the transfer of property shall take place. The assets of those trade unions which have not been dissolved by decree, but which dissolve voluntarily, become the property of the Federation of Trade Unions on the basis of their bylaws or on the basis of an agreement. The detailed regulations concerning the taking over of the property, as well as the treatment of legal and subsidy claims against the dissolved trade unions, will be issued later.

Article 14 stipulates that as far as trade unions are requested to work out reports and expert memorandums, or make proposals to the authorities, corportions, or other institutions, or are entitled to delegate representatives for such corporations, the new Federation of Trade Unions is to take their place. The same applies to all other legal functions of the former trade unions.

Article 15 stipulates that the revision of the accounts of the shop councils (*Betriebsträte*) will be turned over to the chamber of wage earners and salaried employees of the district in which the factory is located.

According to article 16 the decree is to become effective on July 1, 1934. However, the Federal Minister for Social Welfare is entitled, prior to this date, to introduce measures to carry out the provisions of this decree.

Decline in Trade-Union Membership in Great Britain, 1932

THE effect of continued depression and unemployment in Great Britain in 1932 is reflected in the decrease in trade-union membership and income as shown in the statistical summary of registered trade unions, 1923–32, issued by the Registry of Friendly Societies.[1]

In the period reviewed trade-union membership fell from about 4,500,000 in the peak year, 1924, to 3,405,447 in 1932. The amount of income received by labor organizations from the members was £6,798,157 ($33,083,231)[2] in 1931 and £6,540,645 ($31,830,049) in 1932. Income from other sources, on the other hand, increased £54,933 ($267,331) between 1931 and 1932.

Strike benefits paid out amounted to £168,680 ($820,881) in 1931 and £256,752 ($1,249,484) in 1932. More than half the expenditure for strike benefits in 1932 was reported by textile unions.

The membership in registered trade unions in classified industries in 1931 and in 1932 is shown in the following table. Although membership decreased, the slight decrease in the number of unions suggests little actual disbanding. Unions in the commerce and finance group and in the chemical industry are the only organizations to show increased membership, although those in the professional group, and in the food, drink, and tobacco industries lost comparatively little ground.

[1] Great Britain. Registry of Friendly Societies. Registered Trade Unions—Statistical Summary, 1923-32. London, 1934.

[2] Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par = $4.8665. Average exchange rate in 1931 was $4.535 and in 1932, $3.5061.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1931 AND 1932, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	1931		1932	
	Number of registered unions	Membership	Number of registered unions	Membership
Fishing	5	3,853	5	3,229
Agriculture	2	34,418	2	32,413
Mining and quarrying	100	512,173	98	508,775
Brick, pottery, and glass	6	21,295	6	19,761
Chemicals	2	5,331	2	5,726
Metals, machinery, etc	72	556,249	72	520,235
Textiles	68	193,439	69	182,434
Furs, skins, and leather	8	5,692	8	5,488
Clothing	13	138,131	13	134,466
Food, drink, and tobacco	7	25,694	7	25,677
Woodworking, furniture, etc	18	47,789	17	44,176
Paper making, printing, etc	19	119,696	19	118,232
Building, decorating, etc	29	297,728	29	271,995
Transport	26	507,957	25	486,950
Commerce and finance	31	253,962	31	257,517
Public administration	11	58,777	11	57,061
Professions	7	17,791	7	17,493
Entertainments and sports	8	22,512	9	21,448
Miscellaneous and general	37	754,928	36	692,371
Total	469	3,577,415	466	3,405,447

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in April 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for April 1934, with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to April 1934, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1933 TO APRIL 1934, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1933

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927	734	----------	349, 434	----------	37, 799, 394
1928	629	----------	357, 145	----------	31, 556, 947
1929	903	----------	230, 463	----------	9, 975, 213
1930	653	----------	158, 114	----------	2, 730, 368
1931	894	----------	279, 299	----------	6, 386, 183
1932	808	----------	242, 826	----------	6, 462, 973
1933 [1]	1, 373	----------	774, 763	----------	13, 455, 758
1933					
January	67	29	19, 616	8, 790	240, 912
February	63	32	10, 909	6, 706	109, 860
March	91	41	39, 913	12, 794	445, 771
April	72	46	23, 077	19, 867	535, 039
May	133	49	41, 652	16, 584	603, 723
June	131	45	40, 903	24, 593	504, 362
July	219	68	108, 350	49, 058	1, 404, 850
August	198	73	145, 635	101, 041	1, 401, 532
September	180	92	235, 071	150, 210	3, 642, 431
October	107	67	51, 668	94, 368	3, 067, 967
November	56	36	37, 137	20, 442	1, 160, 565
December	56	23	20, 832	10, 748	338, 746
1934					
January	70	31	38, 311	30, 618	1, 926, 035
February	73	39	69, 834	18, 627	789, 553
March [1]	140	69	82, 505	43, 293	901, 933
April [1]	141	105	132, 092	84, 719	2, 594, 489

[1] Preliminary figures subject to change.

Table 2 shows in detail, by city, State, and industry, the number of strikes in April 1934, the number of workers involved and the man-days lost.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF APRIL 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in April
	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers:					
Missouri:					
Kansas City	1	1	1,500	1,500	1,500
St. Louis	1	1	3,000	3,000	21,000
New York, Tarrytown	1	1	500	500	2,500
Ohio, Cleveland	2		7,600		58,700
Wisconsin:					
Kenosha					[1] 10,000
Milwaukee					[1] 21,280
Racine					[1] 5,000
Total	5	3	12,600	5,000	119,980
Bakers:					
Ohio, Cleveland	1		56		112
Pennsylvania, East Pittsburgh	1	1	30	30	630
Total	2	1	86	30	742
Building trades:					
District of Columbia, Washington	1		23		161
Georgia, Rome	1		75		675
Illinois, Mattoon	1		25		175
Maryland, Baltimore	1		25		250
Missouri:					
St. Louis		1		78	1,638
Do	1	1	14	14	140
New Jersey:					
Newark	1		18		108
Passaic		1		30	750
New York, Tonawanda	1		24		48
Ohio:					
Columbus	1	1	19	19	361
Massillon	1	1	21	21	21
Texas, Houston	1		40		80
Total	10	5	284	162	4,407
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Illinois, Chicago	1		200		400
Massachusetts, Haverhill	2		19		45
New Jersey, Atlantic City	1		11		110
New York, Jamaica		1		15	450
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	250	250	750
Total	5	2	480	265	1,755
Clerks and salesmen:					
Massachusetts, Boston		1		125	3,125
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1	1	11	11	231
Total	1	2	11	136	3,356
Clothing trades:					
California, Los Angeles	1	1	150	150	3,150
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport and New Haven		1		2,000	50,000
Danbury	1		800		10,400
Illinois, Chicago		1		650	16,250
Maryland, Baltimore	1		200		1,400

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to April and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF APRIL 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in April
	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	
Clothing trades—Continued.					
Massachusetts:					
Amesbury					[1] 3,200
Fall River		1		60	1,500
Framingham		1		300	7,500
Georgetown	1		103		309
Haverhill		1		6,000	150,000
Lynn					[1] 2,450
Newburyport		1		650	16,250
New York:					
Buffalo		1		275	6,875
Gloversville and Johnstown	1		5,000		35,000
New York City	2		10,055		50,220
Ohio:					
Akron		1		120	3,000
Cleveland		1		160	4,000
Pennsylvania, Shamokin	1	1	500	500	8,000
Rhode Island, Providence		1		100	2,500
West Virginia, Washington		1		300	7,500
Total	8	13	16,808	11,265	379,504
Electric and gas appliance workers:					
Connecticut, Hartford	1	1	1,200	1,200	25,200
Illinois, Belleville	1	1	150	150	2,100
New Jersey, Camden	1		200		1,000
New York, New York City	1		70		770
Total	4	2	1,620	1,350	29,070
Farm labor:					
California, Florin	1		475		1,900
New Jersey, Bridgeton	1		500		2,000
Oregon, Independence		1		25	625
Total	2	1	975	25	4,525
Food workers:					
Illinois, Steger	1		40		160
Mississippi, Biloxi	1	1	450	450	1,350
New Jersey, Camden	1	1	2,161	2,161	54,025
Total	3	2	2,651	2,611	55,535
Furniture:					
Illinois, Kankakee and Naperville		1		238	5,950
Ohio, Cleveland					[1] 760
Washington, Tacoma	1		90		180
Wisconsin, Kenosha					[1] 525
Total	1	1	90	238	7,415
Hotel and restaurant workers:					
California, San Francisco	1	1	112	112	1,792
Illinois, Chicago	1		72		576
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia	1	1	25	25	225
Pittsburgh					[1] 1,869
Total	3	2	209	137	4,462
Iron and steel:					
Alabama, East Thomas	1	1	400	400	2,000
Kentucky, Newport	1		650		3,900
Total	2	1	1,050	400	5,900
Laundry:					
Illinois, Chicago	1	1	53	53	1,060
Ohio, Cleveland		1		6	150
Total	1	2	53	59	1,210

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to April and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF APRIL 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in April
	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	
Longshoremen:					
Illinois, East St. Louis	1		150		450
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	150	150	1,500
Rhode Island, Providence	1		30		30
Total	3	1	330	150	1,980
Lumber:					
Oregon, Vernonia					[1] 2,200
Metal:					
Connecticut, Hartford	1	1	75	75	1,200
Georgia, Rome					[1] 254
Illinois:					
Chicago	1	1	90	90	2,070
La Salle		1		600	15,000
Peru					[1] 3,920
Michigan:					
Detroit		2		668	16,700
Do	4	2	3,798	3,184	56,102
Muskegon	2		1,850		5,350
New York, Buffalo		2		1,868	39,228
Ohio:					
Akron		1		1,000	21,000
Cleveland					[1] 2,400
Do	5	4	934	834	6,732
Fremont					[1] 800
Marion	1		22		110
Massillon	1	1	400	400	1,600
Toledo					[1] 500
Do		1		950	23,750
Do	3	3	925	925	14,900
Pennsylvania:					
Latrobe	2	2	225	225	825
Philadelphia					[1] 42
Do		1		800	20,000
Total	20	22	8,319	11,619	232,483
Miners.					
Alabama	1	1	15,000	15,000	330,000
Colorado, Rockvale	1		43		946
Illinois	1	1	10,000	10,000	240,000
Iowa	1		6,000		84,000
Pennsylvania:					
Butler and Mercer Counties	1		600		600
Gray	1		375		1,500
Greensburg district	1	1	800	800	19,200
Nanty Glo	1	1	600	600	13,200
Newport Township	1		360		720
Shenandoah District	1		2,500		25,000
Smock and Grindstone	1	1	125	125	2,625
West Virginia:					
Logan County	1		6,000		36,000
Northwestern field	1		20,000		360,000
Twin Branch		1		275	5,775
Total	13	6	62,403	26,800	1,119,566
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers:					
New York, Brooklyn	1		9		27
Oil and chemical workers:					
New York, Buffalo		1		1,100	27,500
Paper and paper-goods workers:					
Ohio, Lockland	1		104		312
Pottery workers:					
Connecticut, Hartford	1	1	1,365	1,365	5,460

[1] I.e. in strikes which began prior to April and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF APRIL 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in April
	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	
Printing and publishing:					
Kansas, Wichita	1		120		240
Michigan, Detroit	1		300		600
New York, New York City	1	1	350	350	3,500
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	1		119		119
Total	4	1	889	350	4,459
Rubber:					
Connecticut, Norwalk	1	1	152	152	2,888
Illinois, Chicago	1		1,709		5,127
Ohio:					
Akron	1		416		1,664
Do					[1] 19,700
Ashtabula					[1] 4,950
Newark	1		885		4,425
Sandusky	1		150		900
Total	5	1	3,312	152	39,654
Shipbuilding:					
New Jersey, Camden		1		3,104	65,184
Steamboatmen:					
Maryland, Baltimore	1		11		33
Street-railway workers:					
Iowa, Council Bluffs, and Nebraska, Omaha	1		270		810
Municipal employees:					
Colorado, Colorado Springs	1		455		1,365
Indiana, Princeton	1	1	86	86	1,290
New York:					
Fort Edward		1		100	2,100
Seneca Falls		1		60	1,260
Solvay		1		400	8,400
North Carolina, Wilmington		1		80	1,680
Ohio:					
Hamilton	1		150		750
Lima	1		136		952
Pennsylvania:					
Danville		1		500	10,500
Mount Carmel and Shamokin		1		1,000	21,000
Reading	1		85		255
Rhode Island:					
Cranston	1		25		25
North Providence	1		150		300
Westerly	1		140		560
Total	8	7	1,227	2,226	50,437
Teachers:					
Pennsylvania, Scranton	1		32		128
Telegraph and telephone workers:					
Michigan, Detroit	1		101		101
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	19	19	190
Total	2	1	120	19	291
Textiles:					
California, Los Angeles					[1] 3,536
Connecticut:					
Jewett City					[1] 11,200
Manchester		1		140	3,500
Portland	1	1	32	32	576
Rocky Hill	1		200		1,000
West Haven					[1] 692
Georgia:					
Columbus					[1] 765
Dalton	1	1	450	450	5,850

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to April and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF APRIL 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry or occupation and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in April
	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	Beginning in April	In effect at end of April	
Textiles—Continued.					
Illinois, Chicago	1	1	400	400	5,600
Indiana, Indianapolis	1	1	450	450	9,450
Massachusetts:					
Fall River		1		45	1,125
Do	3		2,237		15,810
New Bedford		1		300	7,500
Do	1		400		1,600
Mississippi, McComb	1	1	125	125	2,375
New Hampshire, Manchester	1		192		384
New Jersey:					
Paterson					[1] 147
Do	1		80		560
Plainfield	1		250		500
Pleasantville					[1] 2,100
Ohio, Cleveland		1		2,300	48,300
Pennsylvania:					
Lewiston	1	1	4,082	4,082	53,066
Marcus Hook	1	1	3,965	3,965	47,580
Philadelphia					[1] 125,000
Do		1		40	1,000
York		1		48	1,200
South Carolina:					
Cowpens	1	1	300	300	300
Rock Hill	1		23		115
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam		1		350	8,750
Total	17	15	13,186	13,027	359,581
Other occupations:					
Aircraft workers:					
Connecticut:					
East Hartford	1	1	148	148	2,664
Hartford	1	1	200	200	3,400
Maryland, Dundalk	1		105		1,260
Airport workers:					
Connecticut, Hartford	1	1	12	12	204
Basket makers:					
Iowa, Burlington					1,488
Caddies:					
Kentucky, Covington	1		20		140
Catalogue artists:					
New York, New York City		1		200	5,000
Cement workers:					
Ohio, Osborn	1	1	250	250	1,500
Dental technicians:					
Maryland, Baltimore	1	1	100	100	1,600
Elevator operators:					
Michigan, Detroit	1		28		56
Film workers:					
New Jersey, Fort Lee	1		46		92
Florists:					
Connecticut, Cromwell	1		170		1,530
Match workers:					
Ohio, Barberton					[1] 18,528
Optical workers:					
Missouri, St. Louis	1	1	50	50	700
Poultry car cleaners:					
New York, Cheektowaga	1	1	40	40	680
Service station workers:					
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	2,000	2,000	24,000
Window washers:					
Michigan, Detroit	1		300		2,400
Woven box workers:					
Michigan, Detroit	1	1	39	39	741
Miscellaneous workers:					
Connecticut, Manchester	1	1	90	90	540
Total	16	11	3,598	3,129	66,523
Grand total	141	105	132,092	84,719	2,594,489

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to April and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in February, March, and April 1934, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL 1934

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	February	March	April	February	March	April
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers	2	1	5	2,520	2,000	12,600
Bakers			2			86
Building trades	4	5	10	728	212	284
Chauffeurs and teamsters	6	5	5	37,948	2,899	480
Clerks and salesmen		1	1		125	11
Clothing	12	30	8	7,210	16,765	16,808
Electric and gas appliance workers	1	1	4	40	119	1,620
Farm labor	1	1	2	3,500	25	975
Food workers	2	2	3	70	139	2,651
Furniture	1	3	1	1,852	532	90
Hotel and restaurant workers	5	6	3	425	124	209
Iron and steel			2			1,050
Laundry workers	1	1	1	1,400	6	53
Leather	1			40		
Longshoremen and freight handlers			3			330
Lumber, timber, and millwork	2	1		216	200	
Metal trades	8	15	20	4,658	7,992	8,319
Miners	5	5	13	5,018	15,969	62,403
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers	1		1	16		9
Oil and chemical workers		1			1,100	
Paper and paper-goods workers			1			104
Pottery workers	1		1	300		1,365
Printing and publishing	2	2	4	76	175	889
Rubber	1	2	5	72	1,435	3,312
Shipbuilding		2			3,229	
Slaughtering and meat packing	1	1		413	240	
Steamboatmen	1		1	29		11
Street-railway workers	1	1	1	137	6	270
Municipal workers		22	8		14,083	1,227
Teachers			1			32
Telegraph and telephone workers			2			120
Textiles	12	22	17	1,786	12,976	13,186
Other occupations	2	10	16	1,380	2,154	3,598
Total	73	140	141	69,834	82,505	132,092

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 4 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in April 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN APRIL 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in April 1934 involving—						
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers and over
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers			1	1	2	1	
Bakers		2					
Building trades	3	7					
Chauffeurs and teamsters	3		2				
Clerks and salesmen	1						
Clothing		1	3	2		1	1
Electric and gas appliance workers		1	2		1		
Farm labor			1	1			
Food workers		1	1		1		
Furniture		1					
Hotel and restaurant workers		2	1				
Iron and steel			1	1			
Laundry workers		1					
Longshoremen and freight handlers		1	2				
Metal trades		6	10	2	2		
Miners		1	3	3	1	2	3
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers	1						
Paper and paper-goods workers			1				
Pottery workers					1		
Printing and publishing			4				
Rubber			3	1	1		
Steamboatmen	1						
Street-railway workers			1				
Municipal workers		3	5				
Teachers		1					
Telegraph and telephone workers	1		1				
Textiles		3	11		3		
Other occupations	1	7	7		1		
Total	11	38	60	11	13	4	4

In table 5 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in April 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN APRIL 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of strikes ending in April 1934				
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	4 and less than 5 months
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers	2		3		
Bakers	1				
Building trades	7				
Chauffeurs and teamsters	4				
Clothing	7		1		
Electric and gas appliance workers	2				
Farm labor	2				
Food workers	1				
Furniture	2			1	
Hotel and restaurant workers	1			1	
Iron and steel	1				
Longshoremen and freight handlers	2				
Lumber, timber, and millwork	1				
Metal trades	6	5			1
Miners	6	2			
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers	1				
Paper and paper-goods workers	1				
Printing and publishing	3				
Rubber	4	2			
Steamboatmen	1				
Street-railway workers	1				
Municipal workers	7				
Teachers	1				
Telegraph and telephone workers	1				
Textiles	12	3	1		
Other occupations	6		2		
Total	83	12	7	2	1

Table 6 gives the number of disputes beginning in April 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1934

States	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in April 1934 involving—					
			6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Alabama	2	15,400			1			1
California	3	737			3			
Colorado	2	498		1	1			
Connecticut	12	4,444	1	3	5	1	2	
District of Columbia	1	23		1				
Georgia	2	525		1	1			
Illinois	11	12,889		5	4		1	1
Indiana	2	536		1	1			
Iowa	1	6,000						1
Kansas	1	120			1			
Kentucky	2	670		1		1		
Maryland	5	441	1	1	3			
Massachusetts	7	2,759	2		4		1	
Michigan	11	6,416		2	6	1	2	
Mississippi	2	575			2			
Missouri	4	4,564	1	1			2	
New Hampshire	1	192			1			
New Jersey	8	3,266	2	2	2	1	1	
New York	9	16,048	1	4	1	1		2
Ohio	26	14,487	2	6	14	2	1	1
Pennsylvania	18	14,434	1	4	6	4	3	
Rhode Island	4	345		2	2			
South Dakota	2	323		1	1			
Texas	1	40		1				
Washington	1	90		1				
West Virginia	2	26,000						2
Interstate	1	270			1			
Total	141	132,092	11	38	60	11	13	8

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in April 1934

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 81 labor disputes during April 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 31,362 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, there were 39 disputes involving Government construction work handled by commissioners of conciliation.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1934

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status. Terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Motor Products Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	Strike	Light punch-press operators.	Proposed wage cut	Unclassified. Returned; satisfactory settlement. Automobile board assisting adjustment.	1934 Apr. 3	1934 Apr. 4	60	
Automobile workers, Flint, Mich.	do	Auto haulers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Agreed to take back strikers and continue negotiations to effect settlement.	Mar. 28	Apr. 3	60	
Coal drivers, Flint, Mich.	do	Drivers	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Apr. 2	do	150	
Birt Bros., Mattoon, Ill.	do	Workers on P.W.A. project.	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Wages fixed at 40 to 65 cents per hour; union to be employed in future.	Mar. 7	Apr. 2	40	
National Stay Co., Lynn, Mass.	do	Stay workers	Asked restoration of 25 percent cut and union agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked	Mar. 26	Apr. 9	350	
Apex Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	(1)	(1)	Pending	Apr. 5		(1)	
John Harsch Bronze & Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Machinists	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	do	Apr. 5	150	
Little Dorothy Dress Co., Fall River, Mass.	do	Dress workers	Asked wage increase and closed shop.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board of Boston.	Apr. 4	Apr. 21	60	25
Monjonnier Bros., Chicago, Ill.	do	Molders, machinists, and sheet-metal polishers.	Asked 10 percent increase	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Board.	do	Apr. 23	90	
Retail clerks, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Retail clerks	Making of agreement	do	Apr. 6	May 1	11	
James Henry Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.	Threatened strike.	Meat-packing workers.	Union recognition and all union workers.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	do	Apr. 13	(1)	
Sieff, Monheim & Central Products Co.	Strike	Truck drivers	(1)	Pending	Apr. 4		(1)	
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Machinists	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increased 5 cents per hour; women allowed 35 to 40 and men 45 cents per hour.	Apr. 1	Apr. 8	858	
Donahoes Stores, East Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Bakery workers	Wages and alleged violation of code including discrimination.	Pending	Apr. 6		30	75
Newport Rolling Co., Newport, Ky.	do	Iron, steel, and tin mills.	Alleged discrimination	Unclassified. Allowed 10 percent increase; no discrimination. Regional Board of Indianapolis assisted in adjustment.	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	4	900
Hartzell Veneer Co., Piqua, Ohio	Controversy	Veneer workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Agreed on terms, collective bargaining effective.	Apr. 7	Apr. 18	12	68
H. Mandel Tailoring Co., Baltimore, Md.	Threatened strike.	Tailors, finishers	Minimum rate not paid; organization not allowed.	Adjusted. Organization allowed and some back pay.	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	2	17
Fort Benning Railroad, Columbus, Ga.	Controversy	Railroad workers	Wages	Pending	Mar. 27		(1)	
Union Guardian Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Elevator operators	Wage increase	Unable to adjust	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	30	
Saratoga Laundry Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Laundry workers	Wages and working conditions	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Board.	Apr. 7	Apr. 23	53	
[illegible] Mines Smelting Corp.	Threatened	Zinc and smelter	do	Unclassified. Adjusted before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	125	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 31	May 5	2,276	

Saratoga Laundry Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Laundry workers	Wages and working conditions	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Board.	Apr. 7	Apr. 23	53	-------
United Zinc Smelting Corp., Moundsville, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Zinc and smelter workers.	do	Unclassified. Adjusted before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	125	-------
Campbell Co., Camden, N.J.	Strike	Soup-factory workers	Wages and union organization	Partial adjustment. Increase of 7 percent; union to be organized.	Mar. 31	May 5	2,276	-------
Perfect Garment Co. Baltimore, Md.	Lockout	Cutters	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. All returned; conferences continued to fix wages.	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	6	200
Miners, Logan, W.Va.	Strike	Miners	Working conditions	Pending	Apr. 1	-------	6,000	-------
Kreuger Brewing Co., Newark, N.J.	do	Carpenters and coopers.	Jurisdiction of vat building	Adjusted. This job awarded to coopers; carpenters to build vats in future.	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	18	50
Muncie Malleable Steel Casting Co., Muncie, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Molders	Wage increase and enforcement of code provisions.	Pending	Apr. 7	-------	40	160
Oliver Farm and Equipment Co., South Bend, Ind.	do	Makers of farm equipment.	Asked 20 percent increase, overtime pay, and reinstatement of 4 discharged.	Unclassified. Referred to Chicago regional board.	Apr. 10	May 3	1,400	400
Street-railway workers, Joliet, Ill.	do	Street-railway workers.	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increase Apr. 21, retroactive to Apr. 1.	Apr. 11	Apr. 21	125	-------
Electrograph Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	Printers	Restoration of former cut of about 10 percent.	Adjusted. Increase of 12½ to 15 percent and improved conditions.	do	Apr. 12	300	100
A. J. Backus & Sons, Detroit, Mich.	do	Woven-box workers.	Increase of 10 percent and recognition.	Pending	Apr. 8	-------	39	11
Street-railway workers, Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	Traction workers	Asked recognition and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked	Apr. 1	Apr. 20	200	125
Jackson Motor Shaft, Jackson, Mich.	do	Motor-shaft workers	Wages and collective bargaining	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	600	50
Glen Martin Aircraft Corporation, Baltimore, Md.	do	Aeronautical workers.	Asked increase of 25 percent and improved conditions.	Pending	Apr. 11	-------	2,250	-------
Lemon Growers Association, San Dimas, Calif.	Controversy	Building trades	Wages for building laborers and carpenters.	do	Apr. 5	-------	30	50
D'Amico Macaroni Factory, Steger, Ill.	Strike	Macaroni workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Recognition and collective bargaining.	Apr. 14	Apr. 18	40	100
Window washers, Detroit, Mich.	do	Window washers	Recognition and other conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed union recognition.	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	200	-------
Laboratories, Baltimore, Md.	do	Dental technicians	Wage increase, shorter hours, and closed shop.	Pending	Apr. 12	-------	95	-------
Southern Malleable Iron Co., East St. Louis, Ill.	Controversy	Molders	Wages and reemployment of molders.	Adjusted. Tentative agreement that if other iron companies allow increase, same will be granted by this company.	Apr. 1	Apr. 24	80	220
Pierson Greenhouses, Cromwell, Conn.	Strike	Greenhouse workers.	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination; union recognized.	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	350	-------
Fairbanks Co., Rome, Ga.	do	Wheelbarrow and hand-truck makers.	Asked increase and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Increase of 6 percent on piecework prices; hourly rate, 10 percent increase.	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	75	-------
Burry Bros. Bakery, Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Bakery workers	(1)	Pending	Apr. 14	-------	(1)	-------
Surpass Leather Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Leather workers	Restoration of wage cut and amount of work per day.	Unable to adjust. Negotiations may continue.	Apr. 16	Apr. 20	20	780
Marion Vault Co., Marion, Ohio.	Strike	Sheet-metal workers.	Violations of code	Adjusted. Returned with new "point wage" plan for trial.	do	Apr. 21	22	-------

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1934—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status. Terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1934	1934		
Tennessee Products Corporation, Monteagle, Tenn.	Strike	Employees	(1)	Pending	Apr. 11		(1)	
Val Decker Packing Co., Piqua, Ohio.	do	Butcher workmen	Asked increase and closed shop	Adjusted. Increase of 12½ percent; retroactive pay of 2½ cents per hour since Apr. 1.	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	290	25
Oil companies, Cleveland, Ohio	do	Gasoline tank truck drivers and warehouse workers.	Asked increase and recognition	Adjusted. Returned; negotiations continued.	Apr. 17	Apr. 27	250	
Illuminating Glass Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.	do	Glass workers	(1)	Pending	do		(1)	
Carpenters, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Controversy	Carpenters	Wage agreements for ensuing year	do	do		(1)	
Williams Oil-O-Matic and Ice-O-Matic Refrigerators, Bloomington, Ill.	Strike	Machinists	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	do	May 5	336	
Manufacturers of ladies' garments, Baltimore, Md.	do	Garment cutters	Asked increase and recognition	Pending	do		250	2,000
Consolidated Cigar Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Cigarmakers	Working conditions; discrimination.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	1,000	
Malbis Bakery and Metropolitan Restaurant, Mobile, Ala.	do	Waitresses	Asked new agreement with union waitresses.	Pending	Apr. 18		(1)	
Iron City Sand & Gravel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Sand and gravel workers.	(1)	do	do		(1)	
Bender Body Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Body makers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour, Apr. 24; additional 5 cents May 30.	do	Apr. 18	300	
Heintz Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Packing-house workers.	Wages; alleged refusal to pay according to agreement of Nov. 16.	Pending	Apr. 17		(1)	
Stearns Mine of Susquehanna Collieries, Newport Township, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned to work; conditions satisfactory.	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	360	
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Hazleton, Pa.	do	do	do	Pending	Apr. 21		(1)	
Building, Detroit, Mich	Controversy	Building trades	(1)	do	Apr. 23		(1)	
Post-office building, Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Sheet-metal workers	Jurisdiction	do	Apr. 9		19	14
Dayton Power & Light Co., Dayton, Ohio.	do	Power and light workers.	Wages and working conditions	do	Apr. 24		900	
Wabash Cement Co. and Southwestern Cement Co., Osborn, Ohio.	do	Cement workers	do	do	do		250	
Spring Mountain Colliery, Jeanes-	do	Miners	Overtime work in violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Company agreed to eliminate overtime work.	Apr. 19	Apr. 24	700	
				Pending	Apr. 21		(1)	
							(1)	

Spring Mountain Colliery, Jeanesville, Pa.	do	Miners	Overtime work in violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Company agreed to eliminate overtime work.	Apr. 19	Apr. 24	700	
Conemaugh Iron Works, Blairsville, Pa.	Controversy	Metal workers	(1)	Pending	Apr. 21		(1)	
Periodical Press Co., Scranton, Pa.	Strike	Pressmen	(1)	do	Apr. 24		(1)	
Teamsters and dairy workers, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Teamsters and dairy workers.	Renewal of agreement; wages and conditions.	do	do		225	850
Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co., Apollo, Pa.	Strike	Steel workers	Asked 40 percent increase	do	Apr. 21		(1)	
Street-railway workers, Spokane, Wash.	do	Street-railway workers.	(1)	do	Apr. 25		(1)	
Morrow Bros., Baltimore, Md	do	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Union carpenters refused work with nonunion men.	Adjusted. Union workers to be hired in future.	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	25	
Enterprise Aluminum Co., Massillon, Ohio.	do	Aluminum workers	Dispute relative to seniority rights.	Adjusted. Returned; company agreed to meet committee and revise working rules.	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	450	
Gas-station workers, Akron, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Gas-station workers	Collective bargaining and working conditions.	Pending	Apr. 24		700	
Wall-paper workers, York, Pa	do	Wall-paper workers	Wages, working conditions, and discharge of 1 employee.	Adjusted. Reinstated employee; working conditions and wages to be discussed August 1934.	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	352	48
Theater ushers, doormen, and cashiers, York, Pa.	Strike	Theater workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	do		47	
Sheep shearers, west Texas	do	Sheep shearers	do	do	Apr. 24		(1)	
Constanzo Coal Co., Wheeling, W.Va.	do	Longshoremen, coal handlers.	do	do	May 1		(1)	
Bakery salesmen, Washington, D.C.	Threatened strike.	Bakery salesmen	do	Adjusted. Increase of $3, to $38 per week.	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	500	500
Bakers, Washington, D.C	Strike	Bakers	do	Adjusted. Allowed $1.02 for day work and $1.22 for night work; helpers 55 cents for day and 65 cents for night work.	May 1	May 2	500	500
Ice cream workers, Washington, D.C.	do	Ice cream workers	do	Adjusted. No change in wages; improved conditions; agreement provides for wage discussions later.	May 2	May 4	75	125
Raser Tannery, Ashtabula, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Tanners	do	Pending	May 1		(1)	
Dunmore Silk Co., Dunmore, Pa	do	Silk workers	Dispute between unions relative second shift.	Adjusted. Unions withdrew strike	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	17	22
Post-office building, Akron, Ohio	do	Bricklayers	Union No. 55 seceded from national organization; other workers refused work with these men.	Pending	Apr. 30		(1)	
Muskegon Automobile Specialties Co., Muskegon, Mich.	Strike	Automobile-parts makers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded.	Apr. 15	Apr. 30	150	
Total							23,947	7,415

[1] Not reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Gradual Restoration of Pay Cut Provided by Railroad Labor Agreement

AN AGREEMENT was entered into, April 26, 1934, between the Conference Committee of Managers, representing about 200 class I railroads, and the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing 21 railroad unions, which provided for the gradual restoration of the 10 percent pay cut of the railroad workers.

The 10 percent deduction in the basic wage rates of railway employees was made effective by the agreement of February 1, 1932, for 1 year. In December 1932, the provision for the pay cut was extended to October 1, 1933, and in June 1933 it was extended for 1 year.

The agreement of April 26, 1934, effective to July 1, 1935, provided as follows:

Basic rates of pay, until changed upon notice as hereinafter provided, shall remain as under the agreement of January 31, 1932, as extended. Seven and one-half percent shall be deducted from the pay check of each of the employees covered by this agreement for the period beginning on July 1, 1934, and ending on December 31, 1934, inclusive, said deduction shall be reduced to 5 percent for the period beginning on January 1, 1935, and ending on March 31, 1935, inclusive, and no further deduction shall be made under this agreement thereafter.

No notices of changes in basic rates shall be served by any party upon any other party prior to May 1, 1935.

With respect to employees in the lower-paid brackets, the foregoing shall not be taken to prevent discussion and adjustment between individual carriers and organizations with respect to spreading employment, or of the matter of opportunity for increased earnings of part-time employees, but changes in basic rates shall in no event be involved.

If, as and when on or after May 1, 1935, notices of changes in basic rates shall be served by any of the organizations or carriers now represented by the Railway Labor Executives' Association and the Conference Committee of Managers, it is understood that said association and said committee cannot bind any such organization or any such carrier in respect thereto, but they do recommend that in the event that general wage movements are inaugurated, the proceedings under such notices should be conducted nationally and pursuant to the Railway Labor Act.

Formal notices heretofore served by the participating railroads upon the participating organizations of employees for a 15 percent reduction in basic rates of pay shall be considered as withdrawn and further proceedings thereunder discontinued.

Wage Increase Awarded to Street-Railway Employees, Portland, Oreg.

AN ARBITRATION board granted an increase, averaging 22.4 percent, in the hourly wage scale of more than 1,300 workers who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 757, Portland, Oreg., effective February 1, 1934. The demand of the employers for an increase in the working week of employees now on a 6-hour day was denied.

The board was composed of Harry M. Kenin, chairman; W. E. Kimsey, representing the association; and J. F. Clarkson, representing the companies.

The employees' union had demanded a wage increase. The Portland Electric Power Co. and the Portland Traction Co. pleaded financial inability to pay the requested increase, and asked for an increase in the hours of employment. The companies admitted that the wages were inadequate, but argued that the granting of the employees' request would place a burden upon them so heavy that they would be compelled to cease operation.

The opinion of the board was, in part, as follows:

We believe that to deny the men a living wage would be to depart from the enlightened policy of social justice for which the President of the United States is furnishing leadership, and to which industry on the whole is responding.

The employees are not partners or joint adventurers with their employers. They have never been permitted to share in the companies' profits. Their remuneration, as far as a living wage is concerned, should not depend upon the contingency that the companies should suffer no losses. A living wage for its employees is the first requirement which every business enterprise must meet. * * *

This commission cannot accept the companies' alternative proposal to increase the hours of employment. To increase the number of hours of employment is to deviate from the labor policy adopted by the Federal Government and it is not compatible with statements made by economists that there must be further reductions in hours in all industries before jobs are provided for everyone. In the instant case, while it is true that a 6-hour day prevails among many employees of the local traction and electric companies, it must be borne in mind that the platform men, due to the one-man-car operation are doing the work formerly done by two men. The added work and responsibility for each platform man more than offsets any possible advantage that might accrue from the reduction in hours. * * *

Our sole consideration is whether or not the men are being paid a living wage. We do not believe that the earnings of the companies

should determine whether or not the men are to receive a living wage. It must be conceded that the right of an employee to a living wage takes precedence over the right of a stockholder to receive dividends.

It has been urged that wages and profits should be given equal consideration. We dissent from this view. Wages have a prior claim. May we quote the words of Abraham Lincoln:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it to be denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits."

The award provided the following wage scale for platform men: For 2-man-car operators—first 3 months in service, 60 cents per hour; next 9 months, 63 cents per hour; and thereafter 65 cents per hour; and for 1-man-car operators, bus operators, loaders, and observation conductors—a differential of 7 cents an hour. Extra men were guaranteed $80 per month, based on a 6-day week. One day's pay at the rate of $80 per month is to be deducted from this minimum for each failure to work when called. The award also provided a service day of as nearly 6 hours as possible, with 5½ hours constituting a basic schedule run and paid for as 6 hours.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Iron and Steel Industry in 1932 and 1933

THE iron and steel industry has a better turn-over record than any of the other industries so far covered in the Bureau's series of articles on labor turn-over.[1]

The present report on the iron and steel industry includes data from 72 identical establishments for the years 1932 and 1933. These firms had an average monthly working force of 137,305 in 1932 and 150,012 in 1933.

The 1933 annual quit, discharge, lay-off, and total separation rates of the iron and steel industry are all lower than those for manufacturing as a whole. The 1933 iron and steel rates were as follows: Quit, 7.61; discharge, 0.91; lay-off, 16.40; and total separation, 24.92. The rates for manufacturing as a whole were quit, 10.13; discharge, 2.30; lay-off, 32.25; and total separation 44.68. The 1933 iron and steel accession rate was 53.08. The accession rate for manufacturing as a whole was 63.25.

The 1933 net turn-over rate for the iron and steel industry (17.05) was less than half that for manufacturing as a whole (38.27).

Table 1 shows the number of firms, the number of employees, and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs and accessions in 72 identical iron and steel plants by rate groups for the years 1932 and 1933.

These 72 iron and steel firms had 8,152 employees voluntarily quit during the year 1932 and 11,170 during the year 1933, this being at the rate of about 6 per hundred in 1932 and about 7.5 per hundred in 1933; however, 43 firms in 1932 having 73,000 employees and 34 firms in 1934 having 43,000 employees had a quit rate of less than 5 percent. In 1932 only 13 firms employing less than 20,000 people and in 1933, 19 firms employing approximately 33,000 people had quit rates of over 10 percent.

The record of the iron and steel industry in the matter of discharges is especially good. Of the 72 firms, 58 in 1932 and 49 in 1933 had a discharge rate of less than 1 percent. The annual lay-off rate for the iron and steel industry in 1932 was 25.11 and in 1933, 16.40; however, 18 firms employing 57,000 people in 1932 and 22 firms employing 54,000 people in 1933 had a quit rate of less than 5 percent. In contrast, in 1934, 10 firms employing approximately 7,000 people and in 1933, 6 firms employing about 3,000 people had a lay-off rate of over 90 percent. The 1932 accession or hiring rate for the iron and

[1] The previous articles dealt, respectively, with the automobile industry (Monthly Labor Review, June 1933, p. 1316), boot and shoe industry (October 1933, p. 893), cotton manufacturing industry (November 1933, p. 1152), and foundries and machine shops (February 1934, p. 347).

steel industry was 15.89. The accession rate in this industry for 1933 was over three times as great, indicating the resumption of business for the industry. While the annual accession rate for 1933 for this industry was 53.08, all firms did not share in the increase. For example, 12 firms having 34,000 employees had accession rates of less than 20 percent; however, 22 firms having nearly 32,000 employees had an accession rate of over 70 percent.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 72 IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS

Quits

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Number of quits	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 2.5 percent	23	19	27,772	16,992	402	178
2.5 and under 5 percent	20	15	45,728	26,144	1,959	915
5 and under 7.5 percent	14	14	35,242	61,336	2,164	3,509
7.5 and under 10 percent	2	5	8,416	13,083	740	1,079
10 and under 15 percent	8	11	11,676	14,725	1,428	1,790
15 and under 20 percent	1	3	7,374	6,363	1,206	1,052
20 and under 25 percent	2	3	853	11,080	178	2,508
25 and under 30 percent	0	1	0	74	0	20
30 and under 35 percent	2	0	244	0	75	0
35 percent and over	0	1	0	215	0	119
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	8,152	11,170

Discharges

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Number of discharges	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 0.2 percent	22	18	27,719	17,850	9	5
0.2 and under 0.4 percent	17	9	54,824	12,604	132	32
0.4 and under 0.5 percent	4	12	2,999	39,382	13	148
0.5 and under 0.8 percent	11	4	23,687	13,714	139	70
0.8 and under 1 percent	4	6	6,318	21,703	51	200
1 and under 1.5 percent	4	8	5,166	11,833	67	149
1.5 and under 2 percent	3	5	4,434	3,567	69	60
2 and under 3 percent	4	5	9,325	14,405	221	344
3 and under 5 percent	2	3	2,652	4,632	90	162
5 percent and over	1	2	181	10,322	24	779
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	815	1,949

Lay-offs

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Number of lay-offs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent	18	22	57,794	54,493	957	1,316
5 and under 10 percent	11	18	12,345	52,805	953	4,270
10 and under 20 percent	5	12	3,949	10,028	508	1,359
20 and under 30 percent	14	6	44,699	17,772	12,563	4,351
30 and under 40 percent	3	1	4,450	3,113	1,495	967
40 and under 60 percent	7	6	6,477	5,509	3,124	2,704
60 and under 90 percent	4	1	834	2,334	572	2,114
90 and under 120 percent	4	1	2,522	1,031	2,884	1,088
120 and under 150 percent	1	0	301	0	368	0
150 percent and over	5	5	3,934	1,927	9,146	5,528
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	32,570	23,697

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 72 IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1932 AND 1933, BY RATE GROUPS—Continued

Total separations

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Total separations	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent	17	17	58,250	43,984	4,283	3,564
10 and under 20 percent	11	21	11,530	58,391	1,773	8,544
20 and under 30 percent	8	13	5,257	17,430	1,191	4,159
30 and under 40 percent	12	5	36,747	4,971	12,482	1,576
40 and under 60 percent	8	8	17,249	18,362	7,847	9,525
60 and under 90 percent	6	2	1,515	3,916	1,069	2,513
90 and under 120 percent	3	1	1,213	1,031	1,364	1,214
120 and under 150 percent	2	0	1,610	0	2,017	0
150 and under 180 percent	1	0	675	0	1,166	0
180 percent and over	4	5	3,259	1,927	8,345	5,721
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	41,537	36,816

Accessions

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Number of accessions	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 5 percent	31	3	92,825	9,475	2,222	341
5 and under 10 percent	8	0	10,710	0	769	0
10 and under 20 percent	9	9	12,327	25,206	1,725	4,186
20 and under 30 percent	6	5	3,254	17,647	714	4,344
30 and under 40 percent	2	5	460	1,730	158	551
40 and under 50 percent	5	14	10,741	42,524	4,980	18,676
50 and under 70 percent	2	14	933	21,661	578	13,503
70 and under 110 percent	1	15	260	25,977	253	24,166
110 and under 150 percent	3	4	1,861	3,570	2,312	4,085
150 percent and over	5	3	3,934	2,222	7,664	6,033
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	21,375	75,885

Net turn-over

Rate group	Firms		Employees		Net turn-over	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Under 10 percent	41	18	105,813	50,659	3,193	3,772
10 and under 20 percent	9	20	12,327	51,716	1,725	7,788
20 and under 30 percent	6	13	1,924	17,430	434	4,159
30 and under 40 percent	2	6	460	5,403	158	1,706
40 and under 50 percent	5	4	10,741	3,399	4,677	1,410
50 and under 60 percent	2	5	537	15,075	297	8,172
60 and under 70 percent	0	2	0	3,916	0	2,513
70 and under 100 percent	1	0	260	0	253	0
100 and under 130 percent	1	2	1,309	1,223	1,641	1,454
130 percent and over	5	2	3,934	1,191	7,664	4,078
Total	72	72	137,305	150,012	20,042	35,052

Of the 72 firms which reported to the Bureau for the years 1932 and 1933, 41 in 1932 and 18 in 1933 had a net turn-over rate of less than 10 percent, while 6 in 1932 and 4 in 1933 had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 72 identical establishments in the iron and steel industry for the years 1932 and 1933 by the size of establishments.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE LABOR TURN-OVER RATES, 1932 AND 1933, IN IRON AND STEEL PLANTS HAVING FEWER THAN 1,000 EMPLOYEES AND IN THOSE HAVING 1,000 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

Class of rates	Firms having—			
	Less than 1,000 employees, 1932	1,000 or more employees, 1932	Less than 1,000 employees, 1933	1,000 or more employees, 1933
Quit rate	5.08	5.99	7.45	7.45
Discharge rate	.82	.56	.80	1.36
Lay-off rate	62.13	17.95	51.61	11.53
Total separation rate	68.03	24.50	59.86	20.34
Accession rate	44.24	10.88	89.24	45.98
Net turn-over rate	38.29	10.42	52.24	19.92

Thirty-seven of the iron and steel firms whose reports were used in this study had fewer than 1,000 employees per establishment and 35 firms had 1,000 or more employees per establishment. The 37 firms having under 1,000 employees per establishment had a total of 12,947 persons on their pay roll during 1932, and 15,973 during 1933. Thirty-five firms averaging 1,000 or over had a total of 122,142 employees in 1932 and 134,039 in 1933.

The net turn-over rate for the small firms in 1932 was nearly 4 times as great as for the large firms, and in 1933 nearly 3 times as great. The 1932 lay-off rate for the smaller firms was over 60 percent; for the larger firms less than 20 percent. The 1933 lay-off rate for the smaller firms was over 50 percent and for the larger firms only 11½ percent.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, April 1934

THERE was an increase of 36.2 percent in the number and an increase of 18.5 percent in the estimated cost of building projects for which permits were issued in April, as compared with March 1934, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 764 identical cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over.

The information shown in the following tables is collected by the Bureau from local building officials in these 764 cities. The value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these cities is added to the data furnished by the local building officials. The estimated cost of the public buildings in these cities during March was $3,546,777, and during April, $13,811,000.

The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, cooperate with the Federal Bureau in the collection of building statistics. The cost figures as shown in the tables following are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons, March and April 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 764 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 764 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change	March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change
New England	$969,502	$1,557,990	+60.7	$1,122,759	$1,134,963	+1.1
Middle Atlantic	3,106,725	3,140,857	+1.1	3,567,848	5,917,115	+65.8
East North Central	747,894	1,415,424	+89.3	2,124,225	2,260,660	+6.4
West North Central	668,480	1,039,584	+55.5	1,713,717	1,278,673	−25.4
South Atlantic	707,264	1,294,967	+83.1	2,241,721	4,252,547	+89.7
South Central	753,817	564,660	−25.1	1,007,839	1,417,695	+40.7
Mountain and Pacific	1,869,039	1,315,263	−29.6	2,489,221	1,599,212	−35.8
Total	8,822,721	10,328,745	+17.1	14,267,330	17,860,865	+25.2

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 764 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change	March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change	
New England	$1,546,652	$1,586,781	+2.6	$3,638,913	$4,279,734	+17.6	112
Middle Atlantic	3,989,127	4,171,531	+4.6	10,663,700	13,229,503	+24.1	171
East North Central	1,924,348	2,218,548	+15.3	4,796,467	5,894,632	+22.9	181
West North Central	654,292	943,135	+44.1	3,036,489	3,261,392	+7.4	72
South Atlantic	1,208,704	1,805,987	+49.4	4,157,689	7,353,501	+76.9	71
South Central	800,692	840,013	+4.9	2,562,348	2,822,368	+10.1	81
Mountain and Pacific	1,973,522	1,933,178	−2.0	6,331,782	4,847,653	−23.4	76
Total	12,097,337	13,499,173	+11.6	35,187,388	41,688,783	+18.5	764

There was an increase of 17.1 percent in the value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued in April as compared with March. Five of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in value for this type of buildings. Increases ranged from 1.1 percent in the Middle Atlantic to 89.3 percent in the East North Central division.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued in these 764 cities increased 25.2 percent during April as compared with March. Increases were shown in all geographic divisions except the West North Central and the Mountain and Pacific.

There was an increase of 11.6 percent in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs. The Mountain and Pacific was the only geographic division showing a decrease in expenditures for repairs.

Six of the seven geographic divisions registered increases in the estimated cost of total building construction.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 764 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 764 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	127	262	318	799	1,668	2,863	2,113	3,924
Middle Atlantic	300	468	583	1,398	3,964	6,340	4,847	8,206
East North Central	121	277	528	1,498	2,519	4,176	3,168	5,951
West North Central	158	179	430	741	1,174	1,960	1,762	2,880
South Atlantic	190	295	339	470	2,443	3,287	2,972	4,052
South Central	185	212	1,871	523	2,080	2,497	4,136	3,232
Mountain and Pacific	438	347	975	923	3,937	3,657	5,350	4,927
Total	1,519	2,040	5,044	6,352	17,785	24,780	24,348	33,172
Percent of change	--------	+34.3	--------	+25.9	--------	+39.3	--------	+36.2

Increases were shown in the number of both types of new buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations, comparing April with March. All geographic divisions, except the South Central and Mountain and Pacific, showed increases in total building projects. The largest increase occurred in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 764 identical cities during March and April 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 764 DENTICAL CITIES IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	$854,502	$1,448,015	120	246	$40,000	$100,200	10	22
Middle Atlantic	1,334,825	1,793,282	254	408	192,900	383,075	55	93
East North Central	682,794	1,323,161	114	267	44,100	56,200	10	12
West North Central	662,680	495,169	157	176	5,800	7,000	2	3
South Atlantic	665,214	1,003,612	180	240	22,050	59,250	16	56
South Central	578,767	387,310	171	184	40,550	166,150	22	50
Mountain and Pacific	1,389,064	1,163,913	393	328	235,500	92,400	68	26
Total	6,167,846	7,614,462	1,389	1,849	580,900	864,275	183	262
Percent of change		+23.5		+33.1		+48.8		+43.2

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Familes provided for	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	0	$5,000	0	3	$894,502	$1,553,215	130	271
Middle Atlantic	$1,479,000	952,500	693	421	3,006,725	3,128,857	1,002	922
East North Central	21,000	26,063	4	3	747,894	1,405,424	128	282
West North Central	0	537,415	0	252	668,480	1,039,584	159	431
South Atlantic	20,000	232,105	4	114	707,264	1,294,967	200	410
South Central	9,500	11,200	8	7	628,817	564,660	201	241
Mountain and Pacific	161,500	58,950	78	23	1,786,064	1,315,263	539	377
Total	1,691,000	1,823,233	787	823	8,439,746	10,301,970	2,359	2,934
Percent of change		+7.8		+4.6		+22.1		+24.4

Four of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in estimated value of 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued in April as compared with March. The number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings increased in 5 of the 7 geographic divisions.

There was an increase of nearly 50 percent in the value of 2-family dwellings, comparing permits issued in April and March. All of the

seven geographic divisions, except the Mountain and Pacific, showed increases in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 2-family dwellings.

Indicated expenditures for apartment houses increased by 7.8 percent and the number of family-dwelling units provided therein increased 4.6 percent, comparing the 2 months under discussion.

The value of all types of housekeeping dwellings increased over 22 percent, comparing April with March. There was an increase of nearly 600 in the number of family-dwelling units provided in April as compared with the previous month. All geographic divisions, except the Middle Atlantic and the Mountain and Pacific, showed increases in the number of family-dwelling units provided.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[onthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930					
March	57.1	47.2	87.1	77.5	66.4
April	62.0	51.0	100.1	81.8	73.8
1931					
March	53.4	40.7	76.4	58.0	57.1
April	64.6	48.6	73.9	65.2	60.6
1932					
March	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7
April	13.4	9.7	25.0	32.0	18.8
1933					
March	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
April	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5
1934					
March	7.2	5.7	10.9	27.0	10.8
April	9.0	6.7	13.6	30.1	12.8

The index numbers of indicated expenditures for both types of new residential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations were higher in April 1934 than for either March 1934 or April 1933.

Comparisons, April 1934 with April 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations and repairs, and

of total building operations in 762 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL 1933 AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	April 1933	April 1934	Percent of change	April 1933	April 1934	Percent of change
New England	$912,601	$1,575,029	+72.6	$580,462	$1,136,563	+95.8
Middle Atlantic	2,331,960	3,140,857	+34.7	2,259,540	5,921,490	+162.1
East North Central	672,418	1,415,424	+110.5	698,795	2,259,685	+223.4
West North Central	701,775	1,039,584	+48.1	4,794,575	1,277,923	−73.3
South Atlantic	790,790	979,487	+23.9	1,590,482	3,454,178	+117.2
South Central	538,497	555,660	+3.2	869,792	1,403,537	+61.4
Mountain and Pacific	1,492,681	1,315,263	−11.9	1,097,928	1,599,212	+45.7
Total	7,440,722	10,021,304	+34.7	11,891,574	17,052,588	+43.4

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	April 1933	April 1934	Percent of change	April 1933	April 1934	Percent of change	
New England	$1,049,090	$1,591,251	+51.7	$2,542,153	$4,302,843	+69.3	112
Middle Atlantic	3,138,142	4,194,541	+33.7	7,729,642	13,256,888	+71.5	174
East North Central	1,106,039	2,214,388	+100.2	2,477,252	5,889,497	+137.7	180
West North Central	654,138	941,885	+44.0	6,150,488	3,259,392	−47.0	70
South Atlantic	986,123	983,025	−0.3	3,367,395	5,416,690	+60.9	72
South Central	654,328	828,503	+26.6	2,062,617	2,787,700	+35.2	78
Mountain and Pacific	2,383,219	1,933,178	−18.9	4,973,828	4,847,653	−2.5	76
Total	9,971,079	12,686,771	+27.2	29,303,375	39,760,663	+35.7	762

Comparing permits issued in April 1934 with those issued in the same month of the previous year, there was an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in the value of new residential buildings. The increase was spread over all geographic divisions, except the Mountain and Pacific.

In the case of new nonresidential buildings, the increase in April 1934 over April 1933 amounted to over $5,000,000. The only geographic division showing a decrease in indicated expenditures for this type of structure was the West North Central, and this decrease was caused by the inclusion in the April 1933 figures of a large Federal building in St. Louis, Mo.

The value of repairs made to existing buildings increased over $2,500,000, comparing these 2 months. The increases occurred in 5 of the 7 geographic divisions, ranging from 26.6 percent in the South Central States to 100.2 percent in the East North Central States.

The estimated cost of total construction in these 762 cities was over $10,000,000 greater during the month of April 1934 than during

April 1933. In the East North Central States the increase was over 100 percent.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 762 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL 1933 AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934
New England	236	262	749	805	2,353	2,865	3,338	3,932
Middle Atlantic	417	468	1,515	1,398	4,874	6,348	6,806	8,214
East North Central	166	277	1,178	1,492	3,420	4,157	4,764	5,926
West North Central	239	179	856	738	1,726	1,949	2,821	2,866
South Atlantic	246	299	470	477	2,632	3,307	3,348	4,083
South Central	253	210	496	509	2,018	2,459	2,767	3,178
Mountain and Pacific	465	347	1,073	923	6,145	3,657	7,683	4,927
Total	2,022	2,042	6,337	6,342	23,168	24,742	31,527	33,126
Percent of change	--------	+1.0	--------	+0.1	--------	+6.8	--------	+5.1

There was an increase in the number of both types of new buildings, as well as in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, and total construction comparing April of this year with the corresponding month of 1933.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in these buildings for which permits were issued in 762 identical cities, during April 1933 and April 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES IN APRIL 1933 AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934
New England	$853,251	$1,460,554	225	245	$53,400	$104,700	19	24
Middle Atlantic	1,527,630	1,797,282	337	409	485,560	389,075	131	94
East North Central	602,306	1,323,161	158	267	39,112	56,200	12	12
West North Central	677,500	495,169	234	176	16,075	7,000	5	3
South Atlantic	730,720	1,021,112	231	244	19,670	59,250	17	56
South Central	409,052	386,310	231	183	68,495	166,150	37	50
Mountain and Pacific	1,162,291	1,163,913	427	328	110,350	92,400	47	26
Total	5,962,750	7,647,501	1,843	1,852	792,662	874,775	268	265
Percent of change	----------	+28.2	--------	+0.4	----------	+10.4	-------	−1.1

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 762 IDENTICAL CITIES IN APRIL 1933 AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934	April 1933	April 1934
New England	0	$5,000	0	3	$906,651	$1,570,254	244	272
Middle Atlantic	$257,000	946,500	69	420	2,270,190	3,132,857	537	923
East North Central	30,000	26,063	16	3	671,418	1,405,424	186	282
West North Central	8,200	537,415	5	252	701,775	1,039,584	244	431
South Atlantic	10,250	232,105	12	114	760,640	1,312,467	260	414
South Central	40,950	3,200	29	4	518,497	555,660	297	237
Mountain and Pacific	216,955	58,950	116	23	1,489,596	1,315,263	590	377
Total	563,355	1,809,233	247	819	7,318,767	10,331,509	2,358	2,936
Percent of change		+221.2		+231.6		+41.2		+24.5

There was an increase in the estimated cost of all types of housekeeping dwellings, comparing April 1934 with the like month of 1933. The largest percentage of increase was registered in the case of apartment houses; the value of multifamily dwellings for which permits were issued during April of this year being more than three times as great as the value as shown during the same period of last year.

The number of family-dwelling units provided in all types of housekeeping dwellings increased by nearly 25 percent. However, this increase was wholly caused by additional family-dwelling units provided in apartment houses, as families provided for in 1-family dwellings increased only 0.4 of 1 percent, while those provided for in 2-family dwellings decreased 1.1 percent.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 8 shows for the months of March and April 1934, the value of contracts awarded for all Federal construction projects financed from public-works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	$442,266	$42,649	$1,143,879	$488,205	0	$4,811
Middle Atlantic	669,399	237,572	1,883,797	2,462,600	0	0
East North Central	1,452,986	215,076	5,942,932	6,640,254	$727,249	1,360,349
West North Central	5,000	163,558	2,649,456	2,302,761	57,858	3,939
South Atlantic	1,182,156	4,858,139	4,006,483	1,865,333	2,182,385	500,000
South Central	507,889	99,840	6,754,570	5,510,128	28,925	841,543
Mountain and Pacific	508,970	2,095,832	6,248,929	6,775,069	465,035	9,964,827
Total	4,768,666	7,712,666	28,630,046	26,044,350	3,461,452	12,675,469
Outside continental United States	609,641	436,769	0	0	200,070	0

[1] Preliminary—subject to revision.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	$67,491	0
Middle Atlantic	$228,000	$13,000	$766,376	$322,942	0	0	0	0
East North Central	24,219	0	17,233	0	$1,500	0	102,993	$4,100
West North Central	42,870	0	0	0	600	0	43,145	0
South Atlantic	576,018	239,961	620,350	6,003	0	$1,859	18,000	0
South Central	0	31,515	0	0	24,544	81,274	8,009	100
Mountain and Pacific	613,500	424,811	2,432	0	1,688,470	587,893	107,653	108,432
Total	1,484,607	709,287	1,406,391	328,945	[3] 1,721,114	671,026	347,291	112,632
Outside continental United States	29,405	70,516	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	0	$22,667	$58,966	$220,336	$1,712,602	$778,668
Middle Atlantic	$109,000	70,200	401,152	536,910	4,057,724	3,643,224
East North Central	34,000	0	239,418	180,038	8,542,530	8,399,817
West North Central	0	0	59,982	73,762	2,858,911	2,544,020
South Atlantic	785,530	1,260	749,691	77,246	10,120,613	7,549,801
South Central	5,625	166,200	322,882	19,493	7,652,444	6,750,093
Mountain and Pacific	17,131	246,022	438,529	642,177	10,090,649	20,845,063
Total	951,286	506,349	2,270,620	[4] 1,751,122	[3] 45,041,473	[4] 50,511,846
Outside continental United States	0	0	91,766	17,350	930,882	524,635

[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $6,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.
[4] Includes $1,160 not allocated by geographic division.

Total construction awards from Federal Public Works funds for the month of April totaled over $50,000,000. This is an increase of more than $5,000,000 as compared with March. Increases were shown in the value of contracts awarded for building construction, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, and water and sewage systems. The largest increase was shown in river, harbor, and flood-control projects. This was largely caused by the number of large contracts being awarded by the Corps of Engineers for work on the Fort Peck dam site in Montana.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [2]		Water and sewage systems	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	$1,738,792	$1,668,410	$27,530	$982,162	$363,672	$431,101
Middle Atlantic	8,519,376	2,241,418	42,513	193,549	701,936	980,012
East North Central	46,678	453,267	12,887	387,014	3,822,968	2,271,181
West North Central	5,280,155	350,186	81,872	223,376	1,316,231	530,921
South Atlantic	2,679,692	2,584,055	42,156	350,349	121,657	524,752
South Central	1,403,906	405,236	33,988	78,061	115,723	1,245,409
Mountain and Pacific	184,251	1,479,878	186,436	149,088	14,669	260,104
Total	19,852,850	9,182,450	430,082	2,363,599	6,456,856	6,243,480
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	56,384	139,921

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repairs		Miscellaneous		Total	
	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	$1,055,135	$1,665,285	$227,623	0	$3,412,752	$4,746,958
Middle Atlantic	14,651,746	11,626,989	105,000	0	24,023,271	15,041,968
East North Central	19,043,461	7,953,127	58,079	0	22,984,073	11,064,589
West North Central	658,844	1,796,762	18,505	0	7,355,607	2,901,245
South Atlantic	5,362,419	1,963,316	0	0	8,205,924	5,422,472
South Central	5,945,655	327,982	0	$7,792	7,499,272	2,064,480
Mountain and Pacific	0	1,326,985	0	0	385,356	3,216,055
Total	46,717,260	26,660,446	409,207	7,792	73,866,255	44,457,737
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	56,384	139,921

[1] Preliminary—subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Non-Federal construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded from the Public Works fund. For the most part these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof, but in a few instances, however, allotments are made to private firms. For the most part these allotments to private firms have been confined to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the total cost of the project. In the case of allotments made to private firms, no grants are made and the entire loan must be repaid within the specified time

During April 1934 contracts awarded and force-account work started from the non-Federal Public Works funds totaled over $44,000,000.

Table 10 shows the value of public building and highway construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 10.—VALUE OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction	
	April 1933	March 1934	April 1934	March 1934	April 1934
New England	0	$483,750	$11,890	$4,754	$2,539
Middle Atlantic	$820,985	1,525,687	900,893	682,614	783,286
East North Central	10,784	501,453	217,209	2,554,116	531,636
West North Central	57,701	389,982	202,000	145,454	71,630
South Atlantic	44,384	458,185	296,552	672,524	388,570
South Central	1,433	1,133,568	1,170,241	210,225	1,070,049
Mountain and Pacific	66,924	282,773	3,100,561	1,356,526	685,188
Total	1,002,211	4,775,398	5,899,346	5,626,213	3,532,898

Data concerning building construction awards by State governments are received direct from State officials. Information concerning highway construction is obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The data as shown in table 10 does not include projects financed from Public Works funds.

The value of State building awards in April 1934 was over $1,000,000 greater than in March, and over $4,000,000 greater than in April 1933. State highway construction awards, however, were much lower during April 1934 than for the previous month or for the same month of the previous year.

Construction Details by Cities

TABLE 11 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings, and for total building construction, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings in each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for April 1934.

Permits were issued for the following important building projects during April 1934: In Trenton, N.J., for a hospital building to cost nearly $300,000; in Rochester, N.Y., for a public-school building to cost nearly $1,000,000; in St. Louis, Mo., for an apartment house to cost over $500,000; in Champaign, Ill., for a school building to cost $250,000; in Louisville, Ky., for factory buildings to cost nearly $300,000; and in New Orleans, La., for a school building to cost over $350,000.

A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a public building in Washington. D.C., to cost over $1,600,000.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Connecticut:				
Ansonia	0	0	$100	$1,100
Bridgeport	$11,000	1	10,575	35,701
Bristol	0	0	1,635	8,576
Derby	0	0	0	225
East Hartford	7,600	2	2,510	11,610
Fairfield	21,000	1	17,425	53,425
Greenwich	30,500	4	13,925	91,600
Hamden	0	0	3,450	7,290
Hartford	5,000	1	14,650	63,192
Manchester	0	0	1,790	3,300
Meriden	0	0	30,475	37,905
Middletown	9,000	3	4,635	37,035
Milford	14,000	1	535	21,090
Naugatuck	4,300	2	275	4,825
New Britain	0	0	8,200	18,713
New Haven	0	0	119,225	173,910
Norwalk	39,000	3	760	54,900
Norwich	12,000	4	725	19,214
Stamford	2,800	1	8,640	28,515
Stratford	4,000	1	2,977	10,097
Torrington	3,000	1	45,725	51,260
Wallingford	0	0	9,000	10,305
Waterbury	18,000	3	3,800	31,200
West Hartford	128,000	12	2,131	139,131
Willimantic	3,500	1	487	5,887
Maine:				
Auburn	14,500	4	60,700	85,200
Biddeford	4,500	1	3,025	12,125
Portland	5,500	1	11,565	69,933
Sanford	25,539	3	2,800	37,439
South Portland	3,500	1	17,335	27,499
Westbrook	2,800	3	1,925	9,080
Massachusetts:				
Arlington	44,500	8	2,215	48,735
Attleboro	12,650	4	1,310	18,263
Belmont	83,100	10	1,650	89,900
Beverly	0	0	90	8,990
Boston [1]	59,500	12	57,085	380,363
Braintree	10,000	2	515	14,420
Brockton	11,000	3	1,680	19,645
Brookline	53,000	6	425	55,395
Cambridge	0	0	7,745	25,851
Chelsea	0	0	5,500	14,683
Chicopee	4,000	2	3,200	14,475
Dedham	40,000	1	9,820	57,998
Easthampton	0	0	370	370
Everett	0	0	25,350	83,800
Fall River	10,000	2	15,273	106,524
Fitchburg	4,000	1	900	8,305
Framingham	0	0	795	1,620
Gardner	4,000	1	400	9,450
Gloucester	8,050	5	6,000	17,150
Haverhill	3,800	1	925	10,605
Holyoke	0	0	1,250	11,680
Lawrence	0	0	5,950	16,955
Leominster	0	0	1,840	5,304
Lowell	1,500	1	1,405	18,420
Lynn	7,000	1	990	32,130
Malden	4,500	1	650	10,900
Marlborough	0	0	0	5,000
Medford	19,000	4	4,410	32,130
Melrose	45,900	5	3,450	60,550
Massachusetts—Contd.				
Methuen	$9,300	2	$3,685	$15,430
Milton	20,365	5	1,550	33,850
Natick	0	0	1,550	15,100
Needham	21,700	3	2,050	25,050
New Bedford	0	0	35,500	47,200
Newburyport	0	0	0	52,800
Newton	120,500	14	7,550	140,430
North Adams	1,500	1	635	11,790
Northampton	0	0	151,625	155,625
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0
Norwood	0	0	2,800	5,080
Peabody	17,500	4	1,025	26,250
Pittsfield	1,000	1	2,575	24,215
Plymouth	11,700	4	800	16,600
Quincy	5,000	1	2,125	26,863
Revere	0	0	1,300	7,025
Salem	0	0	73,060	93,680
Saugus	2,000	1	1,800	8,780
Somerville	0	0	16,075	30,747
Southbridge	14,700	5	1,700	28,300
Springfield	4,800	2	22,455	66,760
Stoneham	14,000	2	700	16,350
Swampscott	6,800	1	100	8,700
Taunton	600	1	1,915	8,823
Waltham	9,800	2	5,158	21,283
Watertown	0	0	4,500	11,500
Wellesley	166,000	12	8,800	188,900
Westfield	0	0	4,350	5,625
West Springfield	0	0	3,540	4,877
Weymouth	9,075	1	1,525	17,940
Winchester	0	0	925	6,875
Winthrop	12,000	2	1,760	15,570
Woburn	0	0	1,315	1,915
Worcester	76,750	17	39,002	140,070
New Hampshire:				
Berlin	1,000	1	400	8,244
Concord	5,700	3	1,125	15,975
Keene	10,300	5	41,025	52,670
Manchester	28,900	8	4,050	57,703
Portsmouth	8,500	2	1,200	14,330
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls	5,000	3	900	6,535
Cranston	38,200	8	5,650	50,450
East Providence	7,000	1	6,375	23,920
Newport	6,000	1	12,325	28,250
North Providence	7,100	2	1,585	9,525
Pawtucket	11,000	4	14,470	33,430
Providence	62,900	13	23,200	217,600
Warwick	12,300	6	4,250	31,500
Westerly	23,500	3	1,200	47,365
West Warwick	4,000	2	1,000	5,000
Woonsocket	8,000	1	2,575	13,015
Vermont:				
Bennington	0	0	0	0
Burlington	8,000	4	8,500	19,475
Rutland	16,500	2	42,290	61,290
Total	1,557,990	271	1,134,963	4,279,734

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
New Jersey:				
Asbury Park [2]	0	0	$6,450	$21,085
Atlantic City	0	0	750	85,936
Bayonne	0	0	600	5,220
Bloomfield	$14,500	1	1,500	21,700
Bridgeton	5,800	3	630	7,845
Burlington	0	0	200	1,123
Clifton	16,000	4	12,025	34,675
Dover	0	0	0	3,760
East Orange	3,500	1	39,035	72,704
Elizabeth	11,000	2	3,200	31,600
Englewood	0	0	10,200	17,750
Garfield	9,500	3	6,575	22,015
Hackensack	0	0	1,505	9,567
Harrison	0	0	0	2,090
Hillside Twp	6,400	1	1,700	9,250
Hoboken	0	0	720	13,602
Irvington	11,000	2	18,890	34,915
Jersey City	80,000	32	7,800	112,195
Kearny	0	0	2,400	3,530
Linden	2,500	1	29,734	34,339
Long Branch	0	0	650	5,996
Lyndhurst Township	0	0	500	6,518
Maplewood Townshlp	77,200	8	2,490	82,645
Montclair	13,000	2	1,225	31,755
Morristown	0	0	450	865
Newark	5,000	1	33,300	93,415
New Brusnwick	0	0	9,050	25,800
Nutley	0	0	645	8,455
Orange	33,300	4	1,450	43,200
Passaic	0	0	27,975	54,924
Paterson	0	0	29,465	80,458
Perth Amboy	0	0	930	3,442
Phillipsburg	0	0	0	450
Plainfield	19,478	3	1,375	28,438
Pleasantville	0	0	0	100
Red Bank	6,000	1	500	7,230
Ridgefield Park	0	0	1,600	3,600
Ridgewood	22,600	2	1,687	27,671
Roselle	0	0	350	650
Rutherford	0	0	2,075	4,050
South Orange	0	0	500	1,320
Teaneck Township	62,900	9	3,295	70,267
Trenton	0	0	283,404	288,918
Union City	0	0	0	8,825
Union Township	17,300	4	8,025	27,800
Weehawken Township	0	0	0	4,975
Westfield	17,000	3	1,000	21,561
West New York	0	0	0	2,245
West Orange	32,500	5	11,000	45,049
New York:				
Albany	33,500	5	5,500	107,655
Amsterdam	17,690	3	1,800	21,490
Auburn	4,500	1	70,255	83,005
Batavia	0	0	125	1,813
Binghamton	11,000	2	10,552	66,029
Buffalo	23,600	5	202,541	279,995
Cohoes	0	0	867	2,978
Dunkirk	0	0	160	1,482
Elmira	4,250	1	2,700	12,155
Endicott	28,125	6	8,290	44,769
Freeport	10,596	3	9,574	25,495
Fulton	3,000	1	80,390	84,190
Glen Cove	2,838	1	1,248	7,061
Glen Falls	8,800	3	1,155	11,735
New York—Con.				
Gloversville	$6,000	1	$1,100	$10,700
Hempstead	0	0	35,785	40,580
Herkimer [2]	0	0	0	0
Irondequoit	19,200	3	2,000	23,000
Ithaca	9,000	1	3,650	20,950
Jamestown	0	0	575	3,530
Johnson City	35,000	14	1,500	36,500
Kenmore	0	0	0	0
Kingston	4,700	2	4,400	11,299
Lackawanna	0	0	200	900
Lockport	0	0	1,400	2,325
Lynbrook	6,500	2	1,045	8,670
Mamaroneck	24,800	1	150	33,452
Massena	0	0	1,000	1,000
Middletown	10,000	4	175	12,665
Mount Vernon	42,000	6	1,650	52,325
Newburgh	0	0	14,000	42,550
New Rochelle	9,000	1	3,650	50,850
New York City:				
The Bronx [1]	867,300	376	53,250	1,146,680
Brooklyn [1]	299,700	63	362,028	1,276,478
Manhattan [1]	0	0	804,450	1,736,905
Queens [1]	460,500	164	606,067	1,437,621
Richmond [1]	13,150	7	1,215465	1,265,947
Niagara Falls	0	0	4,815	145,790
North Tonawanda	900	1	330	2,330
Ogdensburg	2,800	1	6,900	10,100
Olean	0	0	745	2,195
Oneida	0	0	0	225
Oneonta	14,000	3	1,500	18,100
Ossining	0	0	2,800	5,450
Oswego	0	0	18,577	26,677
Peekskill	0	0	3,670	15,650
Plattsburg	1,800	1	600	27,400
Port Chester	0	0	550	825
Port Jervis	0	0	0	0
Poughkeepsie	0	0	2,575	10,920
Rensselaer	0	0	8,580	13,370
Rochester	19,200	2	1,135440	1,217,127
Rockville Center	27,000	5	635	30,935
Saratoga Springs	10,000	9	400	21,985
Schenectady	2,000	1	5,580	28,480
Syracuse	19,500	4	283,681	333,896
Tonawanda	0	0	700	2,940
Troy	10,000	2	3,550	35,795
Utica	14,000	3	12,640	40,790
Valley Stream	0	0	1,114	7,701
Watertown	4,300	1	10,275	27,287
Watervliet	0	0	1,250	3,355
White Plains	40,000	4	2,275	46,400
Yonkers	29,500	6	43,605	93,710
Pennsylvania:				
Abington Township	0	0	1,575	6,275
Allentown	0	0	11,525	32,850
Altoona	0	0	1,343	8,182
Ambridge	0	0	0	0
Berwick	0	0	300	1,900
Bethlehem	2,600	1	5,400	20,250
Braddock	0	0	0	0
Bradford	28,800	2	4,060	44,125
Bristol	0	0	0	500
Carlisle	900	1	260	1,565
Chambersburg	0	0	1,050	1,050
Charleroi	0	0	0	0
Chester	0	0	750	2,100

[1] Applications filed.

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for				Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Pennsylvania—Con.					Pennsylvania—Con.				
Clairton	0	0	$25	$900	Norristown	0	0	0	$3,473
Coatesville	0	0	150	950	North Braddock	0	0	$250	250
Connellsville	0	0	0	0	Oil City	0	0	2,300	8,681
Conshohocken	0	0	560	1,290	Philadelphia	$153,900	36	96,940	456,007
Donora	0	0	400	3,900	Phoenixville	0	0	0	100
Duquesne	0	0	0	438	Pittsburgh	39,280	12	23,965	173,299
Easton	$4,700	1	0	23,027	Pittston	0	0	0	0
Erie	6,100	3	4,945	23,035	Pottstown	0	0	2,300	5,700
Greensburg	1,000	1	0	59,300	Pottsville	6,500	1	0	9,325
Harrisburg	1,500	1	13,420	47,170	Reading	10,000	3	3,750	34,085
Haverford	11,200	2	3,025	25,235	Scranton	2,850	2	2,775	52,526
Hazleton	17,400	5	12,900	39,850	Sharon	0	0	25,000	25,360
Jeannette	5,000	3	0	8,225	Steelton	0	0	400	400
Johnstown	0	0	2,710	11,664	Sunbury	0	0	5,900	5,900
Kingston	0	0	425	6,225	Swissvale	0	0	0	150
Lancaster	5,000	1	0	21,160	Tamaqua	0	0	0	3,000
Latrobe	0	0	0	0	Uniontown	1,500	1	150	3,050
Lower Merion Township	77,000	3	19,785	120,853	Upper Darby	40,000	7	12,110	59,230
McKeesport	0	0	1,335	11,535	Warren	2,000	1	0	4,250
Meadville	4,000	1	3,225	8,425	Washington	14,500	5	650	15,150
Monessen	2,000	1	100	8,320	Waynesboro	0	0	10,000	10,000
Mount Lebanon Township	49,000	4	500	49,700	West Chester	0	0	0	300
Munhall	4,000	1	0	6,345	Wilkes-Barre	0	0	1,498	26,778
Nanticoke	8,500	3	5,175	20,675	Wilkinsburg	3,500	1	170	11,750
New Castle	0	0	2,585	4,665	Williamsport	600	1	1,485	17,328
New Kensington	7,800	4	6,543	14,343	York	13,500	3	1,512	28,734
					Total	3,140,857	922	5,917,115	13,229,503

East North Central States

Illinois:					Illinois—Contd.				
Alton	0	0	$1,321	$13,105	Mount Vernon	0	0	$6,000	$6,000
Aurora	$12,170	4	1,365	19,825	Oak Park	$15,500	2	2,055	36,675
Belleville	1,700	1	1,500	5,925	Ottawa	0	0	0	1,500
Berwyn	0	0	0	2,470	Park Ridge	4,500	1	2,000	6,500
Bloomington	0	0	2,000	5,300	Peoria	6,700	4	54,610	82,710
Blue Island	0	0	3,910	6,879	Quincy	0	0	1,145	2,005
Brookfield	0	0	650	650	Rockford	0	0	15,025	29,000
Cairo	0	0	0	0	Rock Island	0	0	1,975	10,404
Calumet City	0	0	390	1,240	Springfield	0	0	17,830	30,612
Canton	0	0	470	595	Sterling	0	0	700	17,175
Centralia	0	0	0	0	Streator	2,600	1	0	3,700
Champaign	0	0	254,250	328,270	Urbana	8,000	4	15,575	26,925
Chicago	113,050	22	580,220	932,654	Waukegan	6,000	1	850	10,600
Chicago Heights	5,000	1	0	5,000	Wilimette	13,000	1	970	16,345
Cicero	0	0	6,150	28,350	Winnetka	0	0	675	17,675
Danville	0	0	4,450	7,600	Indiana:				
Decatur	0	0	12,635	13,035	Anderson	0	0	975	5,135
East St. Louis	3,300	1	1,035	52,600	Bedford	0	0	0	300
Elgin	3,000	1	26,625	33,263	Connersville	0	0	0	500
Elmhurst	0	0	2,100	2,100	Crawfordsville	0	0	600	600
Elmwood Park	0	0	175	275	East Chicago	0	0	28,000	31,534
Evanston	0	0	4,300	48,800	Elkhart	0	0	1,505	6,151
Forest Park	0	0	355	2,780	Elwood	0	0	400	2,000
Freeport	0	0	7,140	7,640	Evansville	12,000	3	1,208	34,951
Granite City	0	0	0	0	Fort Wayne	12,000	3	13,440	63,056
Harvey	0	0	0	73,700	Frankfort	5,500	2	6,070	12,170
Highland Park	4,000	1	2,100	12,492	Gary	4,600	3	10,750	20,010
Joliet	7,000	2	600	23,000	Goshen	0	0	0	1,000
Kankakee	0	0	400	53,400	Hammond	0	0	10,053	14,353
La Grange	0	0	550	1,550	Huntington	0	0	750	1,975
Maywood	0	0	950	2,932	Indianapolis	17,300	4	40,280	97,817
Melrose Park	0	0	0	2,500	Jeffersonville	0	0	0	2,500
Moline	4,500	1	3,340	13,111	Kokomo	0	0	880	5,275

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings		New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Indiana—Contd.				
Lafayette	0	0	0	$600
La Porte	0	0	$395	620
Loganport	0	0	0	1,725
Marion	0	0	1,375	3,385
Michigan City	0	0	8,860	10,450
Mishawaka	0	0	2,375	5,360
Muncie	$750	1	3,765	11,911
Newcastle	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	2,900	2,900
Richmond	0	0	7,200	12,600
Shelbyville	0	0	2,000	2,345
South Bend	0	0	9,975	19,895
Terre Haute	4,500	1	14,250	24,516
Vincennes	0	0	0	2,315
Whiting	0	0	0	5,662
Michigan:				
Adrian	0	0	0	7,000
Ann Arbor	8,000	1	6,265	34,185
Battle Creek	0	0	2,625	14,925
Bay City	20,000	6	2,415	40,513
Benton Harbor	0	0	175	9,068
Detroit	273,450	50	225,457	720,979
Escanaba	1,160	1	4,777	6,145
Ferndale	0	0	750	2,750
Flint	14,261	3	13,803	62,219
Grand Rapids	0	0	11,840	32,215
Grosse Pointe Park	20,300	2	0	21,300
Hamtramck	18,900	1	1,360	30,353
Highland Park	0	0	1,040	5,465
Holland	7,000	2	500	10,330
Ironwood	0	0	1,850	6,930
Jackson	0	0	2,890	4,935
Kalamazoo	0	0	2,700	15,755
Lansing	0	0	4,600	15,640
Lincoln Park	0	0	50	2,250
Marquette	0	0	600	600
Monroe	0	0	10,170	10,420
Mount Clemens	10,000	0	39,700	49,900
Muskegon	1,900	2	0	71,532
Owosso	0	0	150	1,060
Pontiac	0	0	4,400	10,685
River Rouge	0	0	1,800	5,550
Royal Oak	0	0	125	1,495
Saginaw	0	0	33,887	48,988
Sault Ste Marie	14,650	9	100	16,100
Traverse City	500	1	800	6,400
Wyandotte	4,800	1	2,900	29,403
Ohio:				
Akron	15,335	3	39,250	81,918
Alliance	0	0	0	100
Ashland	0	0	650	650
Ashtabula	0	0	7,425	9,502
Barberton	0	0	225	1,549
Bellaire	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	4,000	1	0	4,000
Canton	8,500	1	6,075	29,560
Cincinnati	252,300	36	31,995	349,710
Cleveland	19,500	5	44,750	223,600
Cleveland Heights	37,000	5	2,795	45,220
Columbus	19,000	4	34,900	80,000
Ohio—Contd.				
Dayton	0	0	$60,928	$139,411
East Cleveland	0	0	150	1,350
Elyria	0	0	1,950	3,465
Euclid	$17,700	3	265	17,965
Findlay	0	0	900	1,300
Fostoria	0	0	0	1,550
Fremont	0	0	0	1,050
Hamilton	0	0	1,355	9,060
Ironton	0	0	350	3,365
Lakewood	52,000	5	12,800	72,345
Lima	0	0	275	975
Lorain	0	0	350	2,560
Mansfield	13,500	2	8,800	25,395
Marietta	4,000	2	9,825	14,575
Marion	0	0	500	1,400
Massillon	3,000	1	1,390	6,210
Middletown	4,500	1	4,385	15,240
Newark	3,450	4	2,750	7,550
Norwood	0	0	2,100	10,100
Parma	5,000	2	375	9,875
Piqua	0	0	0	500
Portsmouth	0	0	100,680	107,262
Salem	0	0	800	1,400
Sandusky	0	0	870	3,570
Shaker Heights	56,000	4	0	58,400
Springfield	700	1	5,350	8,195
Steubenville	0	0	0	3,725
Struthers	0	0	0	0
Tiffin	0	0	4,400	4,405
Toledo	0	0	15,235	41,969
Warren	4,200	2	7,025	22,675
Wooster	0	0	3,500	5,250
Xenia	0	0	300	400
Youngstown	5,800	1	5,205	30,085
Zanesville	0	0	4,765	5,550
Wisconsin:				
Ashland	0	0	400	400
Beloit	0	0	165	8,088
Eau Claire	10,000	4	5,500	20,159
Fond du Lac	5,300	4	700	9,015
Green Bay	29,650	9	12,580	58,170
Janesville	4,000	2	850	8,170
Kenosha	0	0	8,423	15,463
Madison	22,800	6	6,010	41,535
Manitowoc	40,623	7	20,440	69,503
Marinette	2,400	2	816	5,431
Milwaukee	44,850	8	71,047	245,364
Oshkosh	800	1	2,720	7,470
Racine	0	0	750	7,155
Sheboygan	4,975	1	1,040	17,074
Shorewood	30,000	2	700	36,150
South Milwaukee	0	0	0	0
Stevens Point	4,000	2	140	6,175
Superior	0	0	112,145	116,950
Two Rivers	0	0	65	2,251
Waukesha	0	0	5,085	7,210
Wausau	7,650	4	400	10,650
Wauwatosa	21,300	3	225	37,825
West Allis	0	0	690	2,925
Total	1,415,424	282	2,260,660	5,894,632

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

West North Central States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Iowa:				
Ames	$2,200	2	$225	$3,500
Boone	0	0	250	380
Burlington	0	0	325	3,075
Cedar Rapids	3,265	6	84,085	106,468
Council Bluffs	7,540	2	7,117	18,882
Davenport	0	0	6,558	22,900
Des Moines	32,930	23	9,400	61,637
Dubuque	0	0	0	7,791
Fort Dodge	0	0	8,450	15,825
Iowa City	20,500	4	2,850	23,475
Keokuk	0	0	3,925	7,275
Marshalltown	3,500	2	90,618	97,868
Mason City	17,925	10	4,088	27,003
Muscatine	0	0	1,400	5,529
Oskaloosa	0	0	0	0
Ottumwa	14,000	7	200	18,200
Sioux City	15,000	5	5,315	162,391
Waterloo	5,800	3	4,810	18,645
Kansas:				
Arkansas City	0	0	455	555
Atchison	0	0	1,485	2,485
Coffeyville	0	0	750	2,000
Dodge City	0	0	250	750
Eldorado	0	0	0	515
Emporia	0	0	0	18,000
Fort Scott	500	1	0	500
Hutchinson	0	0	1,891	10,682
Independence	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	8,900	5	7,285	22,005
Lawrence	0	0	575	1,800
Manhattan	0	0	325	350
Newton	0	0	0	3,625
Pittsburg	0	0	1,450	3,495
Salina	4,990	1	4,735	10,750
Topeka	0	0	62,125	67,245
Wichita	1,500	2	48,405	67,575
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	0	0	475	675
Duluth	3,700	4	2,750	63,111
Faribault	0	0	200	26,000
Minnesota—Con.				
Hibbing	$3,500	2	$200	$8,315
Mankato	3,225	2	1,080	6,760
Minneapolis	24,875	8	38,835	235,140
Rochester	0	0	33,380	35,630
St. Cloud	3,500	2	215	7,924
St. Paul	40,524	8	38,799	160,247
South St. Paul	0	0	1,050	1,485
Winona	5,900	4	600	10,400
Missouri:				
Cape Girardeau	12,600	5	1,110	14,310
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Hannibal	0	0	950	950
Independence	2,000	1	0	2,000
Jefferson City	10,000	3	6,750	30,235
Joplin	500	1	1,275	1,775
Kansas City	23,500	8	4,900	50,288
Moberly	4,000	1	2,000	7,200
St. Charles	3,000	1	300	4,000
St. Joseph	8,500	2	100,725	122,935
St. Louis	683,450	280	430,652	1,205,973
Springfield	3,000	2	1,430	40,162
Nebraska:				
Beatrice	0	0	525	1,045
Fremont	1,000	2	2,295	4,514
Grand Island	19,260	6	0	32,946
Hastings	0	0	2,000	2,000
Lincoln	0	0	2,235	17,692
Omaha	40,800	10	228,935	315,206
North Dakota:				
Bismarck	0	0	1,200	1,200
Fargo	0	0	550	5,785
Grand Forks	0	0	1,220	2,520
Minot	0	0	2,940	6,115
South Dakota:				
Aberdeen	0	0	675	6,748
Huron	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	0	0	700	700
Sioux Falls	4,200	6	8,375	16,230
Total	1,039,584	431	1,278,673	3,261,392

South Atlantic States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Delaware:				
Wilmington	$67,500	14	$16,210	$100,854
District of Columbia:				
Washington	716,955	154	2,706,187	3,796,217
Florida:				
Gainesville	4,500	4	5,500	14,480
Jacksonville	40,150	14	197,122	309,922
Key West	0	0	0	0
Miami	36,500	20	19,025	218,677
Orlando	0	0	75	16,852
Pensacola	0	0	295	10,246
St. Augustine	0	0	0	2,160
St. Petersburg	20,000	5	19,300	66,600
Sanford	0	0	4,500	4,500
Tallahassee	5,550	4	705	14,772
Tampa	5,650	1	21,985	59,226
West Palm Beach	2,880	1	350	6,865
Georgia:				
Atlanta	30,150	17	10,287	93,819
Augusta	2,700	2	6,948	102,602
Columbus	0	0	7,355	22,902
La Grange	0	0	1,200	1,575
Macon	1,900	4	175	17,794
Georgia—Contd.				
Savannah	0	0	$425	$14,000
Valdosta	0	0	600	2,991
Maryland:				
Annapolis	$1,282	1	379,773	385,055
Baltimore	43,000	8	137,400	523,400
Cumberland	3,500	1	2,875	9,432
Frederick	0	0	285	4,685
Hagerstown	5,000	1	3,540	9,890
Salisbury	18,100	26	7,100	25,775
North Carolina:				
Charlotte	37,250	10	127	54,252
Concord	0	0	0	0
Durham	37,100	15	16,990	61,390
Fayetteville	2,500	1	0	23,517
Gastonia	1,000	1	0	1,035
Goldsboro	900	1	6,000	7,100
Greensboro	0	0	85,870	96,940
High Point	27,350	25	2,950	36,429
Kinston	0	0	300	2,400
New Bern	0	0	10	10
Salisbury	0	0	1,475	4,525
Shelby	11,450	5	850	13,650
Thomasville	2,800	1	800	3,600
Wilmington	0	0	0	620
Winston-Salem	16,100	10	13,510	39,900

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
South Carolina:				
Anderson	$10,400	6	$400	$18,000
Charleston	1,200	1	3,548	16,799
Columbia	0	0	15,483	31,144
Florence	33,800	4	300,850	340,000
Greenville	0	0	175	21,935
Greenwood	800	1	125	5,280
Rock Hill	6,500	4	50	12,525
Spartanburg	2,000	1	0	5,430
Sumter	6,250	7	0	6,250
Virginia:				
Alexandria [2]	17,500	4	1,755	23,393
Danville	7,900	4	602	12,127
Hopewell	1,000	1	350	2,475
Lynchburg	8,850	4	6,265	80,601
Newport News	0	0	145	15,377
Norfolk	5,000	1	41,930	71,395
Petersburg	0	0	153,674	154,574
Virginia—Contd.				
Portsmouth	0	0	$50	$4,300
Richmond	$23,100	7	6,270	192,739
Roanoke	4,100	2	2,965	18,652
Staunton	0	0	30	6,321
Suffolk	900	1	470	3,770
Winchester	8,000	4	5,686	13,686
West Virginia:				
Bluefield	3,800	3	2,175	8,660
Charleston	11,000	5	325	23,357
Clarksburg	0	0	275	4,825
Fairmont	0	0	315	615
Huntington	6,500	2	1,140	11,650
Morgantown	0	0	18,250	20,185
Parkersburg	4,000	2	1,400	18,075
Wheeling	8,100	4	11,500	52,075
Total	1,294,967	410	4,252,547	7,353,501

South Central States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Alabama:				
Anniston	0	0	$300	$1,752
Bessemer	0	0	0	6,161
Birmingham	0	0	15,350	29,358
Decatur	$5,000	2	0	5,000
Dothan	0	0	40	465
Fairfield	0	0	0	2,737
Gadsden	2,000	1	0	2,000
Huntsville	0	0	8,250	14,450
Mobile	1,600	3	3,000	23,418
Montgomery	2,700	4	0	29,008
Selma	0	0	175	862
Tuscaloosa	0	0	1,800	1,800
Arkansas:				
Blytheville	2,650	5	1,650	5,000
Eldorado	0	0	1,600	1,600
Fort Smith	900	1	3,450	17,245
Hot Springs	0	0	0	1,500
Little Rock	0	0	70,250	98,464
Texarkana	3,200	7	0	7,400
Kentucky:				
Fort Thomas	0	0	0	0
Lexington	0	0	735	27,271
Louisville	18,400	7	301,460	348,621
Middlesboro	0	0	0	8,000
Newport	0	0	600	600
Paducah	1,000	2	16,000	17,175
Louisiana:				
Alexandria	0	0	2,828	18,917
Lafayette	0	0	0	8,337
Monroe	3,000	1	1,800	8,725
New Orleans	19,725	9	366,999	435,416
Shreveport	8,625	7	10,352	90,632
Mississippi:				
Columbus	0	0	91,000	92,500
Greenwood	0	0	0	1,980
Gulfport	0	0	230	230
Hattiesburg	0	0	0	1,400
Jackson		0	500	12,178
Laurel	0	0	200	200
Vicksburg	1,350	2	0	1,440
Oklahoma:				
Ada	600	1	0	600
Ardmore	0	0	1,050	1,250
Bartlesville	0	0	2,150	4,150
Chickasha	0	0	114,800	117,605
Enid	3,200	4	0	7,425
Oklahoma—Con.				
McAlester	0	0	$3,600	$3,600
Muskogee	0	0	2,000	5,855
Oklahoma City	$11,300	8	15,925	46,052
Sapulpa	0	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0
Shawnee	0	0	0	3,712
Tulsa	12,200	4	33,215	70,555
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	5,500	7	4,000	54,103
Jackson	1,000	1	0	1,450
Johnson City	2,000	1	0	2,500
Kingsport	6,000	2	1,300	9,000
Knoxville	0	0	19,350	30,543
Memphis	27,300	6	18,330	114,310
Nashville	8,650	7	11,621	33,290
Texas:				
Abilene	2,590	3	1,000	3,865
Amarillo	0	0	38,516	52,797
Austin	43,875	16	47,091	111,322
Beaumont	0	0	645	13,240
Big Spring	0	0	200	3,220
Cleburne	0	0	0	980
Corpus Christi	9,000	4	11,400	25,790
Corsicana	0	0	0	730
Dallas	60,250	28	34,178	166,960
Del Rio	0	0	300	2,677
Denison	0	0	4,200	4,400
El Paso	0	0	1,175	22,364
Fort Worth	30,600	6	11,200	32,300
Galveston	30,345	7	1,915	66,718
Harlingen	0	0	500	1,183
Houston	180,700	53	63,850	262,715
Laredo [2]	0	0	650	650
Marshall	0	0	1,408	3,673
Pampa	0	0	11,250	12,650
San Angelo	0	0	2,500	4,954
San Antonio	16,550	8	4,602	51,322
Sherman	600	1	2,500	6,840
Sweetwater	0	0	250	860
Temple	0	0	0	850
Tyler	35,400	17	890	42,817
Waco	6,850	6	50,315	60,190
Wichita Falls	0	0	1,900	9,109
Total	564,660	241	1,417,695	2,822,368

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, APRIL 1934—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States

State and city	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Arizona:				
Phoenix	0	0	$17,221	$18,884
Tucson	0	0	315	19,074
California:				
Alameda	$10,000	2	5,535	19,998
Alhambra	13,500	4	1,600	17,120
Anaheim	0	0	0	4,575
Bakersfield	9,950	2	13,450	34,360
Berkeley	36,100	8	7,850	61,205
Beverly Hills	153,050	24	10,050	179,450
Burbank	23,362	7	23,000	48,307
Burlingame	0	0	0	10,290
Compton	0	0	1,500	3,293
Fresno	28,500	5	6,200	82,201
Fullerton	0	0	0	8,800
Gardena	500	1	2,410	3,372
Glendale	72,280	13	15,760	93,915
Huntington Park	0	0	6,600	10,932
Inglewood	8,000	3	0	11,894
Long Beach	11,300	5	16,290	104,865
Los Angeles	413,650	139	333,987	1,129,630
Modesto	0	0	29,525	31,848
Monrovia	12,000	3	573	13,314
Oakland	54,046	12	59,558	168,304
Ontario	5,000	2	26,950	34,243
Palo Alto	18,750	3	0	23,250
Pasadena	50,702	10	7,324	159,405
Pomona	0	0	4,950	13,095
Redlands	975	2	650	4,305
Richmond	5,900	3	3,800	14,440
Riverside	12,300	6	12,308	30,181
Sacramento	13,400	3	81,076	148,398
Salinas	4,800	2	4,150	16,775
San Bernardino	0	0	400	7,111
San Diego	32,250	8	32,786	134,964
San Francisco	24,500	8	118,196	484,584
San Jose	9,105	3	52,925	72,230
San Leandro	0	0	145	4,921
San Mateo	4,500	2	0	8,845
Santa Ana	24,000	3	35	24,035
Santa Barbara	2,800	1	14,550	46,777
Santa Cruz	2,500	3	12,835	18,260
Santa Monica	25,698	5	4,085	37,650
Santa Rosa	3,200	1	75	6,890
South Gate	0	0	0	2,955
California—Con.				
South Pasadena	$2,200	1	0	$2,884
Stockton	8,920	5	$109,083	136,825
Vallejo	1,000	1	22,130	27,464
Colorado:				
Boulder	2,500	1	231	19,281
Colorado Springs	2,900	2	1,025	8,056
Denver	73,000	9	47,250	188,704
Greeley	0	0	260	260
Pueblo	1,200	1	3,285	12,342
Trinidad	0	0	0	7,000
Idaho:				
Boise	2,500	2	525	19,345
Montana:				
Great Falls	4,875	5	2,970	11,565
Missoula	7,200	5	440	11,940
Nevada:				
Reno	0	0	11,250	18,493
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	0	0	14,835	34,285
Oregon:				
Astoria	0	0	235	2,232
Eugene	0	0	2,065	9,886
Portland	45,600	12	174,207	277,827
Utah:				
Ogden	1,000	1	103,000	125,071
Provo	0	0	0	1,800
Salt Lake City	4,950	3	9,675	63,742
Washington:				
Aberdeen	0	0	240	1,548
Bellingham	0	0	0	33,485
Bremerton	24,900	9	2,500	38,978
Hoquiam	0	0	20	685
Longview	0	0	370	930
Olympia	6,700	3	25	10,275
Port Angeles	1,000	1	265	7,175
Seattle	22,850	11	109,691	244,996
Spokane	9,000	8	2,641	72,955
Tacoma	2,850	3	41,810	52,589
Walla Walla	3,500	1	1,925	18,225
Wenatchee	0	0	6,050	9,675
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne	0	0	2,545	8,190
Total	1,315,263	377	1,599,212	4,847,653

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu	$53,603	31	$73,979	$158,792

Government Aid to Working-Class Housing in Chile [1]

CHILEAN slums vary from those found in the United States and Europe in that there are few large, many-storied buildings, or tenements, used to house the poorer classes. Congestion prevails, but

[1] Report of Franklin B. Atwood, American consul at Santiago, Jan. 30, 1934.

generally the working classes live in buildings of one story, closely following the Spanish colonial type. This type of house abuts upon the sidewalk, with side walls built against those of the adjoining houses. Usually only the rooms facing the street have windows, and the rooms running back are lighted only by small window panes set in the doors opening into small inner courtyards called "patios."

In the larger homes of this type, occupied by the more fortunate classes, the patios are sufficiently large to afford roomy outside terraces with flower gardens, and there is no serious lack of light, air, and sunshine. The inhabitants of the smaller houses, ordinarily occupied by the workmen, are not so fortunate, and if the winter is rainy, there are many months during which the occupants spend most of their time shut up in dark, unheated, badly ventilated rooms. The harmful effects on the health of the people who must live in such conditions cannot be overestimated.

To remedy this situation, the Chilean Government began as early as 1906 to undertake the construction of improved dwellings for the laboring classes. In 1909, bonds to a value of 2,750,000 pesos were issued for this purpose, and the construction of new residential sections was begun. Under various supplemental laws, various Government institutions have lent up to 147,886,000 pesos to individuals to build their own homes. Up to the present time, more than 6,000 new homes have been built, of which number 4,000 are in Santiago and 2,000 in the Provinces, while another 1,000 houses are in the course of construction in Santiago. It is estimated by governmental sources that 20,624 individuals occupy these houses, an average of fewer than four persons to a home. This represents a marked decline in the congestion of this class of the population.

The houses being constructed under Government supervision are of a modified bungalow type, often in duplex form. While usually of one story, they are so constructed as to provide more windows, and there is a small garden, generally in the rear, with sometimes a narrow plot in front. In many cases, too, a strip of garden is left at one side.

A bill is now pending before the Chilean Congress which will extend the scope of decree (with force of law) no. 33, providing for the construction of cheap dwellings for the working-class population of the country. If this legislation meets with the approval of Congress, the activities of the Central Board of People's Dwellings and the Housing Department will be amplified to permit them to advance large sums of money further to encourage the construction of improved housing for Chilean laborers.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Intercity Motor Bus and Truck Transportation Industries, July 1933

By Don Q. Crowther and Mortier W. LaFever, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation has completed a study of wages, hours and working conditions in the intercity motor-bus and motor-truck transportation industries to determine conditions which existed in these industries prior to the adoption of the N.R.A. codes. The results of the study are being used by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation as a basis for a report to Congress on wages, hours, and working conditions in the two industries. The wage and hour figures obtained reflect conditions in the industries as of July 1933, and show that the average number of hours worked in 1 week by employees in the motor-bus industry was 50.1, average earnings per hour were 53.3 cents, and average actual earnings in the week for which data were obtained were $26.72. Regular bus drivers (constituting approximately 36 percent of the total number of employees in the industry) averaged 58.4 cents per hour, and in 1 week, working an average of 51.1 hours, earned an average of $29.82.

Employees in the motor-truck transportation industry worked in the week studied an average of 50.4 hours, earning on the average 45.2 cents per hour and $22.78 for the week. Regular intercity truck drivers (about 33 percent of the total number of employees in the industry) averaged 52.3 hours in the week, earned an average of 47.2 cents per hour and $24.68 in the week.

The motor bus and truck transportation industries are comparatively new and have developed to sizeable proportions only in recent years. Both industries are natural outgrowths of the development of passenger cars. In 1923, the first year for which any figures indicating the number of motor busses are available, there were, according to figures of the National Association of Motor-Bus Operators,[1] approximately 40,000 busses in operation in the United States; by 1932 the number had increased to approximately 105,000. These figures include busses in all classes of operation. Of the 105,000 busses in operation in 1932, 25,022 were being used in intercity passenger service.

[1] National Association of Motor-Bus Operators. Bus Facts for 1933. Washington, D.C., 1933.

The steady increase in bus-transportation service can be attributed in part to its advantages in some respects over other public transportation facilities. Among these are convenient terminal locations, usually lower rates as well as more frequent and timely schedules, the scenic advantages of the highways, and service for territories not served by railroads.

The manufacture of motor trucks in the United States in any significant numbers began soon after the year 1900. Statistics issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce [2] show that 411 trucks were produced in 1904. A decade later over 25,000 were produced, and in 1920 production rose to over 320,000. The peak production was reached in 1929, when 826,817 trucks were produced. Since then there has been a considerable decline, the 1932 production dropping to 245,285. The total registration of trucks in the United States soared from 410 in 1904 to a peak of nearly 3½ million in 1930. The numer of registered trucks declined in the following 2 years, the 1932 registration showing 3,233,457.

The motor truck became a factor in freight haulage nearly two decades ago, but only in more recent years has the industry developed to such proportions as to demand a competitive place in the field of freight transportation. Several factors have contributed to the increase in the use of the motor truck for freight transportation. Among these are the convenient pick-up-and-delivery service from and to the customer's door, the flexibility of truck routes and schedules, the elimination, to a considerable extent, of crating and packing expenses, frequently lower rates, and the less formal and more personal contact between the shipper and trucking representatives.

There are no reliable figures to show the exact number of motor trucks used in the intercity freight transportation business. The best available estimate, made by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation and based on a recent study made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, places the number of contract carrier trucks in 1932 at 162,046 and the number of common carrier trucks at 40,512. These figures, however, include owner-operated as well as both intracity and intercity trucks.

Scope of Study

THE information in the present study was secured from 223 bus firms operating 957 local offices and branches in 612 cities and towns throughout the United States and employing 9,417 wage earners.[3] The number of truck firms covered was 312; these firms operated 664 local offices and branches in 342 cities and towns in the United States and employed 7,129 wage earners.

[2] National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry. New York, 1933.

[3] Information is shown in the tables which follow for only 8,911 bus employees. This excludes porters and a few other employees, as explained on pp. 1422, 1423, 1424.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the companies and employees covered in the Bureau's study, by States: The first column shows the number of firms having headquarters within a given State, which furnished information for the study. The word "firm", as used in the table, includes single proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations without regard to size. The second column shows the number of firms operating in a given State but having headquarters in some other State. The third column gives the number of local operating units covered in each State by the study. One company may have several local offices or branches in a State. The terms "local office" and "branch" refer to an operating base or unit from which "runs" originate. The unit may consist of a complete organization comprising office staff, maintenance employees, and a group of drivers, or consist only of an agent or of one or two drivers living in and operating out of a certain city.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF INTERCITY MOTOR BUS AND TRUCK FIRMS, LOCAL AND BRANCH OFFICES, CITIES, AND EMPLOYEES COVERED IN THE STUDY, BY STATES

State	Number of firms having headquarters—		Number of local offices and branches	Number of cities in which local offices and branches were located	Total number of employees
	Within State	Outside of State			
Bus operations					
Alabama	5	3	23	11	113
Arizona	3	1	4	2	22
Arkansas	4	3	14	11	23
California	13	2	38	24	288
Colorado	1	4	6	4	63
Connecticut	3	4	14	8	95
Delaware	1	2	3	2	8
Florida	3	4	21	14	217
Georgia	5	7	26	11	104
Idaho	4	3	11	7	63
Illinois	2	7	18	9	311
Indiana	7	7	25	16	206
Iowa	2	6	23	20	89
Kansas	3	2	28	21	209
Kentucky	6	7	38	25	260
Louisiana	4	1	22	17	250
Maine	4	1	7	5	36
Maryland	4	4	17	12	191
Massachusetts	10	3	17	5	284
Michigan	5	3	28	18	495
Minnesota	3		5	4	61
Mississippi		4	13	10	40
Missouri	4	6	17	9	351
Montana	3		6	6	25
Nebraska	6	1	17	10	240
Nevada	4	2	10	7	42
New Hampshire	4	1	5	4	31
New Jersey	11	5	28	21	349
New Mexico	3	1	5	3	36
New York	5	8	47	29	632
North Carolina	5	2	28	17	277
North Dakota	4		9	8	29
Ohio	8	6	40	20	760
Oklahoma	2	3	20	14	139
Oregon	4	2	18	13	142
Pennsylvania	19	6	82	50	917
Rhode Island	4	4	8	3	80
South Carolina	4	4	13	7	55
South Dakota	3	1	8	6	18
Tennessee	5	6	29	22	265

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF INTERCITY MOTOR BUS AND TRUCK FIRMS, LOCAL AND BRANCH OFFICES, CITIES, AND EMPLOYEES COVERED IN THE STUDY, BY STATES—Continued

State	Number of firms having headquarters—		Number of local offices and branches	Number of cities in which local offices and branches were located	Total number of employees
	Within State	Outside of State			
Bus operations—Continued					
Texas	7		25	16	198
Utah	4	2	9	4	60
Vermont	4	1	7	4	21
Virginia	2	6	29	20	145
Washington	4	2	33	27	324
West Virginia	4	5	22	15	156
Wisconsin	4	2	20	14	58
Wyoming	3	1	8	6	18
District of Columbia	1	11	13	1	115
Total	223		957	612	8,911
Trucking operations					
Alabama	5	4	11	4	59
Arizona	2		2	1	34
Arkansas	5	3	16	11	47
California	12		15	7	280
Colorado	4	2	11	7	78
Connecticut	4		4	2	73
Delaware	4		4	2	58
Florida	7	1	15	10	103
Georgia	7	3	13	4	91
Idaho	4	1	8	6	38
Illinois	11	12	31	9	383
Indiana	10	6	23	8	191
Iowa	12	3	27	17	234
Kansas	5	3	22	16	137
Kentucky	5	2	9	6	207
Louisiana	6	1	9	3	73
Maine	8	2	12	4	70
Maryland	5	1	8	3	388
Massachusetts	5	2	7	3	137
Michigan	6	1	22	11	358
Minnesota	10	4	17	8	127
Mississippi	4	2	9	7	36
Missouri	12	6	32	8	483
Montana	4		8	6	21
Nebraska	5	3	12	4	199
Nevada	4		6	4	8
New Hampshire	5		5	2	41
New Jersey	7	1	8	6	302
New Mexico	4		6	3	16
New York	13	6	27	12	399
North Carolina	4	2	8	5	90
North Dakota	4		5	4	37
Ohio	9	5	20	9	244
Oklahoma	4	4	23	14	115
Oregon	5	2	15	9	66
Pennsylvania	13	5	26	12	377
Rhode Island	4		4	2	28
South Carolina	4	1	5	4	66
South Dakota	4		9	6	73
Tennessee	8	4	15	7	134
Texas	12	1	49	26	492
Utah	4		6	3	47
Vermont	5		7	5	43
Virginia	8	1	11	3	115
Washington	8		21	16	168
West Virginia	4	1	8	6	96
Wisconsin	11	4	22	12	168
Wyoming	3		6	4	29
District of Columbia	3	2	5	1	70
Total	312		664	342	7,129

Method of Obtaining Information

For both industries data were obtained directly from company records by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The study was limited to bus firms operating in intercity passenger business and to freight trucking firms operating in intercity business, either intrastate or interstate. It did not include either bus or truck firms operating primarily as city or nearby suburban carriers, with only a small percent of intercity business. No firm was included in the study whose intercity business, based on seating capacity of busses and tonnage capacity of trucks, did not constitute at least 60 percent of the total amount of the respective company's business.

The basic data obtained from the records consisted of pay-roll figures concerning hours of work and earnings received by each employee, as well as information on bonus systems, methods of payment for overtime, practices of the companies regarding vacations with pay, sick leave with pay, responsibility of employees in case of accidents, and other information concerning working conditions in the two industries. The present article is limited to wages and working hours; working conditions will be dealt with in a subsequent issue.

All the information obtained relates to July 1933, and therefore reflects conditions in the two industries before the N.R.A. codes went into operation. Data were obtained for each employee for a representative week; in cases in which companies had pay periods longer than 1 week, information for a full pay period was taken and 1 week within the pay period was used as basic material for the study.

The study was made in the latter part of 1933 and the first part of 1934, and it was not possible in all cases to obtain complete records for a week in July 1933. In some cases, therefore, information was obtained for a week subsequent to July 1933, but wherever this was necessary, information was obtained to show any changes which had been made in the hours or earnings of employees subsequent to July, and the data for the employees involved were adjusted by applying the changes in hours and earnings to the post-July records of operation so that information for each employee would be on a July 1933 basis.

Analysis of Weighting Method

The number of companies and employees covered in the various States did not, in all cases, represent the correct proportion of the State's business to that for the entire country. This made it necessary to weight the figures in order that each State should be properly represented. For instance, 9,417 employees were included in the study of the bus industry; if 5 percent of the entire industry is located in a given State, then, theoretically, 5 percent of the employees included in the sample should be employees from that State. There-

fore, if the number of employees actually obtained from the State constituted only 4 percent of the sample, each employee was given a weighting of 1.25 in order to give the State its correct representation. Similarly, if the number of employees obtained from the State constituted 6 percent of the sample instead of 5, each employee was given a weighting of 0.83⅓ in computing averages for the entire country.

The relative importance of the bus industry in each State was ascertained from figures published by the National Association of Motor Bus Operators in its Bus Facts for 1933. The figures showing the number of busses in each State used in intercity business were collected by Bus Transportation in January 1933 by questionnaires sent out to the various State commissions and offices regulating motor-vehicle traffic and, in some cases, directly to the operators of bus lines.

The same principle of weighting was applied to the information obtained for the trucking industry. The relative importance of this industry in each State was based on truck-registration figures as of 1932 published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry, 1933. These figures take into account the total number of trucks registered in the various States as compiled by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. The number of trucks on farms as determined by the United States Census Bureau in its regular 1930 census was deducted from the total number of trucks in the country and the remainder used in determining the relative importance of each State in the intercity trucking industry. This assumes that the ratio of intercity-trucking business to the total number of trucks (minus farm trucks) registered in any State is the same for each State. Since errors in weighting by no means influence the result as much as errors in measurement, it follows that even if the ratio varied in different States, the percent of error in the final averages due to slightly erroneous weighting would be relatively unimportant.

A comparison of weighted figures and unweighted figures for the industries has been made, and it so happens that the averages differ very slightly. The following tabulation shows a comparison for certain occupations and for all bus employees and all truck employees:

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED AVERAGES OF HOURS AND EARNINGS OF BUS AND TRUCK EMPLOYEES

Occupation and kind of averages	Average number of hours worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Bus employees			
Intercity drivers, regular:			
Unweighted	51.0	$0.580	$29.58
Weighted	51.1	.584	29.82
Solicitors:			
Unweighted	49.6	.662	32.81
Weighted	49.7	.634	31.50
All employees:			
Unweighted	50.5	.518	26.15
Weighted	50.1	.533	26.72
Truck employees			
Intercity drivers, regular:			
Unweighted	52.5	.458	24.08
Weighted	52.3	.472	24.68
Clerks (female):			
Unweighted	44.7	.307	13.71
Weighted	44.4	.318	14.09
All employees:			
Unweighted	50.7	.433	21.95
Weighted	50.4	.452	22.78

The weighted figures have been used in obtaining averages for each occupation and for the industry as a whole, as it is believed that the slight correction made by weighting should be taken into consideration.

Motor-Bus Transportation

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, By Occupations

TABLE 3 shows summary wage and hour figures for motor-bus employees by occupation. It will be noted that there is a wide variation between the average hours worked in 1 week by regular drivers, relief drivers, and extra drivers, the averages for the groups being 51.1, 44.9, and 30.4 respectively. The average earnings per hour for the three groups of drivers varied by only 2.6 cents but the average weekly earnings followed the variation in hours rather closely. The average earnings per hour for relief drivers (59.5 cents) were slightly higher than the average for regular drivers (58.4 cents), probably due to the requirement that relief drivers be familiar with several different routes and be able to substitute for various regular drivers, whereas in most cases the duties of each regular driver necessitates his being familiar with only one or two routes over which he operates day after day. Some relief drivers have regular assignments, permitting the regular drivers to be off 1 day in a given period. Others have no definite assignments but fill in wherever necessary and are subject to assignment on various runs at short notice. The extra drivers in most cases are not assured of regular employment and the fact that they are usually able to obtain only part-time work is reflected in the figure of 30.4 hours in the sample week studied.

Twelve bus drivers were found who operate busses equipped with sleeping quarters for passengers. The busses are known as night coaches and are used on long trips with few intervening stops. Two drivers travel with each bus, each driving approximately half of the time, the one relieved from duty getting his rest in regular quarters provided on the bus for that purpose. In such cases only half of the time of the bus en route was credited to each driver as time worked, since in each case only one man was on active duty at a time.

The average time en route shown for crew members was obtained from time figures en route, which included all stops en route of less than 1 hour as well as any delays on the road due to mechanical trouble or breakdown.

Average full-time hours per week are shown for station, office, and maintenance employees. The term "full-time hours" as applied to an individual employee means the number of hours the employee is normally expected to work, with the elements of lost time and overtime eliminated from consideration.

The earnings figures, upon which the averages are based, include the basic earnings of each employee plus any bonuses or commissions earned, but they include neither any tips or gratuities nor allowances for meals and hotel bills which were frequently made to drivers required to be away from their operating bases over night.

Women were found only in four occupations and in the group of "other employees" in stations and offices. The average number of hours worked by them in one week and their average earnings were considerably less than the average for male employees in the corresponding occupation or group.

Foremen in the maintenance department earned more per hour and per week than employees in any other occupation, their averages being 69.7 cents per hour and $38.67 per week. Janitors in the stations and offices with averages of 26.4 cents per hour and $13.61 per week earned less on the average than male employees in any other occupation.

Data were obtained for a few scattered employees for which information is not shown in the table. For instance, the bus crews included 15 female employees, 5 of whom were called "conductorettes" and the remaining 10 "couriers." It was reported that the "conductorettes" travel with the busses, acting as hostesses and performing various services for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The "couriers" travel with busses used for sight-seeing purposes. Their duties are to solicit business for sight-seeing trips and then to explain and point out items of interest to passengers as the trips are made. Only four women were found among the maintenance employees in the bus industry; they were employed as bus cleaners. Figures concerning hours and earnings of these groups of female employees cannot be shown without disclosing figures for individual firms.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MOTOR-BUS TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY, JULY 1933, BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Sex	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours— On duty in 1 week	Average number of hours— En route in 1 week	Average earnings per hour on duty	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Bus crews:								
Drivers, regular	M	3,406	6.1	-------	51.1	44.4	$0.584	$29.82
Drivers, relief	M	302	5.5	-------	44.9	38.1	.595	26.67
Drivers, extra	M	627	3.7	-------	30.4	26.4	.569	17.34
Bus station and office employees:								
Agents	M	328	6.6	55.3	55.2	-------	.515	28.46
	F	15	6.6	56.9	56.9	-------	.245	13.96
Baggage-room attendants	M	47	6.8	58.6	58.6	-------	.334	19.60
Bookkeepers	M	60	5.9	44.1	42.6	-------	.572	24.33
	F	40	6.1	43.4	43.2	-------	.415	17.91
Clerks	M	235	6.1	45.9	45.7	-------	.476	21.75
	F	185	6.0	42.6	42.3	-------	.402	16.99
Dispatchers	M	120	6.5	58.2	58.1	-------	.519	30.18
Janitors	M	64	6.7	51.8	51.6	-------	.264	13.61
Solicitors	M	58	6.0	49.7	49.7	-------	.634	31.50
Superintendents	M	127	6.5	59.5	59.3	-------	.689	40.87
Ticket sellers	M	353	6.6	57.8	57.2	-------	.404	23.13
	F	85	6.3	48.7	48.9	-------	.339	16.55
Other employees	M	222	6.2	49.5	49.5	-------	.614	30.39
	F	237	6.1	45.9	45.9	-------	.385	17.67
Bus maintenance employees:								
Auto mechanics, general	M	963	6.2	54.5	54.9	-------	.528	28.97
Mechanics, specialized [1]	M	109	6.0	51.4	50.9	-------	.611	31.06
Body workers and upholsterers	M	217	6.0	52.0	51.6	-------	.537	27.73
Car washers and cleaners	M	273	6.2	55.4	54.9	-------	.325	17.84
Foremen	M	141	6.3	55.8	55.5	-------	.697	38.67
Greasers and service men	M	166	6.3	58.2	56.8	-------	.340	19.31
Helpers, mechanics'	M	226	6.0	54.0	51.7	-------	.364	18.83
Painters	M	66	5.8	51.7	50.5	-------	.530	26.74
Porters and janitors	M	48	6.6	56.2	55.1	-------	.303	16.68
Stock clerks and stock keepers	M	93	6.4	52.9	52.4	-------	.468	24.53
Other employees	M	98	6.4	57.3	55.4	-------	.462	25.63
Totals, bus industry:								
Crew members	M	4,335	5.7	-------	47.7	41.4	.583	27.82
Station and office employees	M	1,614	6.4	53.9	53.6	-------	.506	27.09
	F	562	6.1	45.4	45.4	-------	.379	17.20
Maintenance employees	M	2,400	6.2	54.5	54.1	-------	.483	26.13
All employees	M	8,349	6.0	54.3	50.4	-------	.541	27.25
	F	562	6.1	45.4	45.4	-------	.379	17.20
Grand total	{M F}	8,911	6.0	[2] 53.3	50.1	-------	.533	26.72

[1] Includes brakemen, carburetor men, ignition men, battery men, radiator men, blacksmiths, machinists, and welders.
[2] Average is for station, office, and maintenance employees.

Information is not shown in the wage tables of this article for porters who traveled on the busses or for "red cap" porters at the bus stations, for the reason that these employees depend principally upon gratuities from the public for the remuneration for their services, and it was impossible to obtain even a good estimate of the amounts of their incomes for the services rendered. In most cases, however, such employees were carried on company pay rolls and were given nominal amounts as basic wages. Two hundred and thirty-five traveling bus porters were found whose duties were to load and unload baggage, keep the busses clean, furnish passengers with pillows (usually at a price), assist the passengers by performing simple services such as obtaining ice water, cigars, cigarettes, newspapers, etc., at stopping

points en route, and in other ways adding to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. There were no accurate records of the hours worked by the majority of these porters, but the best information obtainable indicates that the average number of hours worked by the entire group in 1 week was approximately 60. The average basic earnings were $2.14 for the week, or an average of less than 4 cents per hour. In the bus companies covered in the study 233 "red caps" or station porters were found who worked an average of approximately 62 hours in a week and obtained between 9 and 10 cents per hour on duty as basic pay.

Information was obtained for a few bus firms a small percentage of whose business consisted of local or intracity operations. Data were secured for 15 local drivers and 4 school bus drivers who worked an average of 50.7 hours in 1 week and earned an average of 39.6 cents per hour. These drivers, like the porters and groups of female employees mentioned above, are not included in the tables.

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, by States

Table 4 shows wage and hour figures, by States, for the main groups of employees in the motor-bus industry.

For crew members the average number of hours on duty in 1 week ranged, by State, from 39.4 to 57.1; the average number of hours en route ranged from 33.9 to 54.7; average earnings per hour from 34.1 cents to 73 cents; and the average weekly earnings from $17.21 to $35.20.

The figures for all employees covered in the bus study show that the average number of hours worked in 1 week in the industry ranged, in the various States, from 41 to 55.4; average earnings per hour ranged from 33.9 to 69 cents; and average earnings in 1 week ranged from $16.78 to $31.42.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES

Crew members, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours—		Average earnings per hour on duty	Average actual earnings in 1 week
			On duty in 1 week	En route in 1 week		
Alabama	59	6.4	46.7	43.1	$0.464	$21.66
Arizona	16	5.7	52.8	48.8	.597	31.53
Arkansas	17	6.5	45.5	40.6	.378	17.21
California	155	5.5	47.1	39.3	.622	29.29
Colorado	45	5.5	46.7	42.2	.654	30.54
Connecticut	55	5.7	47.7	40.2	.550	26.24
Delaware	3	6.7	55.6	50.6	.486	27.00
Florida	90	5.2	44.9	39.0	.551	24.73
Georgia	49	6.2	52.8	47.8	.471	24.88
Idaho	41	5.5	47.9	43.5	.594	28.46
Illinois	150	5.2	45.3	40.4	.658	29.79
Indiana	147	5.7	45.9	40.7	.678	31.11
Iowa	44	6.2	48.9	42.7	.582	28.47
Kansas	82	5.8	47.9	41.2	.495	23.71
Kentucky	102	6.1	53.4	44.2	.472	25.19
Louisiana	94	6.2	50.1	45.9	.594	29.75
Maine	28	6.0	43.6	42.1	.555	24.24
Maryland	96	6.3	56.5	54.7	.436	24.65
Massachusetts	163	5.7	52.9	46.8	.561	29.72
Michigan	206	5.2	43.2	39.3	.520	22.47
Minnesota	32	5.2	44.7	41.6	.694	30.99
Mississippi	21	6.3	45.8	40.1	.623	28.53
Missouri	123	5.7	46.5	42.1	.684	31.85
Montana	15	6.1	42.8	38.1	.573	24.52
Nebraska	85	5.9	48.4	43.6	.621	30.09
Nevada	31	5.8	44.2	39.6	.641	28.30
New Hampshire	21	6.5	52.7	49.8	.341	17.95
New Jersey	231	5.8	47.2	34.5	.583	27.49
New Mexico	28	5.0	40.3	35.9	.641	25.82
New York	343	5.6	50.0	42.6	.608	30.44
North Carolina	131	5.9	48.2	45.1	.553	26.66
North Dakota	17	6.4	45.6	39.3	.428	19.52
Ohio	200	5.2	44.3	39.8	.661	29.28
Oklahoma	56	5.9	51.6	44.6	.544	28.10
Oregon	88	5.6	45.1	39.7	.602	27.11
Pennsylvania	504	5.6	47.3	42.5	.587	27.80
Rhode Island	59	5.7	45.0	39.6	.499	22.45
South Carolina	29	5.6	44.5	41.6	.475	21.15
South Dakota	13	6.2	40.5	37.5	.564	22.84
Tennessee	113	6.1	52.1	45.2	.545	28.40
Texas	86	6.1	44.8	41.7	.556	24.95
Utah	33	5.7	51.4	48.3	.624	32.08
Vermont	11	6.6	57.1	49.5	.533	30.45
Virginia	62	5.8	49.6	46.1	.532	26.38
Washington	158	5.8	47.0	34.2	.557	26.17
West Virginia	84	5.9	47.9	45.7	.561	26.91
Wisconsin	43	5.8	39.4	33.9	.710	27.97
Wyoming	11	5.9	48.2	42.4	.730	35.20
District of Columbia	65	5.6	46.5	41.4	.597	27.74
Total	4,335	5.7	47.7	41.4	.583	27.82

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Station and office employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	25	6.7	60.7	60.7	100.0	$0.326	$19.79
Arizona	3	6.3	45.0	45.0	100.0	.570	25.64
Arkansas	3	6.7	62.0	62.0	100.0	.254	15.73
California	50	6.5	52.2	52.2	100.0	.595	31.05
Colorado	10	6.8	60.1	60.1	100.0	.584	35.07
Connecticut	6	6.5	51.8	51.8	100.0	.543	28.17
Delaware	4	5.5	44.5	44.5	100.0	.216	9.62
Florida	56	6.7	55.3	55.4	100.2	.499	27.62
Georgia	22	6.8	59.1	59.1	100.0	.341	20.18
Idaho	10	6.3	60.8	56.8	93.4	.478	27.11
Illinois	46	6.7	58.5	58.5	100.0	.526	30.74
Indiana	17	6.7	58.7	58.7	100.0	.432	25.33
Iowa	19	6.6	56.2	56.2	100.0	.479	26.94
Kansas	44	6.2	53.7	53.7	100.0	.333	17.88
Kentucky	48	6.5	52.2	51.7	99.0	.377	19.48
Louisiana	45	6.7	61.6	61.6	100.0	.420	25.85
Maine	3	7.0	65.3	65.3	100.0	.434	28.33
Maryland	28	6.2	50.9	49.5	97.2	.514	25.43
Massachusetts	40	6.4	53.4	52.7	98.7	.478	25.16
Michigan	73	6.2	50.4	50.3	99.8	.484	24.34
Minnesota	4	6.3	41.3	41.3	100.0	.501	20.66
Mississippi	14	6.7	65.1	66.1	101.5	.305	20.20
Missouri	83	6.2	53.9	53.9	100.0	.488	26.30
Montana	4	7.0	56.0	56.0	100.0	.359	20.11
Nebraska	88	6.3	52.6	53.0	100.8	.542	28.76
Nevada	3	6.7	57.7	58.0	100.5	.389	22.58
New Jersey	32	6.5	58.0	58.0	100.0	.497	28.80
New Mexico	3	6.7	50.7	50.7	100.0	.606	30.69
New York	102	6.5	56.5	55.3	97.9	.508	28.14
North Carolina	63	6.6	52.3	52.3	100.0	.560	29.27
North Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	276	6.2	47.7	47.7	100.0	.595	28.37
Oklahoma	18	6.1	61.3	60.8	99.2	.429	26.08
Oregon	13	6.5	56.9	56.9	100.0	.600	34.17
Pennsylvania	101	6.3	56.0	54.6	97.5	.527	28.79
Rhode Island	6	7.0	62.4	60.1	96.3	.411	25.01
South Carolina	14	7.0	62.0	62.0	100.0	.414	25.66
South Dakota	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	43	6.6	59.3	59.2	99.8	.375	22.20
Texas	37	6.2	50.3	50.3	100.0	.532	26.78
Utah	11	6.7	58.0	58.0	100.0	.482	27.96
Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virginia	36	6.7	57.3	57.3	100.0	.437	25.05
Washington	62	6.0	47.4	46.6	98.3	.568	26.49
West Virginia	19	6.7	56.3	56.3	100.0	.512	28.83
Wisconsin	9	6.1	44.5	44.5	100.0	.677	30.18
Wyoming	4	7.0	61.7	61.7	100.0	.373	23.02
District of Columbia	13	6.6	53.3	53.3	100.0	.568	30.28
Total	1,614	6.4	53.9	53.6	99.4	.506	27.09

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Station and office employees, female

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	5	6.2	42.7	42.7	100.0	$0.369	$15.73
Arizona	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arkansas	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
California	10	6.0	45.3	45.3	100.0	.480	21.75
Colorado	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connecticut	9	6.1	48.9	48.9	100.0	.311	15.20
Delaware	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida	15	6.1	47.9	46.8	97.7	.360	16.83
Georgia	7	6.6	56.3	56.3	100.0	.294	16.52
Illinois	6	6.3	49.4	49.4	100.0	.372	18.40
Indiana	5	6.4	35.4	35.4	100.0	.460	16.28
Iowa	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas	17	6.0	55.8	55.8	100.0	.270	15.05
Kentucky	23	6.1	46.4	46.4	100.0	.331	15.36
Louisiana	10	6.1	52.7	52.7	100.0	.334	17.61
Maine	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland	24	6.0	40.8	40.8	100.0	.379	15.47
Massachusetts	7	6.0	43.2	43.2	100.0	.395	17.09
Michigan	37	6.2	44.3	44.3	100.0	.321	14.19
Minnesota	4	6.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	.465	20.91
Mississippi	3	6.7	55.0	55.0	100.0	.215	11.84
Missouri	44	6.0	49.7	49.7	100.0	.342	17.00
Montana	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	11	6.0	49.6	49.6	100.0	.424	21.06
New Hampshire	3	6.0	42.7	42.7	100.0	.383	16.33
New Jersey	9	6.0	41.2	41.2	100.0	.435	17.89
New York	28	6.2	46.8	46.8	100.0	.417	19.50
North Carolina	14	6.1	46.4	46.4	100.0	.337	15.62
North Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	138	6.0	43.5	43.1	99.1	.452	19.48
Oklahoma	6	6.0	52.8	52.8	100.0	.277	14.62
Oregon	6	5.8	39.8	39.8	100.0	.442	17.62
Pennsylvania	32	6.2	43.6	46.6	100.0	.330	14.38
Rhode Island	3	6.0	36.5	36.5	100.0	.430	15.71
South Carolina	3	6.7	51.0	51.0	100.0	.229	11.67
South Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	20	6.1	49.0	49.0	100.0	.309	15.13
Texas	10	6.0	43.2	43.2	100.0	.410	17.72
Vermont	4	6.0	48.5	48.5	100.0	.412	19.97
Virginia	15	6.4	45.4	46.2	101.8	.272	12.58
Washington	16	6.0	46.5	46.5	100.0	.386	17.95
West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia	3	6.0	42.0	34.0	81.0	.413	14.03
Total	562	6.1	45.4	45.4	100.0	.379	17.20

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Maintenance employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	24	6.5	55.4	55.3	99.8	$0.354	$19.[illegible]
Arizona	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arkansas	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
California	73	6.0	50.7	48.8	96.3	.587	28.[illegible]
Colorado	7	7.0	60.8	60.8	100.0	.551	33.[illegible]
Connecticut	25	6.7	56.0	59.5	106.3	.534	31.[illegible]
Florida	56	6.2	59.9	53.9	90.0	.382	20.[illegible]
Georgia	26	6.5	57.8	53.7	92.9	.382	20.[illegible]
Idaho	12	6.9	59.6	59.6	100.0	.507	30.[illegible]
Illinois	109	6.1	58.1	56.8	97.8	.514	29.[illegible]
Indiana	37	6.3	57.4	58.0	101.0	.449	26.[illegible]
Iowa	24	6.5	56.4	56.4	100.0	.500	28.[illegible]
Kansas	66	6.0	56.3	55.6	98.8	.384	21.[illegible]
Kentucky	87	6.3	59.6	60.9	102.2	.393	23.[illegible]
Louisiana	101	6.0	60.0	55.0	91.7	.375	20.[illegible]
Maine	4	6.3	50.0	50.0	100.0	.445	22.[illegible]
Maryland	43	6.2	58.6	58.6	100.0	.456	26.[illegible]
Massachusetts	74	6.1	52.0	52.7	101.3	.467	24.[illegible]
Michigan	179	6.1	53.8	54.4	101.1	.371	20.[illegible]
Minnesota	21	6.0	52.9	54.5	103.0	.540	29.[illegible]
Mississippi	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri	101	6.1	53.9	53.9	100.0	.475	25.[illegible]
Montana	4	7.0	56.0	56.0	100.0	.469	26.[illegible]
Nebraska	56	6.9	59.1	59.0	99.8	.542	31.[illegible]
Nevada	8	6.5	57.9	58.1	100.3	.515	29.[illegible]
New Hampshire	7	6.3	53.9	53.9	100.0	.382	20.[illegible]
New Jersey	77	6.1	54.5	52.1	95.6	.609	31.[illegible]
New Mexico	5	6.6	50.0	50.0	100.0	.439	21.[illegible]
New York	159	6.0	55.2	57.1	103.4	.506	28.[illegible]
North Carolina	69	6.0	56.6	54.4	96.1	.451	24.[illegible]
North Dakota	8	6.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	.413	18.[illegible]
Ohio	146	5.9	54.5	52.5	96.3	.475	24.[illegible]
Oklahoma	59	6.2	57.1	56.9	99.6	.446	25.[illegible]
Oregon	35	6.2	51.4	51.8	100.8	.567	29.[illegible]
Pennsylvania	280	6.1	52.9	52.9	100.0	.500	26.[illegible]
Rhode Island	12	6.9	63.5	63.5	100.0	.440	27.[illegible]
South Carolina	9	6.9	60.0	63.2	105.3	.349	22.[illegible]
South Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	89	6.3	60.2	59.1	98.2	.364	21.[illegible]
Texas	65	6.4	53.3	53.4	100.2	.403	21.[illegible]
Utah	16	6.9	60.7	60.7	100.0	.529	32.[illegible]
Vermont	5	6.2	53.4	53.0	99.3	.454	24.[illegible]
Virginia	32	6.4	52.3	52.1	99.6	.333	17.[illegible]
Washington	88	6.1	51.0	51.6	101.2	.501	25.[illegible]
West Virginia	52	6.2	52.6	51.3	97.5	.497	25.[illegible]
Wisconsin	5	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.606	29.[illegible]
Wyoming	3	7.0	63.2	63.2	100.0	.382	24.[illegible]
District of Columbia	34	6.2	59.2	59.3	100.2	.454	26.[illegible]
Total	2,400	6.2	54.5	54.1	99.3	.483	26.[illegible]

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

All employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	108	6.5	51.8	$0.400	$20.76
Arizona	21	5.9	52.7	.565	29.79
Arkansas	22	6.5	48.0	.349	16.76
California	278	5.8	48.4	.608	29.43
Colorado	62	5.9	50.5	.626	21.60
Connecticut	86	6.1	51.5	.544	27.99
Delaware	7	6.0	49.3	.346	17.07
Florida	202	5.9	50.3	.485	24.38
Georgia	97	6.4	54.5	.416	22.65
Idaho	63	5.9	51.6	.554	28.59
Illinois	305	5.7	51.4	.578	29.72
Indiana	201	5.9	49.2	.603	29.68
Iowa	87	6.4	52.6	.534	28.06
Kansas	192	6.0	51.9	.416	21.56
Kentucky	237	6.3	55.8	.422	23.58
Louisiana	240	6.2	54.3	.464	25.19
Maine	35	6.1	46.2	.527	24.36
Maryland	167	6.3	55.9	.453	25.32
Massachusetts	277	5.9	52.8	.524	27.69
Michigan	458	5.7	48.7	.449	21.89
Minnesota	57	5.5	48.0	.618	29.70
Mississippi	37	6.5	54.4	.464	25.24
Missouri	307	6.0	51.0	.555	28.30
Montana	23	6.4	47.4	.508	24.06
Nebraska	229	6.3	52.8	.569	30.04
Nevada	42	6.0	47.8	.590	28.21
New Hampshire	28	6.4	53.0	.351	18.61
New Jersey	340	5.9	49.3	.580	28.58
New Mexico	36	5.4	42.5	.605	25.69
New York	604	5.9	52.8	.562	29.64
North Carolina	263	6.1	50.8	.526	26.73
North Dakota	27	6.2	45.6	.442	20.15
Ohio	622	5.8	47.8	.583	27.86
Oklahoma	133	6.0	55.2	.482	26.61
Oregon	136	5.8	47.9	.592	28.36
Pennsylvania	885	5.8	49.9	.551	27.48
Rhode Island	77	6.0	49.1	.479	23.51
South Carolina	52	6.2	52.5	.429	22.52
South Dakota	16	6.3	42.8	.550	23.55
Tennessee	245	6.3	55.9	.444	24.82
Texas	188	6.2	48.9	.493	24.13
Utah	60	6.2	55.1	.569	31.33
Vermont	17	6.5	55.1	.520	28.63
Virginia	130	6.2	52.4	.454	23.80
Washington	308	5.9	48.2	.543	26.15
West Virginia	155	6.1	50.1	.533	26.68
Wisconsin	57	5.9	41.0	.693	28.42
Wyoming	18	6.3	53.7	.571	30.65
District of Columbia	112	5.9	51.2	.543	27.79
Total	8,349	6.0	50.4	.541	27.25

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF BUS EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

All employees, male and female

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	113	6.5	51.4	$0.399	$20.54
Arizona	22	5.9	52.1	.559	29.11
Arkansas	23	6.5	48.5	.346	16.78
California	288	5.8	48.3	.604	29.17
Colorado	63	5.9	50.4	.623	31.42
Connecticut	95	6.1	51.2	.523	26.78
Delaware	8	6.0	50.6	.339	17.18
Florida	217	5.9	50.0	.477	23.86
Georgia	104	6.4	54.6	.407	22.24
Idaho	63	5.9	51.6	.554	28.59
Illinois	311	5.7	51.3	.575	29.50
Indiana	206	5.9	48.9	.600	29.36
Iowa	89	6.4	52.4	.533	27.93
Kansas	209	6.0	52.2	.403	21.03
Kentucky	260	6.3	55.0	.416	22.85
Louisiana	250	6.2	54.3	.459	24.89
Maine	36	6.1	46.3	.520	24.07
Maryland	191	6.2	54.0	.446	24.08
Massachusetts	284	5.9	52.6	.521	27.43
Michigan	495	5.7	48.4	.440	21.31
Minnesota	61	5.6	47.8	.609	29.12
Mississippi	40	6.5	54.4	.445	24.23
Missouri	351	6.0	50.8	.529	26.88
Montana	25	6.5	48.1	.484	23.29
Nebraska	240	6.3	52.6	.563	29.62
Nevada	42	6.0	47.8	.590	28.21
New Hampshire	31	6.4	52.0	.354	18.39
New Jersey	349	5.9	49.1	.576	28.31
New Mexico	36	5.4	42.5	.605	25.69
New York	632	5.9	52.5	.556	29.19
North Carolina	277	6.1	50.6	.518	26.17
North Dakota	29	6.2	45.0	.436	19.64
Ohio	760	5.8	46.9	.561	26.34
Oklahoma	139	6.0	55.1	.473	26.10
Oregon	142	5.8	47.6	.586	27.91
Pennsylvania	917	5.8	49.7	.544	27.02
Rhode Island	80	6.0	48.7	.477	23.22
South Carolina	55	6.2	52.4	.419	21.93
South Dakota	18	6.3	42.7	.524	22.40
Tennessee	265	6.3	55.4	.435	24.09
Texas	198	6.2	48.6	.490	23.81
Utah	60	6.2	55.1	.569	31.33
Vermont	21	6.4	53.9	.501	26.98
Virginia	145	6.2	51.7	.438	22.64
Washington	324	5.9	48.2	.535	25.73
West Virginia	156	6.1	50.2	.531	26.62
Wisconsin	58	5.9	41.0	.690	28.28
Wyoming	18	6.3	53.7	.571	30.65
District of Columbia	115	5.9	50.7	.541	27.43
Total	8,911	6.0	50.1	.533	26.72

Table 5 shows the 48 States and the District of Columbia classified on the basis of the average number of hours worked by employees in the motor bus transportation industry and also on the basis of the average earnings per hour of the employees in the industry in each State.

TABLE 5.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATES ON THE BASIS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MOTOR BUS TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY, JULY 1933

Average earnings per hour	States in which the average number of hours worked in 1 week were—					
	Under 45	45 and under 47½	47½ and under 50	50 and under 52½	52½ and under 55	55 and over
Under 40 cents			Ark.	Ala. Del. N.H.		
40 and under 45 cents		N.Dak.	Mich.	Kans. S.C. Va.	Ga. Md. Miss.	Ky. Tenn.
45 and under 50 cents			Mont. R.I. Tex.	Fla.	La.	Okla.
50 and under 55 cents	S.Dak.	Maine	Pa. Wash.	Conn. Iowa Mo. N.C. W.Va. D.C.	Mass. Vt.	
55 and under 60 cents		Ohio	Nev. N.J. Oreg.	Ariz. Idaho Ill.	Nebr. N.Y. Wyo.	Utah
60 cents and over	N.Mex. Wis.		Calif. Ind. Minn.	Colo.		

This table makes it obvious that the differentials in wage rates found in some industries between certain sections of the country were not so marked in the motor-bus industry, in July 1933. While there was a wide variation in wage rates over the entire country, the lines were not distinctly drawn between specific regions or sections of the country.

Intercity Motor Truck Transportation

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, by Occupations

TABLE 6 shows that the employees in the intercity motor truck transportation industry worked an average of 50.4 hours in 1 week in July 1933, earned an average of 45.2 cents per hour and an average of $22.78 in 1 week. The average number of hours worked in 1 week (50.4) was only three-tenths of an hour higher than the average for the motor-bus industry. Both the average earnings per hour (45.2 cents) and the average weekly earnings ($22.78) were approximately 15 percent lower than those for the bus industry.

The time en route used in obtaining averages, as shown in the tables for crew members, includes any scheduled stops for meals or other layovers of less than 1 hour. It also includes any time spent on the road due to mechanical trouble or breakdowns and, in fact, includes all time from the beginning of a run until the run is terminated, with the exception of scheduled stops or layovers of 1 hour

or more. The wide variation between the average time on duty and en route for intercity crew members is due to the fact that a large number of intercity drivers and helpers do work other than driving. Thus, at terminals they load and unload their trucks; many of them collect freight from a number of customers in a city, very often spending an hour or two doing "city business" before actually getting started on their intercity trip; also, when the truck arrives at the point of destination, a considerable amount of time is often consumed in distributing and delivering the freight.

The earnings figures upon which the averages were based include the basic earnings of each employee, plus any bonuses or commissions earned. They do not include tips or gratuities, nor do they include any allowances for meals or hotel bills paid by some companies on runs requiring the drivers to be away from their operating bases over night.

One hundred and eighty members of the truck crews included in the study operated trucks equipped with sleeper cabs. Some of these trucks were operated by two regular drivers receiving equal pay and sharing the responsibility equally. Others were manned by a driver and a helper, the driver being responsible for the load and equipment but being relieved from driving approximately half of the time by the helper. These trucks were used on long trips involving as many as 18, 20, and in some cases 24 hours of continuous traveling per day. In order to make the hours of the truck employees operating sleeper-cab trucks comparable with those of other employees in the industry, the hours en route of any pair of men were divided between them. While there are reasons for regarding both men as on duty for the entire time, since in case of an emergency both are subject to call, the fact is that only one of the men is usually on active duty at any one time. Some States, which regulate the number of hours a bus or truck driver may be on duty, regard both men as being on duty the entire time. It is believed, however, that the division of the hours en route makes the hours of these men more nearly comparable with the hours of active duty of other employees in the industry. It should be stated that the division of hours was applied only in cases where the trucks were definitely equipped with sleeping quarters. In cases where two men traveled with a truck not equipped with a sleeper cab, each man was considered on duty all the time that the truck was en route.

There is not the same necessity in the truck industry as in the bus industry to work out a definite system of relief for drivers. Bus service usually continues 7 days a week, but the motor-truck industry can be regarded as a 6-day industry. Only 13 relief drivers were found in the 312 trucking firms and they have been included with regular drivers for the purposes of this study.

In table 6, 53 cashiers (35 men and 18 women) are included with the data for agents. The average hourly earnings of employees in the two occupations were approximately the same and their duties in most cases were similar; in many small firms the agent performed the duties of both agent and cashier.

The group of "car washers and service men" includes greasers. Only in the larger companies was it common to find that men were hired to wash, grease, and "service" trucks with gas, oil, and water. In most small firms such duties were performed by the drivers.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE INTERCITY MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY IN JULY 1933, BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Sex	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours— On duty in 1 week	Average number of hours— En route in 1 week	Average earnings per hour on duty	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Truck crews:								
Intercity drivers, regular	M	2,348	5.4	.....	52.3	38.6	$0.472	$24.68
Intercity drivers, extra	M	268	4.3	.....	40.9	29.2	.450	18.47
Drivers, local cartage	M	137	6.0	.....	51.1	.....	.480	24.56
Drivers, local pick-up-and-delivery	M	913	5.7	.....	51.6	.....	.391	20.15
Helpers, drivers'	M	386	5.0	.....	44.0	[1] 29.0	.364	16.03
Truck terminal and office employees:								
Agents and cashiers	M	237	6.0	53.3	53.3	.....	.545	29.04
	F	23	5.9	45.8	45.9	.....	.379	17.39
Bookkeepers	M	217	5.9	48.6	48.3	.....	.439	21.22
	F	144	5.9	44.2	44.1	.....	.390	17.21
Clerks	M	233	6.0	49.2	49.3	.....	.433	21.34
	F	90	6.0	45.0	44.4	.....	.318	14.09
Foremen	M	105	6.0	55.1	55.0	.....	.496	27.29
Freight handlers	M	695	5.4	53.1	47.6	.....	.362	17.21
Solicitors	M	227	6.0	49.2	49.2	.....	.642	31.63
Other employees	M	305	6.0	53.2	52.6	.....	.531	27.94
	F	143	6.0	45.7	45.7	.....	.369	16.88
Truck maintenance employees:								
Auto mechanics, general	M	336	5.9	52.5	52.6	.....	.529	27.77
Mechanics, specialized [2]	M	40	6.2	54.0	56.4	.....	.492	27.71
Car washers and service men	M	83	6.0	52.8	52.6	.....	.360	18.94
Foremen	M	56	6.0	55.6	55.3	.....	.662	36.62
Helpers, mechanics'	M	62	6.1	52.3	54.5	.....	.360	19.59
Other employees	M	81	6.0	54.7	54.0	.....	.408	22.03
Total, truck industry:								
Crew members	M	4,052	5.4	.....	50.7	[3] 37.1	.447	22.65
Terminal and office employees	M	2,019	5.8	51.8	49.9	.....	.467	23.28
	F	400	5.9	45.0	44.8	.....	.367	16.48
Maintenance employees	M	658	6.0	53.1	53.3	.....	.485	25.84
All employees	M	6,729	5.6	52.1	50.7	.....	.457	23.16
	F	400	5.9	45.0	44.8	.....	.367	16.48
Grand total	M and F	7,129	5.6	[4] 51.2	50.4	.....	.452	22.78

[1] Average is for 240 intercity helpers; other helpers in the group worked locally.
[2] Includes ignition men, blacksmiths, machinists, welders, body workers, upholsterers, and painters.
[3] Average is for intercity drivers and helpers.
[4] Average is for terminal and office, and maintenance employees.

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, by States

Table 7 shows wage and hour figures, by States, for the main groups of motor-truck employees.

For crew members the average number of hours on duty in 1 week ranged, by States, from 38.5 to 61.7; average hours en route in 1 week

ranged from 22.5 to 52.7; average earnings per on-duty hour from 20.4 cents to 66.1 cents, and average weekly earnings from $9.92 to $33.36. For all employees (both male and female) covered in this industry, the average number of hours worked in 1 week ranged from 42.4 to 58.8; average earnings per hour from 26.1 cents to 64.4 cents; and average weekly earnings from $11.99 to $32.31.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES

Crew members, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours— On duty in 1 week	Average number of hours— En route in 1 week	Average earnings per hour on duty	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	37	5.7	45.3	35.3	$0.327	$14.79
Arizona	18	5.1	50.9	39.4	.385	19.61
Arkansas	34	5.4	44.6	29.6	.329	14.68
California	148	5.7	50.3	33.6	.479	24.10
Colorado	34	5.7	49.3	39.5	.512	25.24
Connecticut	51	4.4	40.3	22.5	.620	24.99
Delaware	43	4.2	38.5	28.1	.382	14.72
Florida	69	5.6	47.7	37.4	.311	14.83
Georgia	61	5.4	49.3	38.3	.264	13.00
Idaho	21	5.9	46.6	37.3	.486	22.64
Illinois	212	5.4	47.4	35.1	.596	28.00
Indiana	100	5.2	48.2	40.4	.490	23.65
Iowa	135	5.2	46.4	34.4	.389	18.06
Kansas	71	5.4	56.3	47.7	.362	20.39
Kentucky	86	5.8	61.7	44.6	.295	18.23
Louisiana	38	5.0	51.0	47.9	.355	18.11
Maine	46	5.8	54.5	34.5	.376	20.51
Maryland	286	5.5	55.0	43.3	.346	19.02
Massachusetts	104	5.0	51.4	43.8	.476	24.46
Michigan	160	5.5	53.4	41.1	.434	23.19
Minnesota	81	5.4	50.9	35.7	.433	22.04
Mississippi	21	5.4	45.7	41.6	.250	11.44
Missouri	240	5.6	57.0	48.5	.467	26.59
Montana	13	5.5	45.4	29.4	.482	21.87
Nebraska	129	5.7	48.2	41.4	.396	19.09
Nevada	7	6.0	50.5	34.2	.661	33.36
New Hampshire	29	5.6	53.6	34.9	.452	24.22
New Jersey	158	5.3	52.4	25.2	.468	24.51
New Mexico	13	5.4	47.1	37.0	.369	17.36
New York	205	5.2	52.5	37.3	.482	25.32
North Carolina	43	5.5	51.0	40.4	.257	13.09
North Dakota	22	5.8	53.1	42.0	.370	19.64
Ohio	125	5.6	57.2	41.9	.474	27.09
Oklahoma	53	5.7	52.0	43.2	.374	19.48
Oregon	41	5.9	51.6	40.0	.540	27.88
Pennsylvania	236	5.5	53.2	33.1	.449	23.89
Rhode Island	21	5.0	50.8	32.0	.435	22.11
South Carolina	44	5.4	48.6	38.5	.204	9.92
South Dakota	46	4.7	47.0	31.8	.383	18.00
Tennessee	78	5.4	46.6	35.1	.332	15.49
Texas	243	5.5	49.1	43.0	.352	17.29
Utah	26	5.8	49.8	41.1	.509	25.33
Vermont	34	5.1	44.2	28.2	.439	19.41
Virginia	73	5.6	43.3	33.1	.438	18.94
Washington	97	5.6	50.8	37.4	.566	28.77
West Virginia	69	5.5	54.1	52.7	.345	18.66
Wisconsin	92	4.7	46.9	30.0	.519	24.31
Wyoming	21	5.3	41.3	39.0	.562	23.18
District of Columbia	38	5.3	50.1	36.5	.389	19.51
Total	4,052	5.4	50.7	37.1	.447	22.65

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Terminal and office employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	15	6.1	47.7	47.7	100.0	$0.552	$26.30
Arizona	9	6.0	52.0	52.0	100.0	.396	20.57
Arkansas	9	5.9	48.0	48.1	100.2	.401	19.27
California	93	5.9	52.3	51.0	97.5	.526	26.82
Colorado	33	5.9	59.1	56.0	94.8	.411	23.03
Connecticut	11	6.0	48.6	49.0	100.8	.546	26.75
Delaware	10	6.2	54.9	56.2	102.4	.403	22.65
Florida	24	5.8	50.8	48.1	94.7	.372	17.92
Georgia	23	5.4	52.3	45.1	86.2	.339	15.28
Idaho	9	6.0	48.7	48.7	100.0	.509	24.80
Illinois	113	5.8	49.3	49.2	99.8	.542	26.62
Indiana	59	5.9	48.7	47.6	97.7	.521	24.81
Iowa	60	5.6	50.4	46.7	92.7	.404	18.84
Kansas	54	5.8	55.4	52.6	94.9	.349	18.32
Kentucky	85	5.9	58.6	56.2	95.9	.295	16.59
Louisiana	27	5.9	51.3	48.5	94.5	.371	17.98
Maine	14	5.9	52.9	53.4	100.9	.452	24.14
Maryland	55	5.9	54.1	53.1	98.2	.439	23.31
Massachusetts	8	6.0	50.5	50.0	99.0	.505	25.25
Michigan	108	5.9	52.3	54.7	104.6	.338	18.45
Minnesota	25	5.8	51.4	48.3	94.0	.514	24.87
Mississippi	12	4.8	50.6	37.9	74.9	.281	10.65
Missouri	164	5.8	52.0	48.7	93.7	.441	21.46
Montana	5	6.0	46.5	40.2	86.5	.468	18.82
Nebraska	46	6.0	51.7	52.0	100.6	.469	24.41
New Hampshire	6	6.0	51.3	51.3	100.0	.406	20.83
New Jersey	102	5.3	54.8	48.0	87.6	.433	20.77
New Mexico	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	120	5.6	47.7	44.7	93.7	.519	23.18
North Carolina	37	6.0	60.3	60.3	100.0	.291	17.52
North Dakota	9	6.0	56.3	56.3	100.0	.446	25.13
Ohio	81	5.9	48.6	47.6	97.9	.591	28.12
Oklahoma	52	5.8	52.6	49.3	93.7	.423	21.11
Oregon	19	6.1	49.1	48.8	99.4	.561	27.42
Pennsylvania	93	5.9	55.1	54.6	99.1	.457	24.94
Rhode Island	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina	20	6.2	54.2	54.2	100.0	.367	18.88
South Dakota	12	5.8	51.2	51.2	100.0	.443	22.66
Tennessee	41	5.5	53.9	46.6	86.5	.390	18.18
Texas	180	5.9	52.6	51.1	97.1	.458	23.37
Utah	14	6.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	.509	22.92
Vermont	3	6.0	48.0	52.0	108.3	.353	18.34
Virginia	25	6.2	52.5	52.2	99.4	.416	21.70
Washington	39	5.9	49.8	49.5	99.4	.634	31.39
West Virginia	14	5.9	60.4	60.4	100.0	.390	23.53
Wisconsin	50	6.0	55.0	55.1	100.2	.517	28.49
Wyoming	5	6.0	54.0	54.0	100.0	.445	24.00
District of Columbia	22	4.7	56.4	42.9	76.1	.426	18.26
Total	2,019	5.8	51.8	49.9	96.3	.467	23.28

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Terminal and office employees, female

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	4	6.0	40.0	40.0	100.0	$0.441	$17.63
Arkansas	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
California	15	5.9	44.9	44.9	100.0	.446	20.06
Colorado	6	6.0	55.3	55.3	100.0	.309	17.13
Connecticut	5	5.4	41.6	41.6	100.0	.332	13.80
Delaware	4	6.0	45.3	45.3	100.0	.272	12.31
Florida	3	6.0	40.3	46.3	114.9	.360	16.67
Georgia	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	5	6.0	46.2	46.2	100.0	.293	13.56
Illinois	20	5.9	44.6	42.3	94.8	.359	15.21
Indiana	18	6.0	44.8	44.8	100.0	.322	14.40
Iowa	15	5.9	47.2	47.2	100.0	.352	16.62
Kansas	6	6.0	48.3	48.3	100.0	.271	13.08
Kentucky	8	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.330	15.84
Louisiana	6	6.0	49.3	49.3	100.0	.270	13.29
Maine	4	6.0	44.3	44.3	100.0	.407	18.00
Maryland	12	6.0	44.7	44.7	100.0	.346	15.47
Massachusetts	7	6.0	45.9	45.9	100.0	.402	18.43
Michigan	48	6.0	42.9	43.0	100.2	.272	11.71
Minnesota	9	6.0	42.4	42.4	100.0	.368	15.62
Mississippi	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri	15	6.0	45.7	45.7	100.0	.315	14.42
Montana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	6	6.0	46.5	46.5	100.0	.308	14.33
New Hampshire	4	5.8	41.0	37.0	90.2	.351	13.00
New Jersey	12	5.9	42.4	42.4	100.0	.446	18.91
New York	25	5.9	41.8	41.8	100.0	.456	19.06
North Carolina	4	6.0	51.3	51.3	100.0	.268	13.74
North Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	10	6.0	44.3	44.3	100.0	.426	18.84
Oklahoma	4	6.0	57.0	57.0	100.0	.246	14.02
Oregon	5	6.0	44.8	44.8	100.0	.392	17.54
Pennsylvania	9	6.0	46.2	46.2	100.0	.356	16.45
Rhode Island	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	13	5.9	44.8	44.8	100.0	.342	15.33
Tennessee	5	6.0	56.0	56.0	100.0	.290	16.27
Texas	30	5.9	51.9	51.7	99.6	.318	16.44
Utah	4	6.0	42.0	42.0	100.0	.350	14.69
Vermont	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virginia	8	6.0	42.9	42.9	100.0	.379	16.25
Washington	14	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.406	19.50
West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin	16	6.0	42.5	42.9	100.9	.415	17.78
Wyoming	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia	7	6.0	45.4	45.4	100.0	.450	20.46
Total	400	5.9	45.0	44.8	99.6	.367	16.48

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

Maintenance employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Percent of full time worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	3	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	$0.451	$21.67
Arizona	7	5.7	49.7	45.7	92.0	.438	20.00
Arkansas	3	6.3	60.0	60.0	100.0	.289	17.33
California	24	6.1	55.0	55.6	101.1	.511	28.41
Colorado	5	6.2	54.0	54.0	100.0	.455	24.58
Connecticut	6	5.8	52.0	50.6	97.3	.627	31.72
Delaware	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida	7	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.550	26.38
Georgia	5	6.0	52.0	49.4	95.0	.335	16.55
Idaho	3	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.649	31.15
Illinois	38	6.0	50.8	51.5	101.4	.565	29.10
Indiana	14	6.5	65.0	65.1	100.2	.377	24.51
Iowa	24	6.0	52.7	53.1	100.8	.431	22.92
Kansas	6	6.0	51.4	51.4	100.0	.396	20.33
Kentucky	28	6.1	60.0	60.8	101.3	.353	21.46
Louisiana	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maine	6	6.0	54.0	54.0	100.0	.466	25.17
Maryland	35	6.1	56.9	59.1	103.9	.470	27.79
Massachusetts	18	6.3	54.2	61.8	114.0	.567	35.01
Michigan	42	6.1	57.0	56.0	98.2	.347	19.45
Minnesota	12	5.4	50.0	33.8	67.6	.476	16.07
Mississippi	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri	64	6.0	51.9	52.0	100.2	.468	24.35
Montana	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	18	5.9	50.4	49.2	97.6	.519	25.53
Nevada	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	30	5.9	49.3	47.9	97.2	.506	24.25
New Mexico	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	49	5.8	49.7	51.0	102.6	.547	27.88
North Carolina	6	6.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	.227	13.63
North Dakota	4	6.0	57.0	57.0	100.0	.395	22.50
Ohio	28	5.9	55.3	56.2	101.6	.457	25.70
Oklahoma	6	6.2	63.3	61.3	96.8	.524	32.16
Oregon	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	39	5.8	52.8	52.1	98.7	.505	26.26
Rhode Island	4	6.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	.578	28.88
South Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	10	6.3	50.6	59.0	116.6	.370	21.81
Texas	39	5.8	51.3	49.9	97.3	.421	21.04
Utah	3	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.625	30.02
Vermont	4	6.0	52.5	52.6	100.2	.458	24.09
Virginia	9	5.6	51.4	46.7	90.9	.505	23.61
Washington	18	6.2	49.0	55.1	112.4	.573	31.56
West Virginia	12	6.5	70.8	70.8	100.0	.350	24.78
Wisconsin	10	6.0	53.3	55.3	103.8	.521	28.82
Wyoming	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia	3	6.0	54.0	54.0	100.0	.525	28.33
Total	658	6.0	53.1	53.3	100.4	.485	25.84

[1] Data included in total. Detail not shown to avoid the possibility of disclosing the identity of an individual firm.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

All employees, male

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Alabama	55	5.8	46.1	$0.397	$18.31
Arizona	34	5.4	50.1	.398	19.94
Arkansas	46	5.6	46.3	.341	15.75
California	265	5.8	51.0	.499	25.45
Colorado	72	5.8	52.7	.459	24.18
Connecticut	68	4.8	42.6	.607	25.86
Delaware	54	4.6	42.2	.385	16.26
Florida	100	5.7	47.8	.342	16.38
Georgia	89	5.4	48.2	.286	13.79
Idaho	33	5.9	47.3	.507	24.00
Illinois	363	5.6	48.1	.575	27.68
Indiana	173	5.5	49.4	.488	24.11
Iowa	219	5.4	47.2	.398	18.80
Kansas	131	5.6	54.5	.358	19.54
Kentucky	199	5.9	59.2	.304	17.98
Louisiana	67	5.4	50.1	.358	17.95
Maine	66	5.8	54.2	.401	21.71
Maryland	376	5.7	55.1	.371	20.46
Massachusetts	130	5.2	52.7	.493	25.97
Michigan	310	5.7	54.2	.388	21.03
Minnesota	118	5.5	48.6	.453	22.03
Mississippi	34	5.2	43.2	.276	11.93
Missouri	468	5.7	53.4	.459	24.49
Montana	20	5.7	44.9	.487	21.89
Nebraska	193	5.8	49.2	.426	20.96
Nevada	8	6.0	50.2	.644	32.31
New Hampshire	37	5.7	53.2	.453	24.08
New Jersey	290	5.3	50.4	.460	23.17
New Mexico	16	5.6	45.6	.363	16.54
New York	374	5.4	49.8	.501	24.97
North Carolina	86	5.8	55.6	.270	15.03
North Dakota	35	5.9	54.4	.393	21.37
Ohio	234	5.7	53.7	.508	27.28
Oklahoma	111	5.7	51.3	.408	20.93
Oregon	61	6.0	50.7	.549	27.83
Pennsylvania	368	5.6	53.5	.457	24.41
Rhode Island	27	5.2	50.9	.458	23.33
South Carolina	65	5.6	50.5	.260	13.13
South Dakota	60	5.0	47.4	.396	18.77
Tennessee	129	5.5	47.5	.354	16.83
Texas	462	5.7	49.9	.400	19.97
Utah	43	5.9	48.1	.517	24.87
Vermont	41	5.3	45.6	.434	19.79
Virginia	107	5.7	45.7	.438	19.98
Washington	154	5.8	51.0	.584	29.76
West Virginia	95	5.7	57.1	.353	20.15
Wisconsin	152	5.2	50.1	.518	25.98
Wyoming	28	5.5	44.2	.543	23.99
District of Columbia	63	5.1	47.8	.408	19.49
Total	6,729	5.6	50.7	.457	23.16

All employees, male and female

Alabama	59	5.8	45.7	$0.400	$18.26
Arizona	34	5.4	50.1	.398	19.94
Arkansas	47	5.6	46.3	.339	15.71
California	280	5.8	50.7	.496	25.16
Colorado	78	5.9	52.9	.447	23.64
Connecticut	73	4.8	42.5	.589	25.04
Delaware	58	4.7	42.4	.377	15.98
Florida	103	5.7	47.8	.343	16.39
Georgia	91	5.5	48.1	.288	13.83
Idaho	38	5.9	47.1	.480	22.63
Illinois	383	5.6	47.8	.565	27.03
Indiana	191	5.6	49.0	.473	23.20
Iowa	234	5.4	47.2	.395	18.66
Kansas	137	5.6	54.2	.355	19.25
Kentucky	207	5.9	58.8	.304	17.90

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF TRUCK EMPLOYEES IN JULY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

All employees, male and female—Continued

State	Number of employees	Average days on which employees worked in 1 week	Average number of hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Louisiana	73	5.5	50.0	.351	17.57
Maine	70	5.8	53.7	.400	21.49
Maryland	388	5.7	54.8	.371	20.31
Massachusetts	137	5.3	52.4	.488	25.58
Michigan	358	5.8	52.7	.375	19.78
Minnesota	127	5.5	48.2	.448	21.57
Mississippi	36	5.3	43.2	.278	11.99
Missouri	483	5.7	53.1	.455	24.17
Montana	21	5.7	44.8	.480	21.51
Nebraska	199	5.8	49.1	.423	20.76
Nevada	8	6.0	50.2	.644	32.31
New Hampshire	41	5.7	51.6	.446	23.00
New Jersey	302	5.4	50.0	.460	23.00
New Mexico	16	5.6	45.6	.363	16.54
New York	399	5.4	49.3	.499	24.60
North Carolina	90	5.8	55.4	.270	14.97
North Dakota	37	5.9	54.0	.389	21.01
Ohio	244	5.7	53.4	.504	26.93
Oklahoma	115	5.7	51.5	.402	20.69
Oregon	66	6.0	50.2	.539	27.05
Pennsylvania	377	5.7	53.3	.454	24.22
Rhode Island	28	5.2	50.5	.460	23.21
South Carolina	66	5.6	50.5	.261	13.16
South Dakota	73	5.1	46.9	.387	18.16
Tennessee	134	5.6	47.9	.351	16.81
Texas	492	5.7	50.0	.395	19.76
Utah	47	5.9	47.6	.504	24.01
Vermont	43	5.3	45.1	.431	19.43
Virginia	115	5.8	45.5	.433	19.72
Washington	168	5.8	50.7	.570	28.90
West Virginia	96	5.7	57.1	.353	20.17
Wisconsin	168	5.3	49.4	.510	25.20
Wyoming	29	5.5	43.5	.542	23.58
District of Columbia	70	5.2	47.6	.412	19.59
Total	7,129	5.6	50.4	.452	22.78

In table 8 the States are classified in accordance with the average number of hours worked in 1 week by employees in the trucking industry and also in accordance with the average earnings per hour of such employees in each State.

It was found that in certain localities a fairly large percentage of the intercity motor freight is controlled by forwarding or brokerage companies. These companies, although they own no equipment of their own, set up offices and terminals at strategic points and solicit business which is turned over to owner-operated trucks or to other trucking firms for the actual hauling, the haulers receiving a certain percentage of the revenue derived therefrom. Neither the employees of brokerage companies nor any men hauling with owner-operated trucks were included in this study. Some of the firms which were included, however, used the terminals of these brokerage companies and handled business solicited by them.

TABLE 8.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATES ON THE BASIS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY, JULY 1933

Average earnings per hour	States in which the average number of hours worked in 1 week were—					
	Under 45	45 and under 47½	47½ and under 50	50 and under 52½	52½ and under 55	55 and over
Under 35 cents	Miss.	Ark.	Fla. Ga.	S.C.		Ky. N.C.
35 and under 40 cents	Del.	Iowa N.Mex. S.Dak.	Tenn.	Ariz. La. Tex.	Kans. Md. Mich. N.Dak.	W.Va.
40 and under 45 cents		Ala. Vt. Va.	Minn. Nebr. D.C.	N.H. Okla.	Colo. Maine	
45 and under 50 cents	Mont.	Idaho	Ind. N.Y.	Calif. Mass. N.J. R.I.	Mo. Pa.	
50 and under 55 cents	Wyo.		Utah Wis.	Oreg.	Ohio	
55 cents and over	Conn.		Ill.	Nev. Wash.		

In the majority of the States common carriers of motor freight are required to secure a permit before operating over any given routes and, in most cases, evidence must be produced to show public necessity for the proposed service before such a permit is issued. In some localities, however, it was reported to the Bureau's agents that certain operators were departing from the fixed routes over which they were granted permission to operate and that, in some cases, operations were being carried on with no permits at all.

In practically all parts of the country complaints were made, by companies endeavoring to operate a legitimate trucking business, of severe rate slashing by "bootleggers" in the industry. In many localities the operators attempted to maintain a schedule of rates comparable to the rates charged by the railroads, depending, for the obtaining of business, upon the advantages offered by them in the way of service, such as store-door collection and delivery and flexible schedules to meet the needs of customers. Some operators, however, declared that "chiseling" and "cut-throat competition" made it almost impossible to maintain a legitimate business on a paying basis.

The nature of the industry makes rate cutting easy. For instance, a company may have a large volume of freight to be hauled between certain points in one direction, but very little to be hauled on the return trip. Under such conditions especially low rates may be offered in the attempt to obtain a load for the return trip. There is no doubt that this keen competition and rate slashing in certain localities had had its effect in bringing about lower wages and poorer working conditions for employees in July 1933 than would have existed otherwise.

Average Wage and Salary Payments in the Manufacture of Food and Kindred Products in Ohio, 1916 to 1932

By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio

REPORTS compiled from practically all establishments in Ohio employing three or more persons in the manufacture of food and kindred products show a reduction from 1929 to 1932 of 13.9 percent in average number of persons employed, a reduction of 32 percent in total wage and salary payments, and a reduction of 21.1 percent in the average wage and salary payments.

During the 17 years covered by this study the average number of employees (wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople—not traveling) reached the highest point in 1930 and total wage and salary payments reached the highest amount in 1929. The average wage and salary payment to the three general occupation groups combined reached the highest amount in 1928, when it was $1,395 or $9 above 1929. The average in 1932 was $1,093 which was lower than in any year since 1919.

As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time annual earnings for any year as such earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Source and Scope of Study

The reports made annually, as required by law, to the division of labor statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of this study and of others relating to average wage and salary payments published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. The reports were furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year and show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the fifteenth of each month and total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning full-time, part-time, and overtime work, and reduction of hours and other plans for spreading work during slack periods.

Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and of all employers of 3 or more from 1924 to 1932. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than the minimum indicated and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning government employment and interstate transportation.

Manufacture of Food and Kindred Products

TOTAL wage and salary payments to each general occupation group in the manufacture of food and kindred products are shown in table 1 for the 17 years, 1916 to 1932. Payments to superintendents and managers are shown in this table but data for that group are not included in any other tables or computations in this study. In their annual returns to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Total wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups combined (omitting superintendents and managers) increased each year from 1917 to 1920, decreased in 1921 and 1922, increased each year from 1923 to 1929, and decreased in 1930, 1931, and 1932. The great increase in total wage and salary payments to wage earners from 1929 to 1930 and the corresponding decrease to salespeople were occasioned by the change of classification by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics of bakery-wagon drivers from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Total wage and salary payments to—					
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
1916	1,291	$16,235,629	$1,875,961	$1,820,146	$19,931,736	$1,423,307	$21,355,043
1917	1,374	19,074,215	2,278,716	2,083,681	23,436,612	1,830,166	25,266,778
1918	1,439	25,327,701	2,698,833	2,623,167	30,649,701	2,407,717	33,057,418
1919	1,475	31,914,316	3,755,945	3,117,622	38,787,883	3,024,171	41,812,054
1920	1,601	39,042,634	4,464,524	4,363,517	47,870,675	3,419,168	51,289,843
1921	1,426	33,856,893	4,688,149	3,919,480	42,464,522	3,355,903	45,820,425
1922	1,255	31,573,015	4,467,679	4,182,688	40,223,382	3,291,830	43,515,212
1923	1,278	36,236,747	4,742,100	4,487,112	45,465,959	3,535,578	49,001,537
1924	1,366	36,792,791	5,058,752	5,459,096	47,310,639	3,716,263	51,026,902
1925	1,433	37,566,715	4,989,436	6,489,547	49,015,698	3,879,589	52,895,287
1926	1,498	39,308,242	5,157,582	6,904,109	51,369,933	4,218,742	55,588,675
1927	1,601	40,154,757	5,273,928	7,168,164	52,596,849	4,224,092	56,820,941
1928	1,617	42,167,215	5,440,098	7,389,529	54,996,842	3,993,353	58,990,195
1929	1,636	44,476,748	5,833,977	8,086,751	58,397,476	4,578,972	62,976,448
1930	1,715	[1] 49,382,918	6,043,039	[1] 2,546,940	57,972,897	4,561,737	62,534,634
1931	1,685	41,570,846	5,424,379	2,536,266	49,531,491	3,954,936	53,486,427
1932	1,600	33,540,768	4,375,497	1,765,779	39,682,044	3,247,201	42,929,245

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Table 2 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups and in the three combined in the manufacture of food and kindred products. The general course of the average number employed was the same as the general course of total wage and salary payments (table 1) except that the average number of employees increased in 1922, decreased in 1927,

and reached the highest point in 1930. The average in 1929 was second highest and in 1931 third highest for the 17-year period. The average in 1932 was the lowest since 1924. The large increase from 1929 to 1930 in wage earners and the corresponding decrease in salespeople were occasioned, as already noted by a change of classification of bakery-wagon drivers.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	1,289	24,074	2,306	1,996	28,376
1917	1,364	26,374	2,738	2,097	31,209
1918	1,439	27,933	2,564	2,072	32,569
1919	1,475	30,067	3,182	2,313	35,561
1920	1,601	30,335	3,306	2,572	36,213
1921	1,426	27,706	3,390	2,558	33,654
1922	1,243	28,058	3,138	2,885	34,082
1923	1,278	29,336	3,350	2,992	35,677
1924	1,366	29,323	3,291	3,364	35,978
1925	1,433	30,007	3,459	3,809	37,275
1926	1,498	32,241	3,555	4,216	40,011
1927	1,601	30,485	3,606	4,406	38,496
1928	1,617	31,409	3,617	4,392	39,418
1929	1,636	33,422	3,893	4,821	42,137
1930	1,715	[1] 36,237	4,098	[1] 1,949	42,284
1931	1,685	34,302	3,851	2,051	40,204
1932	1,600	31,442	3,372	1,481	36,295

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Table 3 shows the computed average wage and salary payments to each of the three general occupation groups and to the three combined in the manufacture of food and kindred products for each year, 1916 to 1932.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners increased each year from 1917 to 1920, then alternately decreased and increased until 1931 and 1932, which both showed decreases.

The average wage and salary payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks increased each year from 1917 to 1922, decreased in 1923, increased in 1924, decreased in 1925, increased in 1926, 1927, and 1928, and decreased each year from 1929 to 1932.

Considering the three general occupation groups combined, the highest average wage and salary payment was reported in 1928, with 1929 and 1930 second and third in order. The average in 1932 was lower than in any year except the first four (1916 to 1919) of the period covered.

Figure 1 [1] shows graphically average wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups combined.

[1] The charts in this study were made by Frederick E. Croxton, Jr.

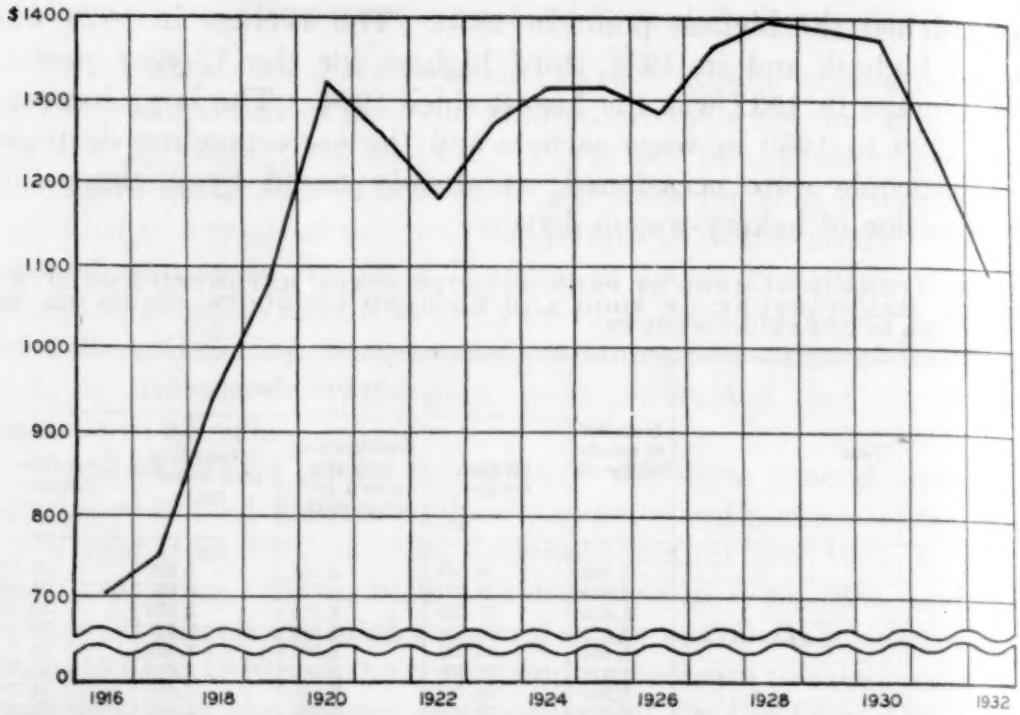


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, ALL EMPLOYEES.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payments to—			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	[1] 1,289	$674	$814	$912	$702
1917	[2] 1,364	723	832	994	751
1918	1,439	907	1,053	1,266	941
1919	1,475	1,061	1,180	1,348	1,091
1920	1,601	1,287	1,350	1,696	1,322
1921	1,426	1,222	1,383	1,532	1,262
1922	[3] 1,243	1,125	1,424	1,450	1,180
1923	1,278	1,235	1,416	1,500	1,274
1924	1,366	1,255	1,537	1,623	1,315
1925	1,433	1,252	1,434	1,704	1,315
1926	1,498	1,219	1,451	1,628	1,284
1927	1,601	1,317	1,463	1,627	1,366
1928	1,617	1,343	1,504	1,682	1,395
1929	1,636	1,331	1,499	1,677	1,386
1930	1,715	[4] 1,363	1,475	[4] 1,307	1,371
1931	1,685	1,212	1,409	1,237	1,232
1932	1,600	1,067	1,298	1,192	1,093

[1] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 2.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 10.
[3] Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 12.
[4] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Fluctuation in employment of wage earners in the manufacture of food and kindred products is shown in table 4. Fluctuation from the maximum within a year varied from 14.8 percent in 1932 to 27.4 percent in 1925. The fluctuation falls between 20 and 25 percent in

11 of the 17 years. Extreme seasonal fluctuations occur in two industries—canning and preserving and in manufacture of sugar. In bakeries and in flour and grist mills there is comparatively slight seasonal fluctuation.

For the industry group maximum employment for wage earners occurred in September in every year except 1922. Minimum employment fell in 1 of the first 4 months of the year, most frequently in April.

TABLE 4.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	21,769	24,124	25,030	28,136	29,582	26,648	25,003	26,236	27,933
February	21,786	24,010	25,343	26,843	27,947	25,699	25,577	26,462	28,081
March	21,890	24,233	25,804	26,396	27,581	25,674	25,425	26,452	28,004
April	22,024	23,964	25,865	26,459	27,423	25,375	25,304	26,038	27,597
May	22,174	24,250	26,111	27,036	27,973	25,689	25,295	26,754	27,627
June	23,005	25,652	28,329	30,183	30,529	27,675	27,665	29,459	28,777
July	23,199	25,760	27,352	29,947	31,125	26,350	26,768	28,782	29,534
August	25,068	26,393	30,565	32,348	32,123	29,005	29,004	31,126	29,133
September	28,184	30,755	31,503	35,224	36,378	31,725	31,638	35,283	33,668
October	27,418	29,921	29,811	33,133	33,600	30,510	32,752	33,205	32,236
November	27,155	29,234	29,582	33,256	31,321	29,833	31,686	31,927	30,250
December	25,220	28,193	29,904	31,843	28,438	28,289	30,581	30,302	29,036
Maximum	28,184	30,755	31,503	35,224	36,378	31,725	32,752	35,283	33,668
Minimum	21,769	23,964	25,030	26,396	27,423	25,375	25,003	26,038	27,597
Variation from maximum:									
Number	6,415	6,791	6,473	8,828	8,955	6,350	7,749	9,245	6,071
Percent	22.8	22.1	20.5	25.1	24.6	20.0	23.7	26.2	18.0
Establishments reporting	1,289	1,364	1,439	1,475	1,601	1,426	1,243	1,278	1,366

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January	27,705	29,900	28,061	28,373	30,582	34,514	32,468	30,367
February	27,530	30,018	28,342	28,888	30,771	34,666	32,482	30,227
March	27,264	30,236	28,288	29,171	30,921	34,459	32,305	30,228
April	26,982	29,540	28,265	29,252	30,990	34,710	32,453	30,214
May	27,913	30,956	28,809	29,752	31,755	35,372	33,284	30,601
June	30,593	32,269	30,575	31,629	34,094	36,289	34,754	31,140
July	29,324	31,901	30,231	31,803	33,872	35,605	33,929	30,659
August	31,865	33,403	30,547	32,116	34,356	35,877	35,512	31,440
September	37,157	37,934	35,576	37,052	39,538	42,259	41,358	35,462
October	32,155	35,107	34,462	34,462	36,631	39,687	36,054	33,854
November	31,219	33,678	32,199	33,028	34,721	36,425	33,865	31,945
December	30,376	31,945	30,460	31,377	32,835	34,978	33,159	31,166
Maximum	37,157	37,934	35,576	37,052	39,538	42,259	41,358	35,462
Minimum	26,982	29,540	28,061	28,373	30,582	34,459	32,305	30,214
Variation from maximum:								
Number	10,175	8,394	7,515	8,679	8,956	7,800	9,053	5,248
Percent	27.4	22.1	21.1	23.4	22.7	18.5	21.9	14.8
Establishments reporting	1,433	1,498	1,601	1,617	1,636	1,715	1,685	1,600

Industries in the Manufacture of Food and Kindred Products

IN THIS study several of the smaller industries classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under the manufacture of food and kindred products have been combined under "Food and kindred products, other." The manufacturing industries combined are: Cordials, sirups, and flavoring extracts; oleomargarine; sugar; vinegar and cider; and food and kindred products, not otherwise classified.

Table 5 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of eight industries and in the group "Food and kindred prod-

ucts, other." Average wage and salary payments were computed by dividing the total wage and salary payments for a given year by the average number employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners was highest in 1920 for flour and grist mills and food and kindred products, other, in 1921 for confectionery, in 1925 for slaughtering and meat packing, in 1926 for food preparations, in 1928 for bakery products, in 1929 for canning and preserving, and in 1930 for coffee, spices, and peanut roasting and grinding, and dairy products and ice cream. The lowest wage and salary payment was in 1916 for all industries.

It should again be emphasized that average wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Bakery products	Canning and preserving	Coffee, spices, and peanuts: roasting and grinding	Confectionery	Dairy products and ice cream	Flour-mill and grist-mill products	Food preparations	Slaughtering and meat packing	Food and kindred products, other
1916	$729	$414	$526	$572	$713	$730	$651	$809	$657
1917	745	483	702	607	911	785	817	[1] 750	750
1918	931	605	723	714	1,014	980	965	1,067	985
1919	1,075	713	859	705	1,232	1,115	1,201	1,272	1,175
1920	1,292	832	1,058	842	1,387	1,589	1,516	1,473	1,467
1921	1,236	[1] 545	1,035	[1] 1,039	1,544	1,202	1,285	1,375	1,062
1922	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1923	1,335	744	1,058	809	1,470	1,273	1,393	1,396	1,122
1924	1,251	732	1,055	873	1,419	1,302	1,390	1,467	1,243
1925	1,285	722	1,074	867	1,375	1,325	1,361	1,510	1,241
1926	1,304	750	1,090	868	1,559	1,402	1,550	(3)	1,135
1927	1,294	726	981	866	1,570	1,346	1,506	1,455	1,405
1928	1,466	678	1,044	921	1,498	1,359	1,429	1,433	1,261
1929	1,309	839	1,041	893	1,617	1,323	1,418	1,480	1,270
1930	[4] 1,380	699	1,110	880	1,635	1,309	1,336	1,491	1,294
1931	1,216	627	924	797	1,461	1,159	1,290	1,340	1,057
1932	1,095	494	937	671	1,266	1,163	777	1,139	1,073

[1] In accord with Ohio Division of Labor Statistics tabulations; further verification is impossible as original schedules have been destroyed.
[2] Not tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for individual industries.
[3] Omitted; owing to probable error.
[4] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Indexes for Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES for average number employed and for total and average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of food and kindred products are shown in table 6 and chart 2. The base for these indexes is 1926, as that has been the base used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing monthly general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing. The years covered are 1924 to 1932, during which period reports were requested each year by

the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from all establishments employing three or more persons.

Indexes are shown for all employees, which is the total of the three general occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—and also for wage earners. The indexes for wage earners are affected by the change in 1930, by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, in the classification of bakery-wagon drivers from salespeople to wage earners.

Considering the three general occupation groups combined, the index for average number employed exceeded the base year (1926) in

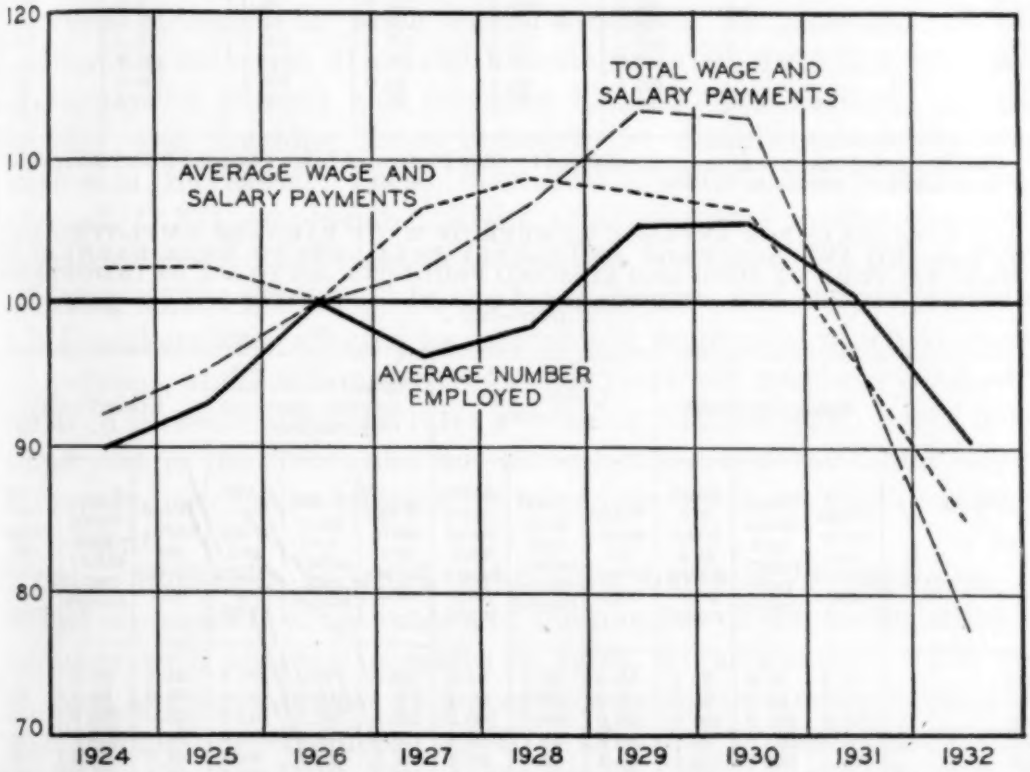


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND OF TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932 (1926=100).

1929, 1930, and 1931 and fell to 90.7 in 1932. The indexes for both total wage and salary payments and average wage and salary payments exceeded the base year in 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930, and fell to 77.2 and 85.1, respectively, in 1932.

Table 7 shows indexes for each of seven industries. Slaughtering and meat packing is omitted owing to the probable error in data for 1926. In 1932, the indexes for average number of wage earners employed stood above the base year in 3 of the 6 industries for which data were available for that year but in manufacture of confectionery it fell to 65.5. The indexes in 1932 for toal and average wage and salary payments show the greatest decline in food preparations, in confectionery, and in canning and preserving.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932

Year	Index numbers (1926=100) of—					
	All employees			Wage earners		
	Average number	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Average number	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	89.9	92.1	102.4	90.9	93.6	103.0
1925	93.2	95.4	102.4	93.1	95.6	102.7
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	96.2	102.4	106.4	94.6	102.2	108.0
1928	98.5	107.1	108.6	97.4	107.8	110.2
1929	105.3	113.7	107.9	103.7	113.1	109.2
1930	105.7	112.9	106.8	[1] 112.4	[1] 125.6	[1] 111.8
1931	100.5	96.4	96.0	106.4	105.8	99.4
1932	90.7	77.2	85.1	97.5	85.3	87.5

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

TABLE 7.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100]

Year	Bakery products			Canning and preserving			Coffee, spices, and peanuts: Roasting and grinding			Confectionery		
	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	97.8	93.8	95.9	89.8	87.7	97.6	109.8	106.2	96.8	94.5	95.2	100.6
1925	98.8	97.3	98.5	114.2	109.9	96.3	118.5	116.8	98.5	99.0	98.9	99.9
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	108.6	107.8	99.2	86.0	83.2	96.8	127.4	114.7	90.0	84.1	83.9	99.8
1928	112.5	126.4	112.4	90.8	82.1	90.4	137.5	131.7	95.8	83.0	88.1	106.1
1929	120.1	120.5	100.4	109.1	122.0	111.9	136.5	130.5	95.5	92.5	95.2	102.9
1930	(1)	(1)	(1)	106.2	98.9	93.2	106.3	108.3	101.8	80.3	81.4	101.4
1931	(1)	(1)	(1)	115.2	96.4	83.6	89.9	76.3	84.8	75.7	69.5	91.8
1932	(1)	(1)	(1)	97.7	64.3	65.9	100.2	86.2	86.0	65.5	50.7	77.3

Year	Dairy products and ice cream			Flour mill and grist mill products			Food preparations		
	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	90.2	82.1	91.0	100.3	93.2	92.9	114.5	102.6	89.7
1925	96.9	85.4	88.2	91.3	86.3	94.5	112.8	99.1	87.8
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	106.5	107.3	100.7	99.2	95.2	96.0	107.5	104.4	97.2
1928	105.2	101.1	96.1	98.5	95.5	96.9	112.2	103.5	92.2
1929	113.4	117.7	103.7	96.2	90.8	94.4	106.5	97.4	91.5
1930	120.4	126.3	104.9	94.3	88.1	93.4	117.1	100.9	86.2
1931	118.4	101.9	93.7	88.9	73.5	82.7	117.8	98.0	83.2
1932	103.6	84.1	81.2	106.4	88.3	83.0	84.0	42.1	50.1

[1] Omitted. See note to table 1.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between March 15 and April 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.

Based on these reports, the greatest number of employees affected by wage-rate increases was in the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry in which 133,635 employees in 95 establishments received increases in wage rates, averaging 10 percent. In the automobile industry, 61 establishments reported wage-rate increases averaging 9.9 percent and affecting 124,176 wage earners. In the foundry and machine shops industry, 84 establishments reported wage-rate increases. These increases averaged 8.3 percent and affected 17,371 employees. Eight establishments in the hardware industry reported increases in wage rates, averaging 9.7 percent and affecting 16,184 workers. In the brass, bronze, and copper products, 8,845 workers were affected by increases in wage rates which averaged 8.3 percent, and 7,975 employees in the electrical machinery industry received increases in wage rates averaging 10.3 percent. Over 5,000 employees in the steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam-fittings industry were affected by wage-rate increases which averaged 10 percent.

Other industries in which substantial numbers of employees received increases in wage rates and the number of employees affected, together with average increases in rates, were: Cement, 4,720 employees, average increase, 11 percent; cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines, 4,096 employees, average increase 9.8 percent; rayon and allied products, 4,081 employees, average increase 7.6 percent; wirework, 3,580 employees, average increase 9.7 percent; structural and ornamental metal work, 3,405 employees, average increase 10.2 percent; agricultural implements, 2,994 employees, average increase, 11 percent; glass, 2,911 employees, average increase 10.5 percent; paper and pulp, 2,557 employees, average increase, 9.5 percent; chemicals, 2,524 employees, average increase, 10 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 2,162 employees, average increase, 9.7 percent; paints and varnishes, 2,141 employees, average increase, 8.9 percent; book and job printing, 1,963 employees, average increase, 9.8 percent; confectionery, 1,426 employees, average increase, 10.3 percent; and stamped and enameled ware, 1,408 employees, average increase, 11.3 percent. The remaining industries reported wage-rate increases affecting less than 1,300 employees each.

Thirteen establishments in three manufacturing industries reported decreases in wage rates between March 15 and April 15. Four

hundred and twenty-two employees were affected by these decreases in rates, which averaged 6.8 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	20,884	3,650,627	20,182	689	13	3,274,804	375,401	422
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	96.6	3.3	0.1	89.7	10.3	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	207	258,616	112	95		124,981	133,635	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	58	9,965	51	7		8,704	1,261	
Cast-iron pipe	44	7,902	41	3		6,893	1,009	
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	160	13,408	151	9		12,783	625	
Forgings, iron and steel	82	8,872	78	4		8,522	350	
Hardware	97	38,517	89	8		22,333	16,184	
Plumbers' supplies	82	8,391	81	1		8,337	54	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	83	13,945	74	9		8,458	5,487	
Stoves	161	23,926	155	6		22,792	1,134	
Structural and ornamental metalwork	198	17,241	181	17		13,836	3,405	
Tin cans and other tinware	64	10,702	63	1		10,665	37	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	131	10,651	124	7		9,507	1,144	
Wirework	91	9,721	81	10		6,141	3,580	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	79	14,433	75	4		11,439	2,994	
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	29	16,058	25	4		11,962	4,096	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	351	117,373	313	38		109,398	7,975	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	102	27,866	98	4		26,780	1,086	
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,350	146,084	1,266	84		128,713	17,371	
Machine tools	144	18,358	141	3		17,813	545	
Radios and phonographs	42	33,378	40	2		32,182	1,196	
Textile machinery and parts	78	14,909	74	4		13,832	1,077	
Typewriters and parts	12	14,735	12			14,735		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	25	9,052	25			9,052		
Automobiles	295	372,702	234	61		248,526	124,176	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	52	13,558	49	3		12,261	1,297	
Locomotives	11	3,224	11			3,224		
Shipbuilding	103	31,586	100	3		31,355	231	
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	332	18,392	329	3		18,148	244	
Steam railroad	521	78,814	521			78,814		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	24	6,578	24			6,578		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	208	41,278	181	27		32,433	8,845	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	27	10,484	27			10,484		
Jewelry	128	8,513	128			8,513		
Lighting equipment	63	3,907	62	1		3,898	9	
Silverware and plated ware	60	9,739	59	1		9,635	104	
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	39	13,403	36	3		12,393	1,010	
Stamped and enameled ware	93	16,250	90	3		14,842	1,408	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	546	52,705	542	4		52,587	118	
Lumber:								
Millwork	605	27,901	601	4		27,768	133	
Sawmills	643	77,520	638	5		77,032	488	
Turpentine and rosin	40	2,944	39	1		2,929	15	
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	659	21,780	655	4		21,479	301	
Cement	119	12,414	96	23		7,694	4,720	
Glass	178	54,044	172	6		51,133	2,911	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	271	5,561	270	1		5,558	3	
Pottery	120	21,092	119	1		21,018	74	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	28	17,147	28			17,147		
Cotton goods	713	337,727	712	1		337,712	15	
Cotton small wares	112	12,049	110	2		11,516	533	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	172	46,468	171	1		46,466	2	
Hats, fur-felt	33	7,315	32	1		7,297	18	
Knit goods	478	127,213	478			127,213		
Silk and rayon goods	261	52,368	251	1	9	52,074	9	285
Woolen and worsted goods	238	59,772	227	11		57,610	2,162	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	535	81,284	535			81,284		
Clothing, women's	674	40,986	668	3	3	40,836	17	133
Corsets and allied garments	31	5,991	30	1		5,981	10	
Men's furnishings	79	8,402	75	4		8,291	111	
Millinery	130	8,298	128	2		8,114	184	
Shirts and collars	143	22,206	143			22,206		
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	369	126,701	368	1		126,362	339	
Leather	163	33,393	157	6		32,878	515	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	981	67,863	967	14		66,677	1,186	
Beverages	443	27,349	431	12		26,891	458	
Butter	287	4,250	284	3		4,216	34	
Canning and preserving	750	47,772	737	12	1	47,577	191	4
Confectionery	285	30,812	282	3		29,386	1,426	
Flour	466	17,727	457	9		16,745	982	
Ice cream	335	8,997	325	10		8,826	171	
Slaughtering and meat packing	234	98,691	231	3		98,448	243	
Sugar, beet	63	3,651	63			3,651		
Sugar refining, cane	13	8,385	13			8,385		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	10,343	32			10,343		
Cigars and cigarettes	190	38,866	189	1		38,786	80	
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	355	28,271	345	10		27,380	891	
Paper and pulp	439	109,878	428	11		107,321	2,557	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,192	53,780	1,160	32		51,817	1,963	
Newspapers and periodicals	568	59,761	555	13		58,972	789	
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals	108	28,490	103	5		25,966	2,524	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	105	3,345	105			3,345		
Druggists' preparations	68	9,219	66	2		9,043	176	
Explosives	32	4,856	31	1		4,807	49	
Fertilizers	188	18,511	187	1		18,439	72	
Paints and varnishes	339	17,874	316	23		15,733	2,141	
Petroleum refining	154	59,336	154			59,336		
Rayon and allied products	24	35,820	20	4		31,739	4,081	
Soap	115	17,066	114	1		17,064	2	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	7	11,906	7			11,906		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	104	28,224	95	9		27,348	876	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	41	63,772	39	2		63,510	262	

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between March 15 and April 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining was the only industry in which no wage-rate changes were reported. The outstanding wage-rate increase, averaging 18.2 percent and affecting 74,195 employees, was reported by 331 establishments in the bituminous-coal mining industry. Fifty-four establishments in electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance reported an average increase of 6.3 percent affecting 6,483 employees. Twenty-two metalliferous mines reported an average increase of 15 percent affecting 3,681 employees. Reports from 43 establishments in the telephone and telegraph industry reported an average increase of 6.7 percent affecting 1,739 workers. Twenty establishments in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry showed an average increase of 10 percent affecting 1,622 employees. The increases in wage-rates in the remaining industries affected less than 750 workers each.

Decreases in wage rates reported were negligible.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934

Industrial group	Establishments reporting in April 1934	Total number of employees in April 1934	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes April 1934	Wage-rate increases April 1934	Wage-rate decreases April 1934	No wage-rate changes April 1934	Wage-rate increases April 1934	Wage-rate decreases April 1934
Anthracite mining	160	80,894	160			80,894		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,478	216,767	1,147	331		142,572	74,195	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	77.6	22.4		65.8	34.2	
Metalliferous mining	287	28,356	265	22		24,675	3,681	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	92.3	7.7		87.0	13.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,186	32,629	1,166	20		31,007	1,622	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.3	1.7		95.0	5.0	
Crude-petroleum producing	271	29,220	270	1		29,169	51	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4		99.8	0.2	
Telephone and telegraph	8,239	252,216	8,196	43		250,477	1,739	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.5		99.3	0.7	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	3,074	240,545	3,055	19		239,939	606	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.6		99.7	0.3	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	542	131,419	488	54		124,936	6,483	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	90.0	10.0		95.1	4.9	
Wholesale trade	3,004	84,228	2,990	13	1	83,958	260	10
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.4	(1)	99.7	0.3	(1)
Retail trade	19,413	444,267	19,404	9		443,541	726	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)		99.8	0.2	
Hotels	2,602	145,583	2,594	5	3	145,449	105	29
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	99.9	0.1	(1)
Laundries	1,352	71,358	1,346	5	1	71,210	141	7
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	(1)	99.8	0.2	(1)
Dyeing and cleaning	718	17,365	711	7		16,984	381	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.0	1.0		97.8	2.2	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	4,721	182,312	4,696	24	1	181,916	394	2
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	(1)	99.8	0.2	(1)

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since February 1934

CHANGES in wages and hours reported to the Bureau by trade unions and municipalities during the past month and covering the period February to May, inclusive, are reported in the table following. The table covers 17,931 workers of whom 2,550 are reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1934

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Auto workers, South Bend and Mishawaka, Ind	Mar. —	*Per hour* $0.46–$0.65	(1)	45	40
Bakery workers, Stockton, Calif	Mar. 8	*Per week* (2)	*Per week* [3] $1.00–$12.00	(2)	(2)
Brewery workers, Jacksonville, Fla	Feb. 23	$15.00	18.00– 22.00	40	40
Building trades, carpenters:					
Portland and Oregon City, Oreg., and Vancouver, Wash	Mar. 5	*Per hour* $0.90	*Per hour* $1.20	40	30
San Bernardino, Calif., and vicinity	Mar. 1	.75	1.00	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Canton, Ohio: Bus drivers and shopmen	Apr. 20	.44– .48	.47½– .51½	54	48
Indianapolis, Ind.: Truck drivers	Mar. 29	.43½	.50 – .65	(2)	48
Rochester, N.Y.: Truck drivers	May 3	[4] .40	.50 – .55	48	48
Clothing trades:					
Chicago, Ill.: Ladies' garments, cutters	Feb. 10	*Per week* $25.00–$30.00	*Per week* $37.50–$42.50	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio: Ladies' garment workers, cutters	Mar. 19	41.00	45.00	(2)	35
Decatur, Ill.: Ladies' garments, cutters and spreaders	Feb. 15	13.00–15.00	18.00–20.00	40	40
Fall River, Mass.: Boys' clothing workers	do	(5)	(6)	40	40
Milwaukee and Beaver Dam, Wis.: Shoe workers	Mar. 1	(2)	(7)	40	40
New York, N.Y.: Millinery workers (pieceworkers):					
Operators	Mar. 22	*Per hour* $2.00	*Per hour* $2.00	40	35
Trimmers	do	1.00	1.10	40	35
Blockers	do	2.25– 2.50	2.75	40	35
Milliners	do	(2)	1.10	40	35
St. Louis, Mo.: Cleaners	Mar. 26	*Per week* $15.00–$22.00	*Per week* $16.50–$25.00	40	40
Washington, D.C.: Tailors	Mar. 10	(2)	(1)	40	36
Upholsterers:					
Chicago, Ill.: Upholsterers and seamstresses	Mar. 20	(5)	(8)	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis.: Upholsterers and sewers	Mar. 7	(5)	(9)	40	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	Feb. 15	13.50– 21.00	16.50– 27.00	48	45
Metal trades:					
Akron, Ohio: Machinists, rubber industry	Apr. 28	*Per hour* (2)	*Per hour* [3] $0.04	40	40
Chicago, Ill.: Polishers and platers	Mar. 29	$1.00	.60	40	32
Cleveland, Ohio	May 1	.43–1.25	.47–1.38	35	35
Muncie, Ind.: Molders and coremakers	Mar. 1	.40	.50	35	35
Peru, Ill.: Zinc workers	Apr. 17	.46	.50	42	40

[1] 10 percent increase.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Amount of increase.
[4] Average.
[5] Piecework.
[6] 7½ percent increase.
[7] 5 to 10 percent increase.
[8] Reduction; amount not reported.
[9] 10 to 20 percent increase.

WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Paper and paper-goods workers:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Brooklyn, N.Y.: Paper-bag workers	Feb. 28	(5)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Lockland, Ohio: Paper-bag workers	Apr. 12	(2)	(10)	40	40
Monroe, Mich.:					
Establishment A:					
Rotary and maintenance department	Mar. 26	(2)	(11)	40	40
Boiler-room electricians, truck drivers, and silicate division	Apr. 9	(2)	(12)	40	40
Establishment B:					
Male	Mar. 30	[13] $0.40	[13] $0.44	40	40
Female	do	[13] .35	[13] .39	40	40
Paving cutters, United States	Apr. 1	(2)	(1)	44	40
	May 15	(2)	[14] 1.00	40	40
Printing and publishing workers:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Mailers, Pittsburgh, Pa	Apr. 28	$27.50	$32.00	40	40
Rubber workers, Newark, Ohio:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Male	Apr. 14	[4] $0.642	[4] $0.742	36	36
Female	do	[4] .403	[4] .463	36	36
Street-railway workers:					
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Motormen and conductors	Apr. 1	.4779	.55	[15] 8–11	[15] 8–10½
1-man car and bus operators	do	.5525	.60	[15] 8–11	[15] 8–10½
Washington, D.C.: Motormen, conductors, and bus drivers	Mar. 30	.51	.55	51	51
Textile workers, Paterson, N.J., reed and harness workers	Apr. 25	.54–.78	.64–.86	40	40
Window cleaners, Detroit, Mich	Apr. 20	.25	.65	60–75	44
Municipal employees, New York, N.Y.:					
Department of Hospitals:		*Per year*	*Per year*		
Head nurses without maintenance	Apr. 1	$1,560.00–$1,860.00	$1,500.00–$1,800.00	60	60
Regular nurses without maintenance	do	1,500.00–1,860.00	1,440.00–1,740.00	60	60
Head nurses with maintenance	do	1,200.00–1,360.00	1,140.00–1,320.00	60	60
Regular nurses with maintenance	do	1,140.00–1,360.00	1,080.00–1,260.00	60	60
Social service division:					
Code 2019 workers	do	1,600.00–1,740.00	1,560.00–1,620.00	60	60
Nurses paid from other temporary codes	do	1,560.00–1,680.00	1,500.00–1,560.00	60	60
Code 1989 workers	do	1,740.00	1,680.00	60	60
Additional-charge nurses paid from temporary codes	do	1,360.00–1,740.00	1,320.00–1,680.00	60	60

[1] 10 percent increase.
[2] Not reported.
[4] Average.
[5] Piecework.
[10] 5 percent increase.
[11] 15 percent increase.
[12] 15 to 25 percent increase.
[13] Minimum.
[14] Increase per thousand.
[15] Hours per day.

Farm Wage and Labor Situation on April 1, 1934

THE usual seasonal upturn took place in the general level of farm wage rates during the first quarter of 1934, accompanying a slight drop in the supply of workers available for hire and a sharp increase in the demand for their services, according to a press release of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics dated April 12. Average rates without board, for the country as a whole, on April 1 were $1.27 per day and $26.88 per month, as compared with $1.21 per day and $24.90 per month on January 1, and $1.05 per day and $22.98 per month on April 1 of last year. The range in day rates without board on April 1, 1934, was from 75 cents in South Carolina and Georgia to $2.40 in Massachusetts; on January 1, 1934, the range was from 70 cents in South Carolina to $2.35 in Massachusetts, and on April 1, 1933, from 55 cents in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina to $2.10 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. From April 1, 1933, to April 1, 1934, the general index increased from 73 to 88, or 20 percent.

Table 1 shows average farm wage rates, the relative supply of and demand for farm labor, and the number of persons employed per farm on April 1, 1934, in comparison with January 1934, January and April 1933, and the annual average 1910–14.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES AND EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL 1934, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY AND APRIL 1933 AND JANUARY 1934

Item	Annual average 1910–14	January 1933	April 1933	January 1934	April 1934
Farm wage index	100	74	73	81	88
Farm wage rates:					
Per month, with board	$20.41	$14.77	$14.67	$15.73	$17.70
Per month, without board	$29.09	$23.62	$22.98	$24.90	$26.88
Per day, with board	$1.10	$0.76	$0.75	$0.87	$0.93
Per day, without board	$1.43	$1.06	$1.05	$1.21	$1.27
Supply of and demand for farm labor (percent of normal):					
Supply		127.3	125.8	108.7	107.0
Demand		53.8	58.9	62.7	69.4
Supply as a percentage of demand		236.6	213.5	173.4	154.2
Farm employment [1] (persons per farm):					
Family labor		2.11	2.22	2.09	2.23
Hired labor		.72	.79	.64	.80
Combined		2.83	3.01	2.73	3.03

[1] On farms of crop reporters.

Average farm wage rates per month and per day, with board and without board, on April 1, 1934, are given in table 2, by State and geographical division.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES ON APRIL 1, 1934, BY STATE

Geographical division and State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
New England	$25.74	$46.56	$1.47	$2.[illegible]
Maine	23.75	39.00	1.35	1.[illegible]
New Hampshire	27.00	45.75	1.45	2.[illegible]
Vermont	23.75	39.50	1.30	1.[illegible]
Massachusetts	27.75	55.00	1.65	2.[illegible]
Rhode Island	29.75	59.75	1.80	2.[illegible]
Connecticut	25.75	48.75	1.50	2.[illegible]
Middle Atlantic	22.39	36.80	1.31	1.[illegible]
New York	23.00	37.50	1.30	1.[illegible]
New Jersey	27.00	45.00	1.55	2.[illegible]
Pennsylvania	20.25	33.50	1.25	1.[illegible]
East North Central	18.95	28.29	1.04	1.[illegible]
Ohio	17.75	27.75	1.05	1.[illegible]
Indiana	19.25	27.75	1.00	1.[illegible]
Illinois	21.00	29.00	1.05	1.[illegible]
Michigan	18.25	28.50	1.10	1.[illegible]
Wisconsin	17.75	28.25	1.00	1.[illegible]
West North Central	18.88	27.92	.97	1.[illegible]
Minnesota	18.00	28.50	1.00	1.[illegible]
Iowa	21.75	28.75	1.05	1.[illegible]
Missouri	17.00	24.50	.80	1.[illegible]
North Dakota	19.75	31.00	1.00	1.[illegible]
South Dakota	18.00	29.25	1.00	1.[illegible]
Nebraska	20.00	28.75	1.10	1.[illegible]
Kansas	18.25	28.75	1.00	1.[illegible]
South Atlantic	13.38	20.18	.72	.[illegible]
Delaware	18.00	28.00	1.10	1.[illegible]
Maryland	20.25	31.00	1.05	1.[illegible]
Virginia	17.50	25.50	.90	1.[illegible]
West Virginia	17.00	26.75	.90	1.[illegible]
North Carolina	14.25	21.25	.75	.[illegible]
South Carolina	10.50	15.25	.55	.[illegible]
Georgia	9.25	14.50	.55	.[illegible]
Florida	14.00	22.00	.80	1.[illegible]
East South Central	12.60	18.12	.66	.[illegible]
Kentucky	14.50	21.50	.75	.[illegible]
Tennessee	14.00	19.75	.70	.[illegible]
Alabama	11.00	15.25	.60	.[illegible]
Mississippi	11.00	16.25	.60	.[illegible]
West South Central	15.59	22.90	.80	1.02
Arkansas	12.75	19.00	.65	.[illegible]
Louisiana	12.75	19.00	.65	.85
Oklahoma	17.25	25.00	.85	1.15
Texas	17.25	25.25	.90	1.10
Mountain	26.45	39.54	1.23	1.71
Montana	28.00	42.25	1.25	1.90
Idaho	29.75	43.75	1.40	1.85
Wyoming	27.25	38.50	1.15	1.70
Colorado	21.25	33.75	1.05	1.50
New Mexico	21.00	33.00	1.00	1.35
Arizona	30.75	45.00	1.40	1.90
Utah	32.00	45.00	1.50	2.00
Nevada	33.50	45.00	1.25	1.80
Pacific	30.29	48.42	1.40	2.11
Washington	25.50	42.00	1.50	2.20
Oregon	23.50	39.50	1.30	1.85
California	33.00	52.00	1.40	2.15
United States	17.70	26.88	.93	1.27

Salaries in Public Libraries, January 1934

A VERY obvious downward trend since 1929 is shown in a report, published in the April 1934 number of the bulletin of the Ameri-n Library Association, giving salaries in public libraries, as of nuary 1, 1934, in cities of the United States having more than 5,000 pulation. The same publication also gives the salaries which were effect at the beginning of 1934 in university and college libraries, all college libraries, teachers' college and normal-school libraries, d junior and senior high-school libraries.

In this report the salaries of the last fiscal year are compared with ose of 1929. According to many librarians, salaries had not yet ached their peak in 1929, so that the actual decline is in many cases uch greater than the comparison given would indicate.

The following table, taken from the report, shows the salaries paid specified occupations in the libraries in cities of over 200,000 popula-ion at the beginning of 1934:

ALARIES PAID FOR SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN LIBRARIES IN CITIES OF OVER 200,000 POPULATION, JANUARY 1934

City	Chief librarian	Department heads			Branch librarians			Catalogers [1]		
		Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum
Akron, Ohio	$4,500	6	$1,530	$2,600	7	$1,274	$1,700	1	$1,615	
Atlanta, Ga	3,240	6	1,350	1,890	7	1,200	1,512	5	1,296	$1,458
Baltimore, Md	6,475	13	1,317	2,960	27	1,254	1,539	12	900	1,596
Birmingham, Ala	2,708	12	921	2,030	10	634	1,218	2	707	790
Boston, Mass	7,225	10	2,125	4,200	33	1,357	2,550	8	1,404	2,033
Brooklyn, N.Y	9,140	10	2,175	3,730	33	2,000	2,640	12	1,440	2,000
Buffalo, N.Y	4,500	11	2,100	2,668	14	1,539	1,840	11	1,368	2,208
Chicago		13	2,168	4,190	44	1,397	2,746	5	1,879	2,312
Cincinnati, Ohio		13	1,797	2,750	27	917	1,723	13	825	1,650
Cleveland, Ohio	8,000	11	2,610	3,870		1,800	2,970		1,350	2,250
Dallas, Tex	2,700	4	1,380	1,800	4	1,200	1,300	2	1,200	1,380
Dayton, Ohio	5,250	11	1,785	2,677	5	1,680	2,152	4	1,732	1,995
Detroit	6,156	15	1,708	3,047	18	1,616	1,939	14	1,292	1,662
Houston, Tex	3,600	4	1,350	1,890	3	1,200	1,350	1	1,188	
Indianapolis, Ind	5,378	12	1,907	2,415	19	1,118	[2] 2,356	5	854	1,644
Jersey City, N.J	5,100	8	1,973	2,100	13	1,377	1,560	7	1,560	1,560
Kansas City, Mo		11			14			6		
Los Angeles (city)	5,160	20	2,124	2,921	45	1,802	2,390	13	1,256	1,747
Los Angeles (county)	4,295	8	1,854	2,291	[3] 57½	1,036	1,582	8	1,254	1,636
Memphis, Tenn	4,500	7	1,380	1,980	17	740	1,980			
Milwaukee, Wis	7,000	11	2,400	4,500	18	1,560	2,200	5	1,800	2,220
Minneapolis, Minn	4,590	12	2,060	2,376	21	1,701	1,980	1	1,458	
New York Circulation	7,340	9	2,195	4,075	47	2,080	2,640	10	1,380	2,360
Newark, N.J	7,267	17	1,084	2,684	8	1,593	2,599	3	1,751	1,906
Oakland, Calif	6,000	5	2,100	2,100	16	1,740	1,800	1	1,800	
Omaha, Nebr	3,000	9	1,200	1,700	4	1,100	1,400	1	1,000	
Philadelphia [4]	([5])	21	1,700	3,000	30	1,350	1,700	4	1,200	1,600
Providence, R.I		10	1,612	2,440	15	1,612	1,924	4	1,144	1,456
Queens, Jamaica, N.Y	10,840	12	1,980	3,360	15	2,195	2,640	4	1,620	2,000
St. Louis, Mo	8,500	16	1,674	3,240	14	1,593	1,971	13	1,026	1,890
San Antonio, Tex	1,824	2	1,440	1,440	3	768	1,104	1	900	
San Francisco, Calif	4,080	12	1,890	2,625	17	1,450	1,890	3	1,728	1,728
Seattle, Wash	3,000	4	1,800	2,213	10	1,344	1,836	1¾	1,344	1,488
Syracuse, N.Y	5,000	9½	1,500	2,200	6	1,500	2,000	1	1,300	
Toledo, Ohio	5,400	6	2,160	2,430	13	1,440	1,980	5	1,260	1,980
Vancouver, B.C	3,442	5	1,701	1,944						
Washington, D.C	6,800	5	2,720	2,890	8	1,530	2,805	6	1,326	1,870

[1] Department head not included here.
[2] Includes 2 special branches, salary $2,356.
[3] Includes 7 full-time and 139 part-time branch librarians whose part-time salaries range from $84 to $1,140.
[4] Salaries restored to basic rates January 1934, and new schedule of 35 working hours required.
[5] Vacancy.

The report gives similar data for assistant librarians, division heads, librarians of subbranches, first assistants, children's librarians, and professional and nonprofessional assistants. It also gives information as to vacations, special holidays, full-time hours per week, compensation for work on Sundays and holidays, the data of the last general salary increase, the reduction, if any, in the salaries of the library staff, and the reduction in the library budget.

Wages of Women and Minors in Laundries in New Hampshire, 1933

THE minimum wage board of New Hampshire, in accordance with the provisions of the minimum wage law enacted by the legislature of that State in 1933, made an inquiry as to the wages of women and minors under 21 years of age employed in laundries in New Hampshire. The study was made in the fall of 1933, and as the temporary code of the laundry industry was then in effect, it was thought advisable, as a means of estimating the resultant changes in rates, earnings and hours of employment, to take pay-roll records for 2 weeks—1 before the temporary code became operative and 1 after it had gone into operation. The term "code" as used throughout the report refers to the temporary laundry code also described as the "President's Reemployment Agreement."

Altogether the study included 64 laundries employing 431 women and minors for the first week in June prior to the temporary code, and 67 laundries employing 581 women and minors for the first week in September after the temporary code had gone into effect. An attempt was made to obtain data as to weekly hours worked, hourly wage rates, and weekly earnings; in some cases, however, the records available did not include information on all of these points. Where information regarding hours made it possible, potential earnings for full-time employment were also computed. The information secured is presented in the following tables.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE EARNINGS OF WOMEN AND MINORS IN LAUNDRIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR 1 WEEK BEFORE AND FOR 1 WEEK AFTER TEMPORARY CODE, 1933, BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Number of employees	Before temporary code [1]		After temporary code [2]	
	Number of laundries	Average earnings	Number of laundries	Average earnings
Less than 5	25	$8.28	23	$8.70
5 and less than 10	19	9.12	17	10.26
10 and less than 15	11	9.71	14	10.87
15 and less than 20	4	11.81	6	10.66
20 and over	2	11.90	6	12.07

[1] 418 employees in 61 laundries; records not available for 47 employees in 6 laundries.
[2] 577 employees in 66 laundries; records not available for 4 employees in 1 laundry.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WOMEN AND MINORS IN LAUNDRIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR 1 WEEK BEFORE AND 1 WEEK AFTER TEMPORARY CODE, 1933, BY TYPE OF LAUNDRY

Type of laundry	Average weekly hours [1]		Average hourly rates [2]		Average weekly earnings [3]		Potential weekly earnings for full time [4]
	Before temporary code	After temporary code	Before temporary code	After temporary code	Before temporary code	After temporary code	
Commercial	34	35	$0.262	$0.273	$8.93	$10.20	$11.41
General	35	37	.26	.287	9.54	10.72	12.10
Wet wash and rough dry	29	29	.285	.314	7.93	9.15	9.30
Miscellaneous (including hand and home laundries)	26	25	.23	.244	6.41	6.30	7.66
Institutional (including hospitals, schools, and endowed homes)	42	42	.233	.219	9.33	8.99	8.99

[1] Covers 375 employees in 52 laundries before the code and 558 employees in 66 laundries after the code; records not available for 90 employees and for 15 laundries before the code and for 23 workers, including all employees in 1 laundry, after the code.
[2] Covers 394 employees in 56 laundries before the code and 579 employees in 67 laundries after the code; records not available for 71 employees and 11 laundries before the code and for 2 employees after the code.
[3] Covers 418 employees in 61 laundries before the code and 577 employees in 61 laundries after the code; records not available for 47 employees and 6 laundries before the code and for 4 employees in 1 laundry after the code.
[4] Full time represents the regular running schedule of the laundry; records of earnings not available for 1 laundry with 4 employees.

Practically all of the employees in the laundries in New Hampshire are paid on a time-rate basis. Of the 581 women and minors for whom records were secured in the fall of 1933, 571, or 98.2 percent, were on time rates. A very few, 10 in all, received a combined time- and piece-rate.

Minimum Wages under National Laundry Code

SUBSEQUENT to the report of the minimum wage board of New Hampshire on the wages of women and minors in the laundries of that State, a code of fair competition for the laundry industry was approved by President Roosevelt. This code, which was approved by the President and became effective also on February 16, 1934, provided for a minimum wage for common, or other totally unskilled labor, in the laundry industry of from 14 to 30 cents an hour. For the purpose of the wage schedule the country was divided into five groups. The minimum wage provided for cities of less than 100,000 population for group A, which includes New Hampshire, was 25 cents an hour.

Wages in Puerto Rico, 1932–33

STATISTICS of wages in various industries are presented in considerable detail in the annual report of the commissioner of labor of Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1932–33, from which the following data have been selected.

Sugarcane Cultivation

AVERAGE full-time and actual hours worked per week and average full-time and actual earnings per week of 7,083 workers in various occupations on Puerto Rican sugar plantations in 1933 are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Cane cutters	4.4	49.9	34.7	$0.093	$4.64	$3.23
Cane dumpers	4.1	50.2	31.9	.084	4.22	2.67
Cane weighers	4.8	48.4	32.3	.130	6.29	4.97
Cart loaders	4.7	50.9	37.1	.089	4.53	3.31
Cartmen	5.2	51.1	43.3	.118	6.01	5.10
Cattlemen	5.0	54.2	42.9	.072	3.90	3.10
Common laborers	4.3	48.6	35.7	.075	3.65	2.69
Cross plowers	5.2	52.5	45.8	.090	4.72	4.12
Cultivators	5.0	49.8	41.8	.093	4.63	3.90
Ditch diggers	4.5	50.3	36.1	.109	5.48	3.94
Embankment raisers	4.9	50.1	40.7	.089	4.46	3.63
Fertilizer spreaders	3.7	50.4	32.1	.065	3.28	2.09
Foremen	5.6	51.6	48.4	.134	6.91	6.49
Furrow makers	3.9	50.5	31.9	.105	5.30	3.36
Lime sprayers	2.9	54.0	26.1	.083	4.48	2.18
Mowers	3.6	50.9	30.2	.079	4.02	2.38
Overseers	6.5	54.7	55.0	.351	19.20	19.30
Planters	4.3	50.8	33.2	.085	4.32	2.83
Plowers	4.9	49.1	39.3	.118	5.79	4.64
Rakers	3.0	48.0	46.7	.126	6.05	5.87
Replanters	4.2	50.6	34.0	.079	4.00	2.69
Sprinklers	4.9	51.1	39.5	.091	4.65	3.58
Stablemen	5.7	54.6	49.6	.087	4.75	4.33
Straw heapers	4.7	49.2	36.2	.086	4.23	3.12
Timekeepers	6.2	51.9	52.2	.226	11.72	11.79
Wagon loaders	5.0	52.5	40.8	.108	5.67	4.41
Water carriers	5.4	50.4	42.9	.059	2.97	2.54
Weeders	4.6	48.8	34.5	.087	4.24	2.99
Yoke drivers	5.0	51.1	41.4	.059	3.01	2.43
Entire industry:						
1933	4.6	50.3	36.9	.096	4.83	3.55
1932	4.4	52.6	34.3	.111	5.84	3.80

Of the 7,083 employees engaged in sugarcane planting in 1933, 6,776 were adult males, 287 boys, and 20 adult females. The average earnings of these workers were as follows:

TABLE 2.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY SEX

Sex	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Males:						
Adults	4.6	50.4	36.8	$0.098	$4.94	$3.60
Boys [1]	5.2	49.2	41.0	.057	2.80	2.34
Females: Adults	4.1	48.0	30.4	.071	3.41	2.16
Total	4.6	50.3	36.9	.096	4.83	3.55

[1] Fertilizer spreaders, replanters, and water carriers.

Sugar Mills

THE average earnings and working hours of 6,687 employees in various occupations in sugar mills in Puerto Rico are reported for 1933 in table 3. The average actual hours worked per week in that year were 66.6 and the average actual weekly earnings $7.52. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 63.8 hours and the earnings, $7.19, the average hourly earnings being the same for both years—11.3 cents.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGAR MILLS IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Analysts	6.8	83.5	80.8	$0.199	$16.61	$16.11
Ashmen	6.5	84.0	74.2	.108	9.07	7.93
Assistant mechanics	6.0	74.3	65.9	.100	7.43	6.63
Assistant smelters	6.3	68.9	64.7	.126	8.68	8.17
Assistant sugar chemists	5.9	84.0	70.3	.120	10.08	8.42
Bag sewers	6.0	83.2	68.4	.107	8.90	7.33
Bagasse men	4.8	83.9	57.3	.069	5.79	3.98
Bag fillers	6.4	84.0	75.8	.113	9.49	8.55
Bag menders	5.0	48.0	40.0	.125	6.00	5.00
Bag stampers	6.2	81.4	76.7	.115	9.36	8.82
Blacksmiths	6.3	71.3	67.1	.180	12.83	12.11
Boiler feeders	5.9	83.0	70.1	.128	10.62	8.99
Brakemen	6.9	84.0	84.1	.087	7.31	7.32
Bricklayers	4.4	61.1	41.6	.205	12.52	8.55
Cane-receiving clerks	6.2	79.1	71.0	.073	5.77	5.21
Carpenters	5.9	61.5	54.3	.218	13.40	11.82
Carpenters' assistants	5.3	59.8	48.8	.089	5.32	4.38
Carters	5.6	84.0	65.8	.109	9.16	7.21
Cattlemen	7.0	79.1	77.6	.075	5.93	5.82
Centrifugalers	5.6	83.2	65.9	.110	9.15	7.28
Chauffeurs	6.7	77.7	76.6	.149	11.58	11.41
Common laborers	5.2	74.2	59.8	.059	4.38	3.53
Crane chain attendants	5.0	84.0	59.0	.074	6.22	4.37
Crane operators	6.1	81.7	70.7	.114	9.31	8.05
Crystallizers	6.1	84.0	72.4	.099	8.32	7.17
Defecating-pan operators	5.7	84.0	67.0	.090	7.56	6.05
Ditch diggers	6.6	74.0	74.0	.070	5.18	5.18
Electricians	6.9	84.0	83.1	.200	16.80	16.66
Electricians' assistants	5.5	81.8	64.3	.094	7.69	6.03
Engine drivers	6.0	84.0	71.4	.128	10.75	9.14
Engine stokers	6.2	84.0	74.8	.108	9.07	8.11
Engineers	5.8	84.0	66.0	.180	15.12	11.92
Filter operators	5.6	84.0	67.6	.085	7.14	5.77
Foremen	6.2	82.9	72.3	.146	12.10	10.54
Frothers pan attendants	5.9	84.0	72.2	.083	6.97	6.00
Gate keepers	6.9	80.9	80.3	.051	4.13	4.09
Heater operators	5.2	84.0	62.5	.097	8.15	6.07
Ice-plant attendants	7.0	84.0	82.0	.153	12.85	12.58
Janitors	7.0	80.0	80.0	.068	5.49	5.49
Laboratory attendants	5.7	83.6	65.1	.087	7.27	5.64
Lathe operators	6.4	77.8	73.7	.205	15.94	15.10
Laundrymen	4.5	68.7	47.6	.088	6.05	4.18
Lime appliers	5.5	82.7	64.7	.082	6.78	5.33
Lime makers	6.3	84.0	75.5	.075	6.30	5.61
Lime mixers	5.9	84.0	70.1	.084	7.06	5.67
Lubricators	5.8	84.2	69.9	.084	7.07	5.50
Machine operators	6.3	84.0	74.5	.139	11.68	10.35
Mechanics	6.6	79.2	75.2	.240	19.00	18.05
Messengers	7.0	84.0	83.8	.059	4.99	4.98
Mill operators	6.6	84.0	72.9	.121	10.16	8.82
Mill and press washers	6.0	84.0	72.2	.079	6.64	5.71
Overseers	6.7	80.6	79.0	.252	20.31	19.89
Painters	5.3	65.9	53.5	.090	5.93	4.80
Pipe drillers	6.0	84.0	72.0	.104	8.74	7.50
Plumbers	6.7	71.0	72.0	.202	14.34	14.53
Power-plant operators	5.8	84.0	67.3	.154	12.94	10.38

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGAR MILLS IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Occupation	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Pump attendants	5.9	83.1	70.1	$0.096	$7.98	$6.74
Pump mechanics	5.6	84.0	66.0	.177	14.86	11.70
Sieve cleaners	4.9	81.6	58.0	.065	5.30	3.76
Smelters	6.2	62.4	60.4	.225	14.04	13.61
Solderers	6.8	74.3	74.2	.199	14.90	[1] 14.77
Stablemen	7.0	77.1	77.1	.065	4.99	4.99
Stokers	5.6	83.9	66.3	.097	8.21	6.46
Store clerks	6.6	67.5	69.2	.125	8.77	8.65
Sugar chemists	7.0	82.6	82.6	.459	[2] 37.63	37.92
Sugar-evaporator operators	6.0	84.0	70.1	.103	8.81	7.26
Sugar mixers	4.1	84.0	48.0	.079	6.47	3.77
Sugar, sirup, and cane weighers	5.9	84.0	70.3	.131	11.58	9.23
Sulphuring-machine operators	4.3	84.0	49.0	.108	9.55	5.31
Switchmen	5.8	84.0	69.1	.082	6.05	5.71
Timekeepers	7.0	83.6	83.5	.167	13.35	[3] 13.96
Tinsmiths	6.0	79.8	67.6	.126	10.43	8.51
Track repairers	5.9	65.5	58.1	.071	4.65	4.15
Triplers	5.9	84.0	70.1	.147	12.35	10.30
Waiters	7.0	64.2	64.2	.065	4.20	4.20
Watchmen	6.4	83.2	77.5	.082	6.82	6.40
Water-pump attendants	5.6	80.4	69.0	.090	7.24	6.19
Water-tank attendants	5.0	84.0	58.5	.102	8.57	5.95
Entire industry:						
1933	5.8	79.7	66.6	.113	9.01	7.52
1932	5.5	80.0	63.8	.113	9.04	7.19

[1] Estimated by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reported in original table as $34.74.
[2] As given in original table. Full-time hours and actual hours were the same.
[3] As given in table. Actual hours worked were 1/10 less than full-time hours.

Fruit Cultivation and Fruit Packing

IN 1933 the average earnings of over 1,000 workers engaged in fruit cultivation and 165 workers employed in fruit packing in Puerto Rico were as follows:

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN FRUIT CULTIVATION AND FRUIT PACKING IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION

Industry and occupation	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Fruit cultivation:						
Cartmen	5.4	60.4	53.3	$0.055	$3.35	$2.96
Cattlemen	6.9	67.7	67.7	.048	3.24	3.24
Cultivators	4.0	56.6	34.2	.063	3.57	2.15
Ditch diggers	5.5	67.7	55.4	.052	3.52	2.88
Earth heapers (earthing up)	4.8	65.9	48.2	.077	5.07	3.70
Fertilizer spreaders	5.4	59.3	51.1	.056	3.32	2.88
Foremen	6.0	60.0	57.6	.089	5.34	5.14
Fumers	4.6	59.2	45.3	.057	3.37	2.60
Fumigators	5.4	62.9	57.1	.047	2.96	2.71
Loaders	5.5	64.0	52.7	.053	3.39	2.82
Mowers	5.6	59.5	53.9	.059	3.51	3.17
Overseers	6.2	62.0	62.0	.101	6.27	6.27
Peelers	3.0	60.0	30.0	.041	2.46	1.23

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN FRUIT CULTIVATION AND FRUIT PACKING IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Industry and occupation	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Fruit cultivation—Continued.						
Pickers	4.3	57.8	42.5	$0.049	$2.83	$2.09
Planters	5.0	54.0	45.0	.067	3.62	3.00
Plowers	4.3	55.8	41.0	.073	4.07	3.00
Pruners	5.7	63.6	56.6	.072	4.58	4.10
Rakers	5.6	61.3	55.8	.069	4.23	3.86
Replanters	4.2	60.0	40.3	.056	3.36	2.27
Seed cleaners	5.8	66.3	56.7	.053	3.55	3.03
Sprinklers	5.7	59.0	54.2	.043	2.54	2.32
Tractor plowers	4.6	60.5	44.9	.082	4.96	3.70
Tree painters	5.6	62.5	55.5	.052	3.25	2.88
Weeders	4.6	59.2	54.0	.054	3.20	2.90
Yoke drivers	5.2	58.4	50.9	.044	2.57	2.25
Entire industry	5.0	60.4	49.3	.059	3.56	2.93
Fruit packing:						
Box coverers	4.5	63.6	45.5	.085	5.41	3.87
Box makers	5.1	61.6	49.4	.104	6.41	5.14
Chauffeurs	5.6	60.7	54.0	.106	6.46	5.75
Classifiers	4.5	64.0	43.6	.084	5.38	3.66
Foremen	4.8	62.8	46.8	.206	12.94	9.65
Fruit carriers	5.5	65.0	55.0	.061	3.97	3.38
Fruit washers	5.0	70.0	50.0	.075	5.25	3.75
Labelers	4.1	58.5	38.0	.050	2.93	1.90
Loaders	4.0	59.7	38.3	.064	3.82	2.45
Machine operators	6.0	60.0	60.0	.333	20.00	20.00
Packers	4.6	64.0	45.6	.077	4.93	3.51
Stevedores	5.3	66.6	53.3	.079	5.26	4.20
Total	4.6	62.7	45.3	.087	5.45	3.94

Coffee Plantations

TYPES of daily wages for men and women on coffee plantations in 16 Puerto Rican municipalities in 1932–33 are shown in table 5.

TABLE 5.—TYPES OF DAILY WAGES ON COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN SPECIFIED PUERTO RICAN MUNICIPALITIES,[1] 1932–33

Municipality	Daily wages paid to—					
	Men			Women		
Aibonito	$0.40	$0.50	----------	$0.27	$0.30	$0.40
Arroyo	.50	.55	$0.60	.36	.45	.60
Bayamón	.30	.40	.50	.25	.37	.50
Ciales	.50	.60	----------	----------	----------	----------
Coamo	.27	.37	.50	.30	.40	.45
Corozal	.30	.50	.75	.22	.30	.50
Guayama	.40	.50	.60	.30	.40	.53
Juana Diaz	.30	.50	.60	.28	.40	.47
Larez	.30	.50	.60	.30	.45	.60
Las Marias	.40	.50	.60	.40	.50	.60
Maricao	.40	.50	.60	.40	.50	.60
Maunabo	.40	.50	.55	.36	.45	.60
Moca	.30	.40	.50	.30	.40	----------
Ponce	.35	.50	.60	.29	.48	.78
San Sebastian	.30	.40	.50	.30	.40	.45
Villalba	.38	.45	.60	.25	.35	.40

[1] For which 50 or more workers were reported on coffee plantations.

Tobacco Industry

IN TABLE 6 the average earnings of over 1,000 male and female workers on Puerto Rican tobacco plantations in 1933 are presented.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Average days (starts) worked per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Males, adults:						
Baggers	3.0	54.0	22.5	$0.038	$2.05	$0.87
Ditch diggers	5.0	48.0	40.6	.059	2.83	2.40
Earth heapers (earthing up)	3.7	50.1	31.0	.047	2.36	1.96
Fertilizer sprayers	3.0	48.0	24.0	.031	1.49	.75
Foremen	5.3	54.0	46.5	.059	3.17	2.74
Insecticide sprayers	1.0	48.0	8.0	.050	2.40	.40
Leaf pickers	3.9	49.2	32.6	.043	2.12	1.40
Loaders	3.3	48.8	26.5	.050	2.43	1.32
Overseers	6.0	54.0	54.0	.185	10.00	10.00
Planters	3.7	49.0	29.6	.048	2.35	1.43
Plowers, cross plowers and rakers	5.3	48.0	42.5	.061	2.91	2.58
Pruners	3.0	51.9	25.7	.037	1.92	.95
Replanters	2.8	48.0	22.6	.046	2.21	1.05
Tobacco hangers	3.3	50.3	26.3	.052	2.61	1.37
Water carriers	4.5	48.0	36.0	.037	1.77	1.32
Weeders	4.1	49.6	33.4	.052	2.56	1.73
Yoke drivers	5.3	48.0	42.4	.049	2.35	2.08
Entire industry	3.8	49.7	23.8	.047	2.34	1.46
Females, adult:						
Earth heapers (earthing up)	3.2	48.0	25.7	.024	1.15	.62
Fertilizer sprayers	3.2	48.0	26.1	.035	1.68	.92
Leaf pickers	3.2	48.0	26.0	.035	1.67	.90
Planters	4.2	48.0	33.3	.033	1.58	1.11
Pruners	3.2	48.0	24.4	.037	1.77	.90
Sewers	3.5	48.0	28.5	.035	1.68	1.01
Worm pickers	3.0	48.0	24.0	.030	1.43	.72
Entire industry	3.5	48.0	27.8	.035	1.68	.97

In 1933 there were 67 boys and 8 girls reported engaged in tobacco cultivation whose full-time weekly hours were 48 and whose earnings per hour were respectively 3.2 and 2.3 cents. The boys' actual earnings per week were only 83 cents and the girls', 52 cents.

Table 7 gives the average earnings of 439 males and 5,144 females employed in tobacco stripping in Puerto Rico in 1933.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE TOBACCO STRIPPING INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO, 1933, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Average days (starts) per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
		Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
					Full time	Actual
Males:						
Chauffeurs	6.0	52.8	52.8	$0.253	$13.40	$13.40
Classifiers	6.0	48.0	47.8	.088	4.21	4.20
Clerks	6.5	48.0	50.0	.119	5.71	5.93
Coopers	3.0	54.0	22.5	.167	9.00	3.75
Dryers	4.8	53.9	41.6	.075	4.03	3.12
Fillers	6.4	54.0	56.0	.200	10.80	11.23
Foremen	4.9	52.7	42.5	.101	5.32	4.30
Gatekeepers	6.1	52.3	52.9	.083	4.34	4.39
Layers (*Tongueras*)	5.3	55.8	46.0	.073	4.07	3.38
Night watchmen	6.3	76.1	69.1	.110	8.37	7.60
Packers	4.3	55.1	37.3	.089	4.90	3.34
Pressers	5.9	53.2	47.0	.112	5.95	5.26
Revisers	6.0	52.9	53.5	.091	4.81	4.87
Scrap receivers	5.0	52.7	41.7	.090	4.74	3.75
Shakers	5.5	53.5	48.3	.070	3.75	3.40
Stampers	6.0	54.0	54.0	.067	3.60	3.60
Stevedores	5.8	49.0	45.8	.075	3.68	3.46
Sweepers	6.0	54.0	54.0	.074	4.00	4.00
Task gatherers	5.2	54.0	45.5	.080	4.32	3.64
Timekeepers	6.1	53.3	53.7	.144	7.68	7.76
Weighers	6.2	52.6	52.2	.090	4.75	4.71
Wetters	5.6	52.9	48.0	.098	5.16	4.69
Entire industry	5.4	53.8	46.9	.104	5.61	4.90
Females:						
Classifiers	5.1	48.0	39.2	.077	3.70	3.02
Dryers	5.2	48.0	40.3	.068	3.25	2.73
Fillers	4.1	48.0	31.7	.082	3.94	2.60
Layers (*Tongueras*)	5.5	48.0	43.2	.069	3.31	3.00
Packers	5.6	48.0	44.7	.078	3.73	3.48
Revisers	5.9	48.0	47.6	.090	4.32	4.29
Scrap cleaners	5.3	48.0	42.3	.064	3.06	2.70
Shakers	3.2	48.0	24.1	.093	4.46	2.25
Stevedores	5.7	48.0	45.2	.094	4.50	4.24
Strippers	5.5	48.0	42.2	.051	2.45	2.16
Sweepers	5.8	48.0	42.9	.069	3.31	2.96
Task gatherers	6.0	48.0	47.0	.092	4.42	4.34
Weighers	5.0	48.0	36.0	.094	4.49	3.37
Entire industry	5.4	48.0	41.8	.054	2.59	2.26

Types of daily wages paid in various occupations in cigar factories in Puerto Rico in 1932–33 are reported in table 8.

TABLE 8.—TYPES OF DAILY WAGES IN PUERTO RICAN CIGAR FACTORIES 1932–33, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Daily wages paid to—					
	Men			Women		
Assorters	$1.98	$2.50		$0.75	$1.23	$1.50
Blenders	1.33	1.50	$2.10	.75		
Bunchers				.33	1.00	1.67
Carpenters	2.00	2.50	3.00			
Casing	1.25	1.50	1.66			
Cigar binders				.28	1.00	1.75
Cigarmakers	.25	1.91	3.76	.50	1.23	1.62
Cleaners	.33	1.25	2.00	.75	1.00	1.25
Delivery clerks	.50	1.00	1.66			
Foremen	1.00	3.00	5.46	1.25	1.50	2.00
Labelers				.48	1.00	1.25
Leaf selectors	1.45	3.00				
Mechanics	1.50	2.75	4.16			
Miscellaneous labor	.66	2.00	3.50	.75	1.16	2.00
Oilers	.75	1.00	1.50			
Packers				1.13	1.25	1.50
Revisers	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.25	1.75	
Strippers	.25			.25	1.00	1.94

In table 9 types of daily wages in the building trades of San Juan are shown for 1932–33:

TABLE 9.—DAILY WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN SAN JUAN, 1932–33, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Daily wages paid		
Carpenters	$1.25	$3.00	$4.00
Electricians	2.00	4.00	5.00
Helpers	.83	1.17	1.62
Masons	1.50	3.00	4.33
Masters	2.50	4.00	7.77
Painters	1.50	2.50	3.60
Plumbers	2.00	4.00	5.00

Other Industries

TYPES of daily wages in 1932–33 in various industries in which 50 or more men and women were engaged are given in table 10.

TABLE 10.—TYPES OF DAILY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO, 1932-33, BY SEX

Industry	Daily wages paid—					
	Men			Women		
Automobile repair shops	$0.50	$2.00	$3.33			
Bay rum, medicines, and perfumes	.39	1.00	1.58	$0.41	$0.83	$1.66
Beds and bed springs	.50	1.33	2.50			
Biscuit factories	.33	1.00	2.10			
Blacksmith shops	.41	1.16	2.00			
Box factories	1.00	2.00	3.00	.50	.70	1.00
Button factories	.84	1.33	2.69	.50	1.00	1.41
Cabinetmaking shops	.50	1.25	2.00			
Carbonated beverage plants	.33	1.00	1.66	.50		
Carpenter shops	.50	1.66	3.00			
Chocolates, manufacture of	.50	1.16	2.16	.40	.50	.83
Coffee, polishing and selecting	.60	1.25	2.33	.60	.56	1.00
Coffee, roasting and grinding	.33	1.33	2.50	.50		
Coffins, wooden, manufacture of	.33	1.16	2.50			
Fertilizer factories	1.00	1.60	2.40			
Fluid-gas plants	.75	1.80	3.00	2.50		
Foundries	.50	2.00	3.00	1.16	1.83	
Furniture manufacture	.71	1.75	2.62			
Hat factories	.50	1.66	3.33	.34	1.00	1.66
Lime kilns	.60	1.10	2.50			
Mattresses, bedcovers, and pillows	.47	1.50	3.66	.33	.91	1.34
Mechanic shops	.48	2.00	3.24			
Men's clothing factories	.50	1.66	4.50	.25	.83	1.50
Men's shirt factories	.50	1.66	3.00	.38	.76	1.15
Milk pasteurization plants	.22	1.16	2.55	2.33		
Mosaics	.46	1.54	3.74			
Printing shops	.33	2.25	6.66	.25	1.50	3.33
Rock quarrying and crushing	.65	1.25	2.00			
Tailor shops	.50	1.16	2.75	.50	.75	.90
Tobacco, chewing	.66	.75	1.00	.25	.50	1.00
Vermicelli and macaroni	.50	1.16	3.60	.50	.80	1.26
Watchmaking and silversmith shops	.33	2.00	4.25	.66	1.00	1.41

Agricultural Wages in Canada, 1931 to 1933

IN 1933 the wages of farm help in Canada were lower than in the preceding year, but the decline was not so great as between 1931 and 1932. During the summer season of 1933, for the Dominion as a whole, the average monthly wages and board of males amounted to $32 as compared with $34 in 1932, and for female helpers, $22 as compared with $23 in 1932. In the summer of 1933 the estimated value of board per month was the same as in the previous year—$15 for males and $12 for females.

For the year, wages and board together for male farm workers amounted in 1933 to $322 and for female farm workers to $246—a reduction of $19 for men and of $9 for women.

Average wages for male and female agricultural labor in the various Provinces of the Dominion are given in the following table which combines two tables published in the February 1934 number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM WORKERS IN CANADA, 1931, 1932, AND 1933

Province and year	Per month, summer season						Per year					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total
Canada:												
1931	$25	$18	$43	$15	$15	$30	$240	$199	$439	$159	$163	$322
1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	176	165	341	120	135	255
1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	161	161	322	112	134	246
Prince Edward Island:												
1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	250	163	413	153	131	284
1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	164	141	305	106	119	225
1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	178	141	319	116	121	237
Nova Scotia:												
1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	269	196	465	161	155	316
1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	213	164	377	135	126	261
1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	208	157	365	129	119	248
New Brunswick:												
1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	276	184	460	161	143	304
1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	175	145	320	121	115	236
1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	185	151	336	107	120	227
Quebec:												
1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	244	162	406	143	118	261
1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	158	126	284	104	98	202
1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	152	113	265	94	93	187
Ontario:												
1931	25	28	[1] 43	17	15	32	237	203	440	180	168	348
1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	178	163	341	130	130	260
1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	159	166	325	123	141	264
Manitoba:												
1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	213	197	410	134	162	296
1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	164	173	337	101	148	249
1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	143	164	307	89	140	229
Saskatchewan:												
1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	215	203	418	138	174	312
1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	158	166	324	98	142	240
1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	144	161	305	85	137	222
Alberta:												
1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	232	215	447	156	189	345
1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	185	182	367	120	159	279
1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	170	174	344	109	152	261
British Columbia:												
1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	358	275	633	228	228	456
1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	250	217	467	168	180	348
1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	234	212	446	152	180	332

[1] As given in report.

Wages in Japan, 1933 and 1934

THE present article brings together several recent reports on wages in Japan, which have been received from the American consular officials[1] of certain important consular districts of that country, and also wage statistics for the city of Tokyo, taken from the December 1933 report of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry on current economic conditions.

Wages in Various Industrial Centers

WAGE scales in Japan vary according to the geographical location and the size of the establishment. In many industries the household production system is predominant. In considering tables 1, 2, and 3, it is important to note that bonuses are customary in a large number of

[1] Vice Consul C. A. Hutchinson, Tokyo, Japan; Vice Consul Walter P. McConaughy, Kobe, Japan; Consul John B. Ketcham, Taihoku, Taiwan, Japan.

industries and that establishments such as the textile mills and others employing a great proportion of female labor frequently provide quarters and board for woman workers in addition to stipulated wage rates.

Labor unions in Japan have no legal status. Indications of their growing power, however, may be found "in the fact that in the Tokyo and Kobe-Osaka areas where unions are strongest, general wage scales are higher than the average prevailing elsewhere."

General wage scales are reported as not advancing in 1933. "The only noticeable gains were made in industries enjoying government subsidies either directly or indirectly for munitions or other national defense purposes."

Table 1 gives the average daily basic wage scale in various industries for November 1933. The survey included 1,485 establishments in Japan. The investigations of the manufacturing industries and communication and transportation were made in 22 Prefectures. The source of these data is the Statistics Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Cabinet.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAILY BASIC WAGE IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN NOVEMBER 1933 [1]

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of yen (exchange rate of November 1933)=approximately 30 cents]

Industry	Average basic wage per day						Length of—			
	Males		Females		Total		Working day, including recess		Daily recess	
	Yen	United States currency	Yen	United States currency	Yen	United States currency				
							H.	*M.*	*H.*	*M.*
Manufacturing industries:										
Ceramic industry	2.06	$0.62	0.76	$0.23	1.79	$0.54	9	58	0	57
Metal industry	3.16	.95	1.22	.37	3.06	.92	9	55		50
Machinery and tools	2.86	.86	1.26	.38	2.70	.81	10	12		45
Shipbuilding and carriage manufacturing	2.73	.82	1.07	.32	2.71	.81	9	32		48
Precious [sic] instruments	2.70	.81	1.00	.30	2.41	.72	9	44		49
Chemical industry	2.14	.64	1.02	.31	1.83	.55	10			56
Textile industry	1.41	.42	.63	.19	.78	.23	10	29		54
Clothing manufacturing	1.77	.53	.98	.29	1.27	.38	10	26	1	8
Paper and printing	2.13	.64	1.14	.34	1.90	.57	10	21		56
Hide and skin, bone and feather products	3.11	.93	.80	.24	2.73	.82	10	03	1	4
Wooden, bamboo, and other plant products	1.57	.47	.77	.23	1.42	.43	10	11	1	17
Food industry	2.10	.63	1.02	.31	1.62	.49	10	7	1	14
Gas, electric, and water industries	2.56	.77	1.24	.37	2.54	.76	9	51	1	0
Other industries	2.00	.60	.80	.24	1.67	.50	9	32		55
Communication and transportation:										
Communication	1.48	.44	.96	.29	1.19	.36	8	7		56
Transportation	2.10	.63	1.30	.39	2.08	.62	11	3	1	45
Mining industry:										
Metal mines	1.70	.51	.65	.20	1.62	.49	9	6		55
Coal mines	1.67	.50	.72	.22	1.61	.48	10	14	1	0
Petroleum works	1.64	.49	.83	.25	1.60	.48	9	35	1	2
Others	1.65	.50	.64	.19	1.57	.47	9	40		53

[1] Data regarding manufacturing industries, and communication and transportation obtained from leading establishments in Tokyo, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Gunma, Saitama, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Shizuoka, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, Fukoka, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima Prefectures; information on mining industry secured from important mines in Japan proper.

Average daily basic wages in Japan in December 1933 are reported by occupations for 13 cities in table 2.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY BASIC WAGES IN JAPAN, DECEMBER 1933, BY OCCUPATIONS [1]

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of yen (exchange rate of December 1933) = approximately 30 cents]

Occupation	Average wage per day		Occupation	Average wage per day	
	Japanese currency	United States currency		Japanese currency	United States currency
Textile industry:	*Yen*		Food industry—Continued.	*Yen*	
Silk reelers, female	0.67	$0.20	Sugar-refinery workers	2.18	$0.65
Cotton spinners, female	.74	.22	Confectioners	1.45	.44
Silk throwers, female	.77	.23	Canners	1.52	.46
Weavers, female: Cotton, motor	.68	.20	Wearing-apparel industry:		
Weavers, female: Silk, hand	.80	.24	Tailors	2.08	.62
Hosiery knitters, male	1.55	.47	Shoemakers	1.74	.52
Hosiery knitters, female	.75	.23	Clog makers	1.49	.45
Metal machinery and tool industries:			Wooden, bamboo and other plant products:		
Lathe men	2.27	.68	Sawyers	1.63	.49
Finishers	2.37	.71	Joiners	1.82	.55
Founders	2.27	.68	Lacquerers	1.61	.48
Blacksmiths	2.24	.67	Rope makers	1.45	.44
Wooden-pattern makers	2.39	.72	Mat makers (*Tatami*)	2.01	.60
Ceramics:			Printing industry:		
Potters	1.74	.52	Compositors	2.16	.65
Glass makers	1.66	.50	Bookbinders	1.71	.51
Cement makers	2.13	.64	Building industry:		
Brickmakers (shapers)	1.21	.36	Carpenters	1.86	.56
Tile makers (shapers)	1.35	.41	Plasterers	2.10	.63
Chemical industry:			Stone masons	2.22	.67
Makers of chemicals	1.77	.53	Bricklayers	2.31	.69
Match makers, male	1.03	.31	Roofing-tile layers	2.31	.69
Match makers, female	.48	.14	Painters	2.10	.63
Oil pressers	1.60	.48	Day laborers:		
Paper industry:			Stevedores	1.99	.60
Makers of Japanese paper	1.42	.43	Day laborers, male	1.25	.38
Makers of printing paper	1.65	.50	Day laborers, female	.73	.22
Leather industry: Leather makers	1.98	.59	Fishermen	1.46	.44
Food industry:			Domestic service:		
Flour millers	1.66	.50	Servants, male	[2] 12.42	3.73
Sake-brewery workers	1.83	.55	Servants, female	[2] 9.73	2.92
Soy-brewery workers	1.54	.46			
			General average	1.63	.49

[1] Data are from cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Otaru, Fukuoka, Niigata, and Kochi.
[2] Per month.

Daily wages in Tokyo in specified occupations for December 1933, shown in table 3, are taken from the report of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry for that month.

TABLE 3.—DAILY WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, TOKYO, DECEMBER 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of yen (exchange rate of December 1933) = approximately 30 cents]

Occupation	Daily wage	
	Japanese currency	United States currency
Textile industry:	*Yen*	
Silk reelers, female	0.70	$0.21
Cotton spinners, female	.83	.25
Silk throwers, female	.85	.26
Weavers, female, cotton, machine	.72	.22
Weavers, female, silk, hand	1.36	.41
Hosiery knitters, male	2.10	.63
Hosiery knitters, female	1.30	.39
Metal industry:		
Lathe men	5.24	1.57
Finishers	5.32	1.60
Founders	3.83	1.15
Blacksmiths	4.35	1.31
Wooden-pattern makers	4.77	1.43
Ceramics:		
Potters	1.87	.56
Glass makers	2.54	.76
Cement makers	2.49	.75
Tile makers (shapers)	1.40	.42
Chemical industry:		
Makers of chemicals	2.04	.61
Match makers, male	.90	.27
Match makers, female	.65	.20
Oil pressers	1.55	.47
Paper industry:		
Makers of Japanese paper	1.30	.39
Makers of printing paper	1.86	.56
Leather industry: Leather makers	3.16	.95
Food industry:		
Flour millers	1.95	.59
Sake-brewery workers	1.30	.39
Soy-brewery workers	2.10	.63
Food industry—Continued.	*Yen*	
Sugar refinery workers	2.20	$0.66
Confectioners (Japanese cake)	1.87	.56
Canners	1.48	.44
Wearing-apparel industry:		
Tailors (for European dress)	2.00	.60
Shoemakers	2.50	.75
Clogmakers	1.40	.42
Wooden, bamboo, and other plant products:		
Sawyers (machine)	1.79	.54
Joiners	1.85	.56
Lacquerers	1.97	.59
Rope makers	1.89	.57
Mat makers (*Totami*)	2.33	.70
Printing industry:		
Compositors	2.98	.89
Bookbinders	2.31	.69
Building industry:		
Carpenters	2.05	.62
Plasterers	2.43	.73
Stonemasons	2.83	.85
Bricklayers	2.67	.80
Roofing-tile layers	2.75	.83
Painters	2.34	.70
Day laborers:		
Stevedores	2.45	.74
Day laborers, male	1.60	.48
Day laborers, female	.87	.26
Fishermen	1.52	.46
Domestic service:		
Servants, male	.80	.24
Servants, female	.78	.23

Kobe Consular District

IN TABLE 4 the average wages per day and the working hours of workers in the consular district of Kobe, at the beginning of 1934, are recorded.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGES IN THE KOBE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF JAPAN, JANUARY 1934

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of yen (exchange rate of January 1934) = approximately 30 cents]

Industry or occupation	Median wage per day		Average working hours per day	Other customary remuneration
	Japanese currency	United States currency		
	Yen			
Bakers	2.00	$0.60	10	(1)
Blacksmiths	2.04	.61	9	
Braidmakers [1]	.45	.14	10	
Brewery employees	1.65	.50	9	
Bricklayers	2.55	.77	9	
Brickmakers	.93	.28	9	
Bus conductresses	1.00	.30	10	(3)
Bus drivers	2.50	.75	10	(3)
Butchers	1.40	.42	10	(1)
Carpenters	2.45	.74	9	
Cement factory employees	2.40	.72	9	
Chauffeurs	2.70	.81	8	(1)
Chemical (industrial) factory employees	1.80	.54	8½	
Confectioners	2.32	.70	10	
Copper miners	3.50	1.05	8	
Dye factory employees	1.93	.58	8½	
Electric lamp factory:				
Employees	.65	.20	9	
Apprentices, female	.58	.17	9	
Farm laborers	.60	.18	11	(1)
Fertilizer factory employees	1.20	.36	8½	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGES IN THE KOBE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF JAPAN, JANUARY 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation	Median wage per day		Average working hours per day	Other customary remuneration
	Japanese currency	United States currency		
	Yen			
Fishermen	2.55	$0.77	10	
Flour mill employees	1.79	.54	9	
Foundry operatives	2.08	.62	9	
Gasoline filling station operators	.75	.23	10	
Glass blowers	1.76	.53	9	
Hod carriers	1.80	.54	10	
House servants:				
Male	.60	.18	12	(1)
Female	.45	.14	12	(1)
Lacquerers	2.00	.60	9	
Lathe operators	2.03	.61	9	
Leather factory employees	1.83	.55	9	
Linemen, electric	1.72	.52	8	(3)
Lumbermen	1.98	.59	9	
Machinery builders	2.11	.63	9	
Match factory employees	.75	.23	9	
Painters	2.50	.75	9	
Paper factory employees	1.63	.49	9	
Pencil factory employees	1.25	.38	9	
Pharmacists	2.30	.69	9	
Plasterers	2.75	.83	9	
Plumbers	1.00	.30	9	
Rag rug makers [2]	.80	.24	10	
Railroad conductors	2.25	.68	9	(3)
Railroad engineers	2.80	.84	7	(3)
Railroad flagmen	1.25	.38	9	(3)
Railroad ticket sellers	1.10	.33	7	(3)
Railroad track repairmen	2.00	.60	9	(3)
Rice hullers	1.50	.45	11	
Roofing tile makers	1.28	.38	9	
Rubber goods factory employees	1.50	.45	9	
Seamen	1.80	.54	12	(4)
Seamstresses	1.10	.33	10	(1)
Shipbreakers	3.75	1.13	10	(3)
Shipbuilders	4.75	1.43	10	(3)
Stevedores	2.20	.66	9	
Sugar refinery employees	2.23	.67	9	
Telegraph operators	3.40	1.02	8	(3)
Textile industry:				
Cotton spinners:				
Male	1.45	.44	9	(5)
Female	.96	.29	9	(5)
Cotton weavers:				
Male	1.50	.45	9	(5)
Female	.96	.29	9	(5)
Cotton or mixed fabric knitters:				
Male	1.83	.55	9	(3)
Female	.90	.27	9	(3)
Rayon weavers:				
Male	1.35	.41	12	(3)
Female	1.00	.30	12	(3)
Rayon yarn spinners:				
Male	1.30	.39	9	(3)
Female	1.00	.30	9	(3)
Silk weavers:				
Male	1.65	.50	12	(5)
Female	1.25	.38	12	(5)
Wool spinners:				
Male	2.35	.71	9½	(3)
Female	1.05	.32	9½	(3)
Wool weavers:				
Male	2.35	.71	9½	(3)
Female	1.05	.32	9½	(3)
Tinsmiths	2.00	.60	9	
Toy factory employees	1.15	.35	8½	
Tram motormen	2.30	.69	9	(3)
Unskilled laborers:				
Male	1.50	.45	10	
Female	1.10	.33	10	
Wooden-pattern makers	2.03	.61	9	

[1] Lodging and meals.
[2] Independent home industry. Estimated average daily working time and average daily income given. Raw material furnished by employee.
[3] Old-age and disability pension amounting to more than employees' contribution thereto. Occasional overtime work at an average of from 10 to 25 percent more than standard rate.
[4] Lodging and meals. Old-age and disability pension amounting to more than employee's contribution thereto.
[5] Lodging and meals. Old-age and disability pension amounting to more than employee's contribution thereto. Occasional overtime work at an average of from 10 to 25 percent more than standard rate.

Taiwan (Formosa)

THE scale of wages in Taiwan varies considerably from city to city for the same kind of labor, this being due to the small scale of industry in general. When, however, there are large numbers of workers employed in any one industry, the differentiation in wages paid in each city is small.

Formosan Chinese furnish the vast majority of the labor in Taiwan, Japanese being more generally employed as foremen or as skilled labor. This accounts for the difference in wage scales as between Japanese and Formosan Chinese. The former average from 80 percent to 150 percent more than the Formosans in the same trade. Formosan women usually receive about half as much as the men.

Table 5 gives the scale of wages prevalent during the first half of 1933 in various trades and industries. The city of Taihoku is taken in each instance, except where an industry is not carried on in Taihoku, in which case the wages paid in some other city are reported for that particular industry. The figures given are as yet unpublished, but are from official government statistical sources.

There are few large factories in Taiwan, many of the factories having but 6 or 8 workers. Hours of labor average about 10 per day, including Sunkays, although most employees get 2 days off in a month.

There are no labor laws or workmen's compensation laws in Taiwan as there are in Japan. Neither are there any recognized organized unions. The Government does not encourage the unionization of labor.

With the exception of Government workers, as in the monopoly bureau or the Taiwan Government railways, there are no provisions for bonuses or for the payment of overtime. Most Japanese employers, however, follow the Government's example and pay for overtime work.

The Government provides free housing for certain classes of Government workers, but private industry does not make such provision. The Government also has a social-insurance scheme for its employees, and retires long-time employees on small pensions. There is no system of this kind in private industry.

If the worker is injured on the job, it is customary for the employer to pay hospital expenses; if a worker is killed or totally disabled, a contribution called "consolation money" is paid to his family or to the injured man.

Thirty days' notice is usual in discharging an employee. In lieu of such notice, 30 days' wages are generally paid.

TABLE 5.—PREVAILING SCALE OF WAGES, TAIWAN (FORMOSA), FIRST HALF OF 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of yen=approximately 30 cents]

Industry or occupation	Average wages per day			
	Japanese		Formosan Chinese	
	Japanese currency	United States currency	Japanese currency	United States currency
	Yen		*Yen*	
Bean paste manufacture	1.00	$0.30	0.90	$0.27
Blacksmiths	2.50	.75	1.10	.33
Boiler making	2.80	.84	1.50	.45
Bookbinding	2.30	.69	1.20	.36
Bricklayers	3.00	.90	1.70	.51
Brickmaking	2.60	.78	.70	.21
Carpenters	3.00	.90	1.20	.36
Confectionery	1.70	.51	1.50	.45
Cotton underwear (women)			.30	.09
Cotton weaving (women)			.30	.09
Day laborers (coolie men)	1.00	.30	.90	.27
Dyeing	1.80	.54	1.50	.45
Electrical workers	2.12	.64	1.60	.48
Firecracker manufacture (men)			.70	.21
Firecracker manufacture (women)			.30	.09
Flour milling	1.35	.41	.95	.29
Freight coolies	1.50	.45	1.00	.30
Furniture work	1.50	.45	1.20	.36
Glass blowers			1.60	.48
Glass bottle inspection			1.00	.30
Gold and silversmiths	1.50	.45	.60	.18
House servants (men)	[1] 27.00	8.10	[1] 18.00	5.40
House servants (women)	[1] 18.00	5.40	[1] 8.00	2.40
Iron casting	2.20	.66	1.30	.39
Iron finishing	2.00	.60	1.00	.30
Lathe workers	2.50	.75	1.40	.42
Lithographers	2.70	.81	1.30	.39
Longshoremen (stevedores)	1.50	.45	1.50	.45
Lumber sawing	2.00	.60	1.30	.39
Macaroni manufacture	1.50	.45	.80	.24
Mat repairers (*Tatami*)	3.00	.90	1.50	.45
Painters	2.50	.75	1.50	.45
Plasterers	3.00	.90	2.00	.60
Porcelain manufacture			1.20	.36
Printers (typesetters)	2.50	.75	1.80	.54
Rice husking			1.00	.30
Screens, doors, etc	1.50	.45	1.20	.36
Shoemakers	2.20	.66	.60	.18
Soy manufacturers	1.00	.30	1.00	.30
Stonecutters	2.90	.87	1.90	.57
Sugar mill workers	2.76	.83	1.75	.53
Tailoring	2.00	.60	1.20	.36
Tanning			1.10	.33
Tea refining			1.30	.39
Tile layers	3.30	.99	2.00	.60
Tile making	1.94	.58	1.10	.33
Tub making (wood)	1.50	.45	1.00	.30
Vegetable oil manufacture			.70	.21
Wooden cart manufacture			1.00	.30
Wooden patterns for iron casting	2.53	.76	1.30	.39
Wooden-shoe (clog) makers	1.20	.36	.70	.21

[1] Per month.

Employment, Wages, and Pension Plan in South African Gold Mines

A REPORT on conditions in the gold-mining industry of South Africa [1] shows an increase in the employment of both European and native workers and an expansion of the industry.

The demand for native labor by the gold mines steadily increased throughout the year under review. On December 31, 1932, 223,000 natives were employed; at the end of 1933 this figure had increased to 240,000, of which 191,000 were British South African and 49,000 Portuguese natives. In 5 years the number of British South African natives employed has virtually doubled, and the total number of natives in the service of the industry at present is approximately 248,000.

The number of Europeans employed in the Witwatersrand gold mines, exclusive of clerical and supervisory employees, was 27,386 on March 1, 1934.

During the year under review (1933), organized mine workers in the Transvaal made an unsuccessful attempt to secure, through negotiation, a 40-hour week and a 20 percent increase in wages. In that connection the report says:

> The wages paid to Europeans on the gold mines, excluding staff, apprentices and learners, average 21s.7d. per day [about $5.25] for surface workers, and 24s.10d. [about $6.04] for underground workers. Taken in conjunction with living costs, constant employment, and the amenities available, we claim that, on the whole, our employees are better off than those in any other field of employment in this country, and much better off than in any other mining field, so that there exists no prima facie case for an increase in wages.

In lieu of wage increases, however, the Rand Gold Mines (the organized employers) inaugurated a pension system for all European employees upon retirement, in addition to that available under the benefit plans of the organized employees. An appropriation of £600,000 (approximately $3,000,000) was made to start a pension fund, to which each member of the Rand Gold Mines will contribute £14 8s. (about $70) per employee per year. The fund is to be administered "by the employees, subject to certain safeguard."

[1] Transvaal. Chamber of Mines. Address of P. M. Anderson, president, to the annual meeting, Mar. 26, 1934. (Johannesburg.)

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

April 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 15 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on public-works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries

A FURTHER expansion in factory employment and pay roll was recorded in April, employment increasing 1.9 percent between March 15 and April 15 and pay rolls increasing 3.9 percent. April marks the third month in which factory employment and pay rolls have expanded. These increases in April 1934 are particularly significant, as gains in factory employment between March and April have occurred in only four of the preceding years for which data are available, while increases in pay roll have occurred in only three instances. The percentage gain in employment in April 1934 is identical with the increase reported in April of last year, at which time recovery was due largely to a resumption of more regular operations following the bank holiday in March; the gains in employment in April in the remaining years in which increases were reported (1919, 1923, and 1929) were smaller.

These gains brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment in April 1934 (82.3) to the level reached in December 1930 and the index of factory pay roll in April 1934 (67.3) to the highest point recorded since June 1931.

A comparison of the April 1934 indexes with those of March 1933 (58.8 in employment and 37.1 in pay roll) in which month the low points of both employment and pay roll were recorded, shows increases of 40 percent in employment and 81.4 percent in pay roll over the 13-month interval.

The base used in computing these index numbers of employment and pay roll is the average for the 3-year period 1923–25 taken as 100. Prior to March 1934, the indexes of factory employment and

pay roll published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on the 12-month average of 1926 and were not adjusted to conform to biennial census trends. A short discussion of this revision appeared in the March 1934 Trend of Employment pamphlet and a more complete bulletin on this subject is being prepared for publication. The April 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay roll are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in April from 20,884 establishments employing 3,650,627 workers, whose weekly earnings were $72,883,035 during the pay period ending nearest April 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The gains in factory employment were widely spread, 66 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increased employment and 69 industries reporting increased pay rolls. Twelve of the 14 groups into which these 90 manufacturing industries are classified reported increases in employment and pay rolls from March to April. The two groups which failed to show gains in employment were the LEATHER and TEXTILE groups in which seasonal declines regularly occur in April. The TRANSPORTATION and STONE-CLAY-GLASS PRODUCTS groups reported gains in employment of 6.1 percent each between March and April. In the TRANSPORTATION group increases in employment were reported in each of the 5 industries surveyed, the aircraft industry reporting the most pronounced increase, 18.3 percent. The locomotive and electric-and-steam-car-building industries, reflecting activitity which was partially due to allotment of P.W.A. funds, reported increases of 11.3 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively, and the automobile and shipbuilding industries reported gains of 6 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. In the STONE-CLAY-GLASS group, each of the 5 industries surveyed reported gains in employment, the most pronounced gain being 13.5 percent in the brick, tile, and terra cotta industry and 13.3 percent in the cement industry. The MACHINERY group reported a gain of 4.6 percent in employment. The agricultural implement industry reported the greatest percentage increase in this group over the month interval, 14.8 percent, which continues the unbroken expansion reported in this industry each month since June 1933. Other major industries in the groups in which substantial gains were reported were: foundries and machine shops (4.8 percent) and electrical machinery (3.1 percent). The railroad repair shop group showed a gain of 4.1 percent in employment

from March to April, the steam-railroad repair shop industry showing a gain of 4.7 percent and the electric-railroad repair shop industry increasing 0.1 percent. The IRON AND STEEL group reported a gain of 3.7 percent in employment over the month interval. The largest percentage gain shown in the IRON AND STEEL group was in the stove industry (8.7 percent), while other substantial percentage gains were shown in hardware (5.8 percent), wirework (4.7 percent), and bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets (4.6 percent). The blast furnace, steel works, and rolling mill industry (which has previously been called the iron and steel industry) showed a gain of 3.9 percent in employment coupled with a gain of 13.8 percent in pay rolls. The pronounced percentage gain in pay rolls is due, to a large extent, to the general wage-rate increases in this industry between March 15 and April 15. The RUBBER PRODUCTS group showed an increase of 3.3 percent from March to April, the rubber tire and tube industry reporting the most pronounced gain, 5.2 percent. The increases in the NONFERROUS METALS and the LUMBER PRODUCTS groups were 2.4 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. In the last-named group, the sawmill industry reported an increase of 5.3 percent and the millwork industry a gain of 4.9 percent. Each of the industries in the PAPER AND PRINTING group reported increased employment from March to April, resulting in a net increase of 1.5 percent in that group. In the remaining groups reporting increased employment, the increases were as follows: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, 1 percent; TOBACCO PRODUCTS, 0.5 percent; and CHEMICALS, 0.4 percent.

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls over the month interval were confined almost entirely to the durable goods group of industries. The Bureau's classification of "durable" goods industries includes the IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, NONFERROUS METALS, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, LUMBER, and STONE-CLAY-GLASS groups. The totals of these groups showed an increase of 4.2 percent in employment from March to April and a gain of 8.6 percent in pay rolls, while the totals of the remaining groups of manufacturing industries, which are classed as "nondurable", showed a gain of only 0.2 percent in employment coupled with a decline in pay rolls of 0.1 percent.

The level of employment and pay rolls in the "durable" goods group in recent years has been considerably below the level of the "nondurable" goods group. A comparison of employment and pay rolls in these two groups in 1929 with April 1934 shows a decline of 32.5 percent in employment and 47.2 percent in pay rolls in the "durable" goods group while employment in the "nondurable" goods group shows a drop of 10 percent in employment and 27.1 percent in pay rolls. The marked gains in employment and pay rolls in the "durable" goods group between March and April 1934 were

due to some extent to employment created by orders placed through P.W.A. allotments. Employment in the "durable" goods group in April 1934 was 57.6 percent above the level of April 1933 and pay rolls were 115.7 percent higher. In the "nondurable" goods group of manufacturing industries, a similar comparison shows an increase of 24.9 percent in employment and an increase of 47.1 percent in pay rolls.

Comparing the level of employment in the separate industries in April 1934 with April of the preceding year, all but 2 of the 90 manufacturing industries show more workers employed in April 1934 than in April 1933, and every industry shows gains in pay rolls. Six industries (machine tools, locomotives, automobiles, agricultural implements, typewriters, radios, and phonographs) show gains of over 100 percent in employment over the year interval and 23 industries show gains in the number of workers on the pay rolls ranging from 50.9 percent to 94.2 percent. In practically all instances, the increases in pay rolls from April 1933 to April 1934 were more pronounced than the gains in employment. In 5 industries, agricultural implements, machine tools, typewriters and supplies, iron and steel forgings, and automobiles, the gains in pay roll over the year interval were more than 200 percent.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined increased 2 percent between March and April, and 26.2 percent over the year interval. Gains in per capita weekly earnings in April 1934 as compared with March 1934 were shown in 60 industries.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in March and April 1934 showed no change in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 1.9 percent. Fifty-one industries showed increases in average hours worked in April as compared with March and sixty-six industries reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries in which information covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry are available.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll in April 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in April 1934 together with percentages of change from the previous month and from April of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in April 1934 and average hourly earnings together with percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1933 are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries in which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN APRIL 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1934 AND APRIL 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—	
		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933
ALL INDUSTRIES	*82.3*	*+1.9*	*+37.4*	*67.3*	*+3.9*	*+73.5*	$19.96	[2] +2.0	[2] +26.2	[2] 36.2	(3)	−2.1	*Cents* [2] 54.1	+1.9	+27.3
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**72.6**	**+3.7**	**+50.9**	**56.8**	**+10.7**	**+130.9**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	72.9	+3.9	+54.4	59.4	+13.8	+162.8	22.19	+9.5	+70.4	35.4	+3.5	+22.8	63.4	+6.9	+41.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	83.8	+4.6	+45.0	64.7	+8.8	+137.9	19.97	+4.1	+63.4	37.2	+2.2	+37.7	53.6	+2.9	+23.6
Cast-iron pipe	51.5	+2.3	+62.5	28.0	+7.4	+84.2	14.52	+5.0	+13.8	29.7	+3.5	+20.8	49.0	+2.7	−2.8
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	81.9	+2.4	+47.6	59.4	+3.8	+90.4	19.51	+1.4	+28.6	37.9	+.3	+8.5	51.3	+.8	+17.4
Forgings, iron and steel	59.2	−4.3	+89.7	47.0	−2.2	+215.4	22.04	+2.2	+67.5	37.6	−.8	+40.6	58.7	+3.0	+20.8
Hardware	85.3	+5.8	+72.0	70.3	+8.8	+162.3	19.44	+2.7	+52.4	36.3	−.5	+22.8	54.1	+3.2	+21.1
Plumbers' supplies	54.7	−4.5	+20.2	30.3	+.7	+37.7	16.41	+5.5	+14.8	32.0	+6.3	+.6	50.7	−.6	+13.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	45.8	+(4)	+8.5	28.3	+2.2	+42.2	20.16	+2.2	+30.8	34.5	−.6	+6.1	58.5	+3.4	+17.0
Stoves	90.9	+8.7	+73.1	63.8	+11.9	+108.5	19.07	+3.0	+20.7	36.2	+.8	+8.8	51.7	+1.4	+13.1
Structural and ornamental metalwork	56.0	+3.8	+36.6	37.6	+7.2	+87.1	18.80	+3.2	+37.3	33.0	+2.2	+8.6	56.4	+1.6	+23.4
Tin cans and other tinware	88.2	+3.3	+25.1	84.2	+5.6	+38.7	19.79	+2.2	+10.6	36.9	+1.9	−8.4	53.6	+1.3	+13.0
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	63.0	+1.1	+58.7	52.9	+.6	+133.0	19.04	−.5	+47.1	36.7	−1.1	+21.5	51.8	+.8	+24.7
Wirework	131.4	+4.7	+55.5	110.6	+11.1	+106.0	19.75	+6.1	+32.4	35.4	+2.6	+15.1	58.1	+4.9	+36.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**80.3**	**+4.6**	**+68.3**	**60.5**	**+8.4**	**+125.7**									
Agricultural implements	87.2	+14.8	+127.7	93.6	+19.6	+231.9	20.70	+4.1	+45.6	38.3	+.8	+29.1	54.2	+3.2	+15.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	102.0	+2.5	+50.9	76.7	+5.3	+67.8	24.48	+2.7	+11.0	38.1	+2.4	+6.8	64.7	+.2	+5.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	63.7	+3.1	+44.8	47.8	+9.1	+80.4	20.86	+5.8	+24.2	34.1	+1.2	+14.8	59.7	+3.5	+10.3
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	69.3	+5.4	+88.3	44.8	+8.5	+124.0	22.56	+2.9	+18.9	37.3	+1.4	+13.2	60.4	+1.5	+7.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	71.6	+4.8	+65.0	54.4	+8.9	+141.8	21.08	+3.9	+47.0	36.8	+2.2	+31.8	57.5	+1.8	+14.4
Machine tools	70.8	−.2	+133.7	57.7	+.4	+227.8	23.89	+.6	+40.6	40.0	(3)	+29.9	59.6	+.5	+9.2
Radios and phonographs	200.2	+6.7	+103.0	108.9	+7.3	+89.7	17.49	+.5	−6.8	34.4	+3.9	−14.1	51.5	+.6	+34.3
Textile machinery and parts	75.0	−1.0	+69.3	60.9	−1.1	+128.9	21.06	−.2	+35.5	37.1	−1.1	+33.5	59.0	+.3	+13.6
Typewriters and parts	102.6	+5.0	+105.2	84.1	+3.5	+224.7	20.57	−1.5	+58.6	39.4	−2.5	+31.5	52.2	+1.2	+19.0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN APRIL 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1934 AND APRIL 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—	
		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933
													Cents		
Transportation equipment	**99.1**	**+6.1**	**+118.8**	**92.2**	**+9.1**	**+189.0**									
Aircraft	395.8	+18.3	+48.0	331.9	+15.2	+29.0	$24.25	−2.6	+12.8	38.6	+0.8	−27.8	63.3	−5.8	+5.8
Automobiles	114.9	+6.0	+129.3	107.4	+9.4	+213.1	26.33	+3.2	+36.8	38.0	−4.0	+8.9	69.4	+7.3	+26.6
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	43.9	+7.6	+94.2	43.0	+8.5	+132.4	20.56	+.8	+20.3	35.5	+1.1	+14.0	58.3	−.5	+4.5
Locomotives	25.3	+11.3	+130.0	10.9	+19.3	+179.5	21.13	+7.2	+21.0	35.4	+5.7	−4.6	59.8	+1.5	+13.0
Shipbuilding	71.7	+3.5	+61.5	53.9	+2.9	+79.1	21.84	−.5	+11.1	31.2	+1.3	−1.8	69.5	−1.0	+17.4
Railroad repair shops	**57.8**	**+4.1**	**+20.2**	**53.0**	**+9.3**	**+46.4**									
Electric railroad	66.3	+.1	−.5	59.2	+1.0	+9.6	26.87	+.9	+10.3	45.2	+.9	+6.9	58.8	+.3	+3.6
Steam railroad	57.2	+4.7	+22.2	52.7	+9.9	+50.6	25.61	+5.0	+22.8	41.1	+5.4	+19.0	61.7	(3)	+1.0
Nonferrous metals and their products	**76.9**	**+2.4**	**+48.2**	**58.9**	**+3.7**	**+93.1**									
Aluminum manufactures	82.2	+.8	+31.9	67.0	+4.4	+67.9	19.55	+3.5	+27.2	36.2	+3.1	−2.8	52.0	+1.0	+22.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	79.1	+1.2	+54.2	59.8	+6.2	+113.6	20.97	+4.9	+38.5	37.4	+.3	+22.4	56.0	+4.7	+17.6
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	70.4	+4.0	+72.5	56.1	+6.0	+184.8	18.05	+1.9	+64.2	39.6	+1.5	+47.2	45.5	+.2	+11.5
Jewelry	66.4	+1.9	+37.8	49.6	+1.5	+58.0	18.27	−.4	+15.1	35.3	−.3	+8.2	49.4	+.2	+7.6
Lighting equipment	65.4	+1.5	+54.6	52.3	+2.0	+81.6	18.46	+.5	+17.9	36.9	−.3	+10.8	51.3	+.6	+2.1
Silverware and plated ware	72.7	+4.7	+46.0	51.2	+1.7	+84.2	19.46	−2.8	+26.2	37.1	−3.1	+18.2	53.5	+1.7	+20.3
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	62.8	−2.2	+48.8	38.7	−3.0	+66.8	19.95	−.8	+12.4	38.3	−.5	−3.0	51.7	−.4	+16.7
Stamped and enameled ware	94.0	+7.4	+40.1	80.8	+6.6	+93.8	18.09	−.8	+38.3	37.7	−1.3	+18.9	48.2	−.2	+20.1
Lumber and allied products	**49.4**	**+1.9**	**+41.1**	**33.3**	**+4.4**	**+87.1**									
Furniture	60.8	−3.4	+23.8	40.3	−1.9	+65.2	15.29	+1.5	+32.9	34.6	(3)	+5.7	43.8	+2.1	+27.4
Lumber:															
Millwork	39.4	+4.9	+34.0	24.6	+6.1	+60.8	14.99	+1.1	+19.9	34.8	−.9	−9.0	42.9	+1.4	+29.6
Sawmills	34.3	+5.3	+53.8	22.5	+9.0	+120.6	14.55	+3.6	+44.1	34.7	+1.5	−3.8	43.0	+1.2	+51.8
Turpentine and rosin	101.2	−.2	+59.4	53.7	+16.2	+103.4	12.44	+16.4	+27.9						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**55.3**	**+6.1**	**+44.0**	**38.8**	**+11.8**	**+79.6**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	30.5	+13.5	+41.9	16.4	+19.5	+102.5	14.16	+5.2	+41.1	32.8	+6.5	+5.1	42.0	−.2	+29.0
Cement	48.0	+13.3	+24.0	30.6	+27.0	+65.4	19.80	+12.1	+33.3	35.3	+7.6	+3.6	55.5	+3.7	+33.3
Glass	95.9	+2.1	+60.1	80.8	+8.3	+87.0	19.84	+6.1	+17.1	34.7	−.6	(3)	57.3	+6.7	+22.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	32.3	+9.0	+17.5	21.5	+13.9	+41.4	21.12	+4.5	+20.3	31.6	+.6	−1.7	66.5	+4.4	+29.1
Pottery	73.9	+3.0	+40.0	50.0	+6.0	+78.6	17.60	+2.9	+27.6	36.1	+3.4	−.7	49.4	+1.0	+21.6
Textiles and their products	**99.1**	**−.9**	**+26.6**	**79.8**	**−3.4**	**+62.9**									
Fabrics	96.8	−1.6	+34.3	79.3	−1.9	+77.4									
Carpets and rugs	70.2	−3.3	+55.3	54.7	−.6	+118.8	17.99	+2.9	+40.5	33.7	−4.8	+.4	53.6	+4.1	+36.9

Textiles and their products	**99.1**	**−.9**	**+26.6**	**79.8**	**−3.4**	**+62.9**									
Fabrics	96.8	−1.6	+34.3	79.3	−1.9	+77.4									
Carpets and rugs	70.2	−3.3	+55.3	54.7	−.6	+118.8	17.99	+2.9	+40.5	33.7	−4.8	+.4	53.6	+4.1	+36.9
Cotton goods	103.3	+.2	+43.1	85.9	+1.2	+101.2	13.41	+.9	+40.0	35.6	+.3	−20.5	37.5	+.2	+74.1
Cotton small wares	93.1	−.8	+39.2	78.7	−2.0	+77.3	16.38	−1.3	+26.9	37.0	−1.9	−2.5	45.5	+1.1	+37.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	116.4	−.7	+31.8	94.8	−3.5	+40.4	18.33	−2.8	+6.6	34.7	−4.9	−24.9	52.1	+1.0	+38.4
Hats, fur-felt	85.2	+.3	+17.5	70.7	−11.3	+42.5	18.19	−11.7	+20.9	26.0	−16.4	−22.0	68.2	−.9	+62.6
Knit goods	114.5	+1.9	+23.0	108.9	+1.7	+67.3	16.02	−.2	+36.1	36.0	+.8	−9.6	45.1	−.2	+49.6
Silk and rayon goods	78.4	−7.5	+24.8	63.3	−7.4	+76.3	15.12	+.1	+41.3	33.9	−2.6	−10.3	44.1	+3.0	+49.0
Woolen and worsted goods	74.9	−8.9	+31.4	55.4	−8.9	+64.9	17.06	(3)	+24.7	34.5	−.3	−14.5	49.1	+.2	+16.2
Wearing apparel	100.0	+.6	+11.7	76.1	−6.5	+40.1									
Clothing, men's	88.0	−.8	+17.0	61.4	−6.9	+66.8	16.38	−6.1	+42.8	30.5	−6.4	−13.0	52.3	−.2	+58.4
Clothing, women's	132.2	+1.3	+7.2	98.6	−9.0	+26.1	18.99	−10.2	+18.0						
Corsets and allied garments	96.7	+1.7	+7.4	93.8	+2.9	+38.8	16.74	+1.3	+29.1	36.1	+1.1	−2.0	46.5	+.4	+32.1
Men's furnishings	112.9	+2.5	+17.5	80.1	+.2	+56.1	13.81	−2.2	+32.8	35.2	−1.7	+14.5	37.9	+2.2	+36.6
Millinery	83.3	−3.5	−3.5	76.9	−8.9	+5.1	20.84	−5.6	+8.9						
Shirts and collars	108.3	+3.1	+19.1	97.9	+2.8	+71.8	13.28	−.2	+44.3						
Leather and its manufactures	**92.3**	**−.4**	**+17.9**	**82.1**	**−2.7**	**+58.5**									
Boots and shoes	92.2	+(4)	+13.0	81.8	−2.8	+54.6	18.27	−2.9	+36.7	35.9	−5.0	−18.3	46.3	+3.1	+62.2
Leather	93.2	−2.0	+40.4	81.9	−2.4	+72.4	20.21	−.4	+23.1	37.2	−.8	−6.1	52.1	+.4	+36.6
Food and kindred products	**97.2**	**+1.0**	**+17.1**	**83.1**	**+1.1**	**+23.1**									
Baking	111.2	+.8	+16.2	91.3	−.6	+18.9	21.46	−1.3	+2.4	41.5	−.2	−9.0	51.4	−1.3	+12.6
Beverages	156.6	+6.0	+33.7	150.9	+9.1	+30.3	28.89	+3.0	−2.5	38.8	+.5	−18.9	74.4	+1.6	+21.9
Butter	79.2	+3.2	+11.5	61.9	+6.1	+13.8	20.88	+2.8	+2.2						
Canning and preserving	71.9	+6.1	+16.3	69.5	+3.4	+36.3	12.52	−2.6	+35.6	31.1	−8.0	−10.9	38.7	+1.6	+13.7
Confectionery	74.7	−7.0	+4.2	61.8	−9.2	+26.9	15.06	−2.4	+21.6	36.0	−2.4	+1.7	41.3	−.2	+27.6
Flour	74.5	−.2	+15.3	61.2	+1.7	+15.0	20.47	+1.9	+.1	38.1	−1.6	−23.0	52.8	+2.3	+31.1
Ice cream	64.9	+9.6	+15.9	51.4	+10.7	+19.5	24.86	+1.1	+3.6	43.4	+3.8	−15.6	57.1	−1.9	+12.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	92.4	−.4	+20.9	76.1	+.2	+29.2	20.83	+.6	+7.0	39.1	+1.0	−14.2	53.0	(3)	+25.1
Sugar beet	37.3	+17.4	+4.8	33.8	+16.2	+11.9	24.20	−1.0	+6.7	39.5	+.3	−17.9	67.3	+3.1	+41.9
Sugar refining, cane	84.7	−1.7	+16.2	70.4	+6.0	+5.5	21.84	+7.8	−9.1	38.0	+7.6	−20.2	55.6	+1.8	+12.5
Tobacco manufactures	**64.7**	**+.5**	**+24.4**	**46.2**	**+.9**	**+38.3**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	79.3	−2.2	+14.8	66.3	−8.1	+19.2	13.03	−6.1	+4.1	33.8	−6.9	−11.6	38.0	+1.9	+15.9
Cigars and cigarettes	62.8	+1.0	+26.1	43.6	+2.4	+42.5	12.57	+1.4	+12.8	32.8	+.9	−5.2	38.7	+1.8	+18.3
Paper and printing	**95.1**	**+1.5**	**+19.2**	**79.7**	**+2.6**	**+28.1**									
Boxes, paper	85.3	+1.8	+28.7	75.7	+1.2	+49.0	18.44	−.5	+15.8	37.1	−.5	−4.5	49.8	+.6	+23.9
Paper and pulp	106.8	+2.3	+34.0	81.3	+3.5	+52.5	18.84	+1.2	+13.9	37.1	+.5	−6.0	50.8	+.8	+21.7
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	84.7	+1.5	+12.8	70.8	+2.8	+24.0	25.87	+1.3	+10.2	36.1	+.3	+3.3	72.2	+1.0	+6.2
Newspapers and periodicals	99.0	+.8	+8.9	87.3	+1.9	+14.6	31.98	+1.1	+5.0	37.5	+.8	−4.5	85.1	+1.6	+10.7
Chemicals and allied products	**113.3**	**+.4**	**+31.1**	**92.3**	**+3.6**	**+41.8**									
Chemicals	110.8	+2.9	+52.4	95.8	+7.5	+63.8	24.05	+4.5	+7.8	39.1	+.8	−5.5	60.3	+.8	+11.4
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	70.4	−26.3	+17.9	62.5	−26.3	+35.0	10.57	(3)	+15.1	40.7	+1.0	−24.6	26.5	−1.1	+49.5
Druggists' preparations	100.6	−2.5	+20.2	92.4	−.2	+31.1	20.31	+2.3	+9.1	38.7	+.8	+8.3	50.1	+1.2	+5.9
Explosives	99.2	+4.7	+51.2	78.6	+11.5	+96.5	22.69	+6.5	+30.3	36.1	+1.7	+11.8	60.8	−.8	+4.0
Fertilizers	181.5	+13.1	+22.6	132.1	+23.1	+56.3	11.86	+8.7	+27.9	35.0	+4.8	−29.8	33.5	+2.8	+81.2
Paints and varnishes	102.6	+4.3	+34.3	83.0	+7.7	+46.9	21.98	+3.2	+9.2	39.5	+1.3	−4.9	54.8	+2.0	+15.4
Petroleum refining	107.8	−2.2	+14.4	92.0	+(4)	+17.0	26.90	+2.3	+2.4	35.8	+2.9	−8.1	73.4	+1.0	+18.3
Rayon and allied products	319.0	−.9	+42.6	221.3	+1.4	+69.4	18.27	+2.4	+18.5	37.7	+.5	−6.0	48.6	+1.7	+26.6
Soap	104.5	+1.3	+27.8	88.8	+.4	+32.3	20.74	−.9	+3.1	38.8	−1.3	−11.2	52.4	+.2	+14.6

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN APRIL 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH 1934 AND APRIL 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—	
		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933
													Cents		
Rubber products	**91.0**	**+3.3**	**+52.7**	**73.7**	**+4.1**	**+110.6**									
Rubber boots and shoes	55.8	+1.0	+31.6	51.4	+6.5	+91.1	$18.21	+5.4	+45.6	36.5	+7.7	+90.8	46.6	−0.2	+31.3
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	134.1	+1.7	+47.9	105.1	−.9	+76.6	18.38	−2.5	+19.3	35.4	−3.8	−8.8	50.7	+1.0	+22.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	82.1	+5.2	+59.1	67.6	+6.7	+139.7	25.58	+1.5	+50.5	33.8	+.9	+12.2	76.3	(3)	+31.8

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed.
[2] Weighted.
[3] No change.
[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Estimated Total Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

In the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay roll in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the months of January, February, March, and April 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923–25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay roll (which have been adjusted to conform with census trends over the period 1919–31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay roll for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's power and light industry) or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934

Year and month	Total manufacturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not including transportation equipment	Transportation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their products
	Employment					
1919 average	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	6,899,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	7,592,700	722,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930	7,668,400	766,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	477,300	257,400	200,400
March	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April	6,897,800	623,700	705,100	558,400	278,700	217,300
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$198,145,000	$23,937,000	$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	165,406,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	$18,532,000	$14,856,000	(1)
1924	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925	204,665,000	24,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)
1928	208,334,000	24,740,000	26,334,000	17,494,000	11,817,000	(1)
1929	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)
1930	180,507,000	21,126,000	24,197,000	12,076,000	10,316,000	(1)
1931	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	$4,622,000
1932	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,546,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,394,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,546,000	6,577,000	4,163,000
April	136,962,000	14,006,000	14,311,000	15,871,000	7,188,000	4,317,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934—Contd.

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
	Employment					
1919 average	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923	932,100	351,400	[2] 1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,000	312,700
1927	864,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: Janaury	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,800	1,629,400	299,900
April	453,700	193,700	1,072,200	474,100	1,614,700	298,600
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$16,549,000	$6,397,000	$17,494,000	$10,121,000	$28,440,000	$6,978,000
1920	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923	18,526,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000
April	6,168,000	3,445,000	16,152,000	7,866,000	25,277,000	5,736,000

[2] Revised.

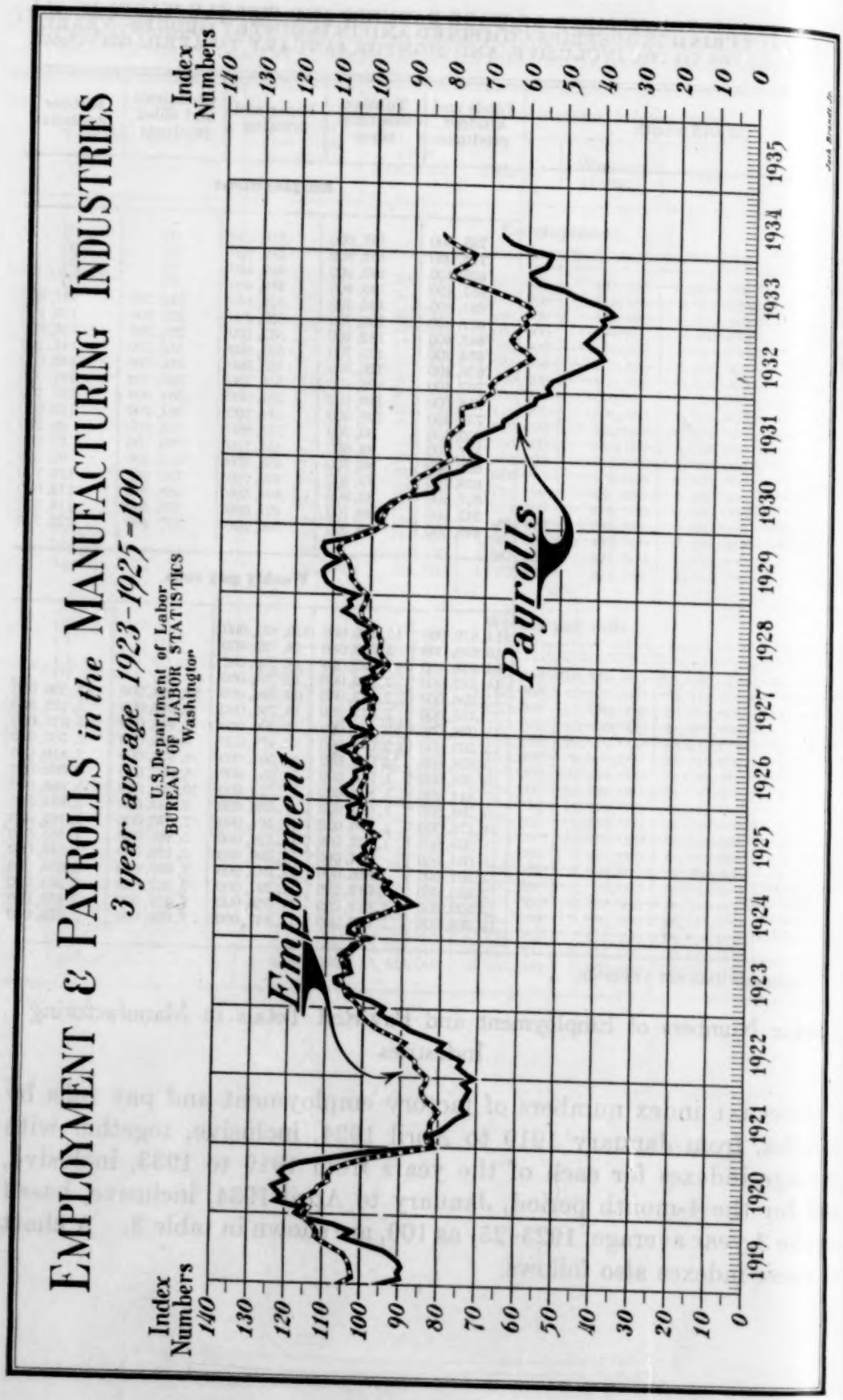
TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934—Contd.

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Employment				
1919 average	733,600	157,000	510,100	(1)	(1)
1920	713,000	154,000	549,100	(1)	(1)
1921	626,400	149,900	467,100	(1)	(1)
1922	651,400	146,400	489,400	(1)	(1)
1923	681,900	146,300	527,400	342,700	137,800
1924	657,800	136,700	529,200	322,200	123,200
1925	664,400	132,100	537,100	334,200	141,800
1926	664,400	125,700	553,600	355,100	141,200
1927	679,400	129,300	553,500	346,700	142,000
1928	707,100	125,600	558,300	342,500	149,200
1929	753,500	116,100	591,500	384,800	149,100
1930	731,100	108,300	574,100	364,700	115,500
1931	650,500	99,700	511,800	316,800	99,200
1932	577,100	88,600	451,700	279,700	87,800
1933	631,000	82,700	458,400	315,400	99,300
1934: January	628,700	75,400	490,700	359,200	110,100
February	627,800	85,900	494,500	368,300	113,600
March	643,100	89,100	497,600	375,600	118,300
April	649,500	89,500	505,100	377,400	122,200
	Weekly pay rolls				
1919	$14,879,000	$2,386,000	$10,873,000	(1)	(1)
1920	16,698,000	2,772,000	14,729,000	(1)	(1)
1921	14,333,000	2,325,000	12,259,000	(1)	(1)
1922	14,142,000	2,206,000	12,762,000	(1)	(1)
1923	15,296,000	2,317,000	14,304,000	$8,499,000	$3,500,000
1924	15,155,000	2,213,000	14,797,000	8,013,000	3,223,000
1925	15,268,000	2,147,000	15,506,000	8,444,000	3,676,000
1926	15,503,000	2,049,000	16,478,000	9,055,000	3,707,000
1927	15,838,000	2,025,000	16,501,000	8,978,000	3,810,000
1928	16,388,000	1,916,000	16,691,000	8,997,000	4,069,000
1929	17,344,000	1,819,000	17,771,000	10,068,000	3,986,000
1930	16,593,000	1,617,000	17,036,000	9,334,000	2,934,000
1931	14,173,000	1,336,000	14,461,000	7,643,000	2,165,000
1932	11,308,000	1,052,000	11,126,000	5,861,000	1,555,000
1933	11,604,000	944,000	10,299,000	6,179,000	1,740,000
1934: January	12,301,000	886,000	11,045,000	7,035,000	2,036,000
February	12,352,000	1,012,000	11,297,000	7,257,000	2,261,000
March	12,522,000	1,019,000	11,550,000	7,417,000	2,455,000
April	12,663,000	1,028,000	11,847,000	7,683,000	2,556,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to April 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 4-month period, January to April 1934, inclusive, based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, are shown in table 3. A chart of these indexes also follows.


EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3 year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Payrolls
1919
1920
1921
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1932
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1934
1935

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO APRIL 1934

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Employment															
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.3
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	-----
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	-----
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	-----
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	-----
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	-----
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	-----
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	-----
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	-----
Average	**107.2**	**108.2**	**82.3**	**90.6**	**104.1**	**96.5**	**99.4**	**101.2**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**104.8**	**91.5**	**77.4**	**64.1**	**69.0**	[1] **78.5**
	Pay rolls															
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	-----
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	-----
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	-----
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	-----
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	-----
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	-----
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	-----
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	-----
Average	**97.4**	**117.1**	**76.2**	**81.3**	**103.3**	**96.1**	**100.6**	**103.8**	**101.8**	**102.4**	**109.1**	**88.7**	**67.5**	**46.1**	**48.5**	[1] **61.7**

[1] Average for 4 months.

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay roll for April 1934 based on the 12-month average for 1926 as 100. These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes from the previous month when compared with those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors, and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4, which follows:

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR 1926=100) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR APRIL 1934

Group	Employment index	Pay-roll index
All manufacturing	77.8	61.9
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	76.2	56.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	70.9	52.7
Transportation equipment	95.2	88.2
Railroad repair shops	53.8	48.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	73.7	56.4
Lumber and allied products	47.1	30.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	55.2	37.5
Textiles and their products	88.7	69.6
Fabrics	93.4	75.6
Wearing apparel	77.5	57.6
Leather and its manufactures	87.3	70.2
Food and kindred products	93.8	78.3
Tobacco manufactures	72.5	53.1
Paper and printing	91.1	73.9
Chemicals and allied products	105.4	84.9
Rubber products	91.2	74.8

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in April 1934

TWELVE of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from March to April and 10 industries reported increased pay rolls over the month interval. Data for the building construction industry, which also showed pronounced gains in employment and pay roll, are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced increases in employment and pay roll were shown in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining and the dyeing and cleaning industries. Employment in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry increased 15.9 percent and pay rolls increased 23.9 percent; employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry increased 10.3 percent and pay rolls increased 17.6 percent. The metalliferous mining industry reported a gain of 4.6 percent in employment coupled with an increase of 5 percent in pay rolls. The laundry and crude-petroleum producing industries reported gains in number of workers of 1.6 percent each, pay rolls increasing 2.6 percent in the laundry industry and 1.8 percent in the crude-petroleum industry over the month interval.

Reports received from 19,413 retail establishments showed a net gain of 1.1 percent in employment from March to April coupled with an increase of 2.8 percent in pay rolls. The group of retail trade establishments comprising the general merchandise group (department, variety, limited-price stores, and mail-order houses), showed a gain of 1 percent in employment and the combined total of the remaining retail establishments reporting showed a gain of 1.2 percent in number of workers from March to April.

The two industries in which declines in both employment and pay rolls were reported were anthracite and bituminous-coal mining. The decreases in employment and pay roll in the first-named industry were 13.8 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively, and the declines in the bituminous-coal mining industry were 7.2 percent in employment and 12.7 percent in pay roll. The observance of the "8-hour day" holiday in these industries accounted partially for the decrease in pay roll. In the bituminous-coal mining industry, labor disturbances in certain localities resulted in pronounced decreases in employment in the mines affected.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in April 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay roll, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group. Indexes of employment and pay roll for the latter group have been temporarily discontinued.

Table 1.—Employment, Weekly Pay Rolls, Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries in April 1934 and Comparison with March 1934 and April 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index April 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1934 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1934	Percentage change from—	
		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933		March 1934	April 1933
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	58.2	−13.8	+12.8	51.7	−37.3	+38.2	$25.85	−27.3	+22.5	33.3	−24.3	+29.4	81.1	−0.6	(2)
Bituminous	72.2	−7.2	+13.3	51.4	−12.7	+93.2	18.24	−5.9	+70.3	27.1	−20.5	+17.8	68.5	+19.1	+45.3
Metalliferous mining	41.7	+4.6	+41.8	27.2	+5.0	+65.9	21.12	+.4	+16.8	38.0	−.5	+6.4	55.2	+1.3	+12.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	48.7	+15.9	+23.9	29.9	+23.9	+48.0	16.00	+6.9	+19.5	34.2	+4.0	−4.3	46.9	+2.6	+27.1
Crude-petroleum producing	74.0	+1.6	+30.3	53.4	+1.8	+33.2	27.13	+.2	+2.3	35.7	+2.6	−20.5	69.8	−.6	+22.6
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.2	+.3	−2.9	68.8	−2.4	+1.5	26.15	−2.7	+4.5	37.6	−.5	+2.5	70.0	−2.0	+2.4
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.4	+.8	+7.2	76.8	+1.6	+10.7	29.66	+.8	+3.3	39.4	−.8	−6.2	75.2	+1.2	+10.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	72.2	+.7	+3.9	62.9	+1.0	+8.3	27.71	+.3	+4.2	46.5	+.9	+2.3	59.3	(2)	+6.5
Trade:															
Wholesale	83.9	+.4	+14.5	66.8	+1.6	+19.3	26.66	+1.2	+4.2	42.5	+.5	−9.2	62.3	+2.0	+16.5
Retail	88.2	+1.1	+12.2	71.5	+2.8	+18.4	19.80	+1.7	+5.6	39.8	+1.8	−11.2	50.9	+.6	+16.6
Hotels (cash payments only)[3]	86.6	+.3	+20.4	66.5	−.2	+28.6	13.14	−.6	+6.8	46.6	−2.5	−7.6	27.2	+1.1	+17.4
Laundries	[4] 80.5	+1.6	+5.2	[4] 64.4	+2.6	+13.8	15.01	+.9	+8.1	39.4	+.8	−5.1	38.0	+.8	+13.1
Dyeing and cleaning	[4] 79.9	+10.3	+6.7	[4] 60.8	+17.6	+17.6	18.38	+6.6	+10.3	30.5	+3.7	−15.4	60.5	+3.1	+28.3
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	(5)	[6] +.5	[6] +3.6	(5)	[6] +1.7	[6] +6.3	33.27	[6] +1.3	[6] +2.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments, as some firms do not report man-hour information

[2] No change.

[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[4] Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufacturers.

[5] Not available.

[6] Weighted

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through April 1934.

A revision of the indexes, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries, was made for the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries in March 1934. The indexes of employment and pay roll in these industries were adjusted to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports and this new series will be continued until further adjustments, if necessary, are made when 1933 census data become available.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO APRIL 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April	85.2	70.1	51.6	58.2	75.2	72.0	37.4	51.7	85.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	58.6	33.9	26.6	51.4
May	80.3	66.9	43.2	-----	76.1	58.0	30.0	-----	82.4	62.6	61.2	-----	54.4	30.7	26.9	-----
June	76.1	53.0	39.5	-----	66.7	37.4	34.3	-----	78.4	60.5	61.3	-----	52.4	27.3	29.2	-----
July	65.1	44.5	43.8	-----	53.7	34.5	38.2	-----	76.4	58.6	63.2	-----	50.4	24.4	33.6	-----
August	67.3	49.2	47.7	-----	56.4	41.4	46.6	-----	77.0	59.4	68.6	-----	50.6	26.4	43.3	-----
September	80.0	55.8	56.8	-----	64.9	47.0	60.7	-----	80.4	62.4	71.8	-----	53.6	30.2	44.1	-----
October	86.8	63.9	56.9	-----	91.1	66.7	61.6	-----	81.3	67.0	68.0	-----	56.2	37.8	44.1	-----
November	83.5	62.7	61.0	-----	79.5	51.0	47.8	-----	81.1	69.4	74.8	-----	54.6	28.0	50.7	-----
December	79.8	62.3	54.5	-----	78.4	56.2	44.3	-----	81.2	70.0	75.4	-----	52.3	37.7	50.8	-----
Average	80.5	62.5	51.7	[1]63.3	75.4	53.7	45.8	[1]68.3	83.2	67.4	67.9	[1]75.5	57.5	35.6	37.8	[1]54.1
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May	62.4	38.3	30.0	-----	49.3	23.8	17.0	-----	75.0	50.6	43.4	-----	62.3	32.3	23.8	-----
June	60.0	32.2	31.5	-----	46.1	20.1	18.3	-----	72.3	49.5	47.3	-----	60.1	30.0	27.5	-----
July	56.2	29.5	33.0	-----	41.3	16.9	19.0	-----	71.0	49.5	49.5	-----	57.3	29.1	28.4	-----
August	55.8	28.6	36.8	-----	40.2	16.5	21.9	-----	68.9	51.1	51.6	-----	55.1	29.7	29.9	-----
September	55.5	29.3	38.9	-----	40.0	17.0	23.9	-----	66.6	52.4	52.6	-----	51.2	30.5	29.3	-----
October	53.8	30.5	40.7	-----	37.4	18.0	25.9	-----	64.5	52.4	53.2	-----	48.7	30.1	31.2	-----
November	52.8	31.9	40.6	-----	35.1	18.7	25.6	-----	59.3	49.4	51.1	-----	43.3	27.1	28.3	-----
December	51.2	33.3	40.6	-----	34.3	18.7	26.2	-----	53.9	42.3	45.3	-----	36.9	22.1	24.4	-----
Average	59.1	36.5	34.6	[1]40.4	44.8	21.6	20.6	[1]26.1	67.4	49.0	44.9	[1]42.3	53.4	29.1	24.7	[1]24.1
	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April	69.8	54.9	56.8	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May	67.8	54.5	56.9	-----	64.7	47.1	41.6	-----	87.4	80.6	70.1	-----	94.1	82.8	68.5	-----
June	65.0	54.2	58.0	-----	62.7	44.8	40.6	-----	86.9	79.9	69.2	-----	95.0	82.1	66.6	-----
July	65.3	55.4	59.5	-----	59.2	44.6	42.2	-----	86.6	79.1	68.5	-----	93.3	79.6	66.7	-----
August	62.4	57.4	60.8	-----	56.3	42.9	42.5	-----	85.9	78.1	68.1	-----	92.3	79.1	66.1	-----
September	61.2	56.2	66.2	-----	55.2	41.9	44.4	-----	85.0	77.4	68.3	-----	92.1	75.9	64.6	-----
October	60.4	56.8	70.6	-----	54.4	42.5	50.1	-----	84.1	76.2	68.7	-----	91.6	75.7	67.0	-----
November	57.6	56.5	72.2	-----	52.0	42.4	50.3	-----	83.5	75.5	68.9	-----	89.7	74.3	67.7	-----
December	58.2	57.2	75.0	-----	54.9	41.7	53.2	-----	83.1	74.8	69.4	-----	92.7	73.5	67.7	-----
Average	65.7	55.3	62.2	[1]73.1	61.7	44.1	44.1	[1]52.4	86.6	79.1	70.4	[1]70.1	93.7	81.1	68.2	[1]69.0

[1] Average for 4 months.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO APRIL 1934—Continued

Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	88.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April	97.1	84.8	76.9	82.4	97.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	86.8	78.0	69.5	72.2	86.6	71.8	58.1	62.9
May	97.6	84.0	76.9	-----	98.7	84.2	69.9	-----	85.9	76.9	69.1	-----	85.1	72.2	58.2	-----
June	97.2	83.2	77.3	-----	98.3	80.5	69.9	-----	85.3	76.5	69.3	-----	84.8	70.2	58.0	-----
July	96.7	82.3	77.5	-----	97.4	78.7	70.0	-----	85.6	75.6	69.4	-----	83.3	66.4	57.4	-----
August	95.9	81.5	78.1	-----	96.2	76.7	70.9	-----	84.8	74.1	69.5	-----	81.9	63.8	58.2	-----
September	94.7	81.0	80.3	-----	94.3	74.7	71.8	-----	84.0	73.5	69.7	-----	81.2	62.5	57.8	-----
October	92.7	79.9	82.2	-----	93.2	74.4	76.2	-----	82.7	72.3	70.6	-----	79.0	61.5	59.8	-----
November	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	61.7	59.4	-----
December	90.3	78.4	81.8	-----	91.2	73.2	74.4	-----	79.9	71.4	70.8	-----	77.8	61.9	59.6	-----
Average	95.6	83.0	78.8	[1] 81.9	96.7	79.8	72.0	[1] 75.2	84.7	75.5	70.0	[1] 71.4	83.4	68.0	58.9	[1] 61.1
	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
January	89.5	81.8	75.3	82.4	87.5	74.1	61.7	63.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	84.6	89.4	78.0	62.7	68.8
February	88.2	80.9	74.1	83.0	88.4	72.5	58.6	64.6	87.1	80.5	73.4	83.8	86.7	73.7	58.4	67.7
March	87.4	79.8	73.1	83.6	89.1	71.3	57.1	65.7	87.8	81.4	71.4	87.2	87.5	73.4	55.1	69.5
April	87.4	78.9	73.3	83.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	66.8	90.1	81.6	78.6	88.2	88.3	72.7	60.4	71.5
May	87.1	77.9	74.0	-----	84.7	69.7	57.4	-----	89.9	80.9	77.0	-----	88.0	71.1	59.5	-----
June	87.1	77.0	75.7	-----	84.1	66.2	57.3	-----	89.1	79.4	78.3	-----	87.6	68.2	60.5	-----
July	86.8	76.6	76.9	-----	83.3	64.7	59.1	-----	83.9	74.6	74.6	-----	83.3	63.3	58.1	-----
August	86.5	76.4	79.7	-----	82.1	63.2	60.8	-----	81.8	72.6	78.1	-----	80.3	60.7	62.7	-----
September	86.1	77.1	82.1	-----	81.4	63.1	62.3	-----	86.6	77.8	86.0	-----	83.5	64.6	69.2	-----
October	85.2	77.8	83.5	-----	79.9	63.9	66.0	-----	89.8	81.3	89.6	-----	84.6	67.1	72.3	-----
November	84.1	77.6	83.4	-----	79.7	63.3	64.1	-----	90.9	81.7	91.6	-----	85.4	66.9	72.6	-----
December	83.7	77.0	83.3	-----	77.8	62.6	64.5	-----	106.2	95.2	105.4	-----	94.1	73.6	80.3	-----
Average	86.6	78.2	77.9	[1] 83.2	83.6	67.0	60.4	[1] 65.3	89.4	80.9	81.7	[1] 86.0	86.6	69.4	64.3	[1] 69.4
	Laundries [3]								Dyeing and cleaning [3]							
January	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8
February	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3
March	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	89.6	75.0	55.4	62.7	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7
April	94.3	85.4	76.5	80.5	90.9	74.7	56.6	64.4	88.4	76.9	74.9	79.9	81.9	62.5	51.7	60.8
May	94.1	84.8	76.6	-----	90.5	73.9	57.1	-----	89.3	78.0	75.7	-----	82.1	63.8	51.0	-----
June	94.8	84.4	79.2	-----	91.2	71.8	59.4	-----	91.4	78.6	79.1	-----	84.5	62.4	53.7	-----
July	95.6	83.6	79.5	-----	91.5	69.4	58.7	-----	91.1	76.1	76.6	-----	81.8	56.9	50.0	-----
August	94.0	82.2	81.1	-----	88.6	66.9	60.3	-----	86.4	73.4	76.8	-----	75.9	53.4	50.0	-----
September	93.0	81.9	82.6	-----	88.0	65.8	63.5	-----	88.0	76.9	81.9	-----	78.3	57.9	57.1	-----
October	91.8	80.7	81.3	-----	85.6	64.1	62.5	-----	87.0	76.0	81.6	-----	77.2	55.8	57.4	-----
November	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
December	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	78.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average	93.1	83.5	78.8	[1] 79.2	88.3	70.1	59.5	[1] 62.6	85.6	75.2	74.3	[1] 72.1	76.1	57.3	49.5	[1] 51.4
	Hotels															
January	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
March	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April	95.9	82.7	71.9	86.6	89.9	69.6	51.7	66.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May	92.5	80.1	71.9	-----	87.7	67.0	51.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June	91.6	78.0	73.6	-----	85.4	63.8	52.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July	93.3	78.4	75.6	-----	85.2	61.8	53.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August	92.8	77.6	77.1	-----	83.8	59.6	54.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
September	90.6	77.0	78.7	-----	81.9	59.1	55.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October	87.4	75.4	77.0	-----	79.7	58.6	56.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
November	84.9	74.3	75.8	-----	77.1	57.5	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	83.1	73.2	77.6	-----	75.4	56.6	57.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average	91.7	79.0	74.9	[1] 84.8	85.4	64.5	54.4	[1] 64.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Average for 4 months.
[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.
[3] Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Employment in Building Construction in April 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction in April, as compared with March, were as follows:

	Percent
Total employment	+16.5
Total pay rolls	+18.7
Total man-hours worked	+19.0
Average weekly earnings	+1.9
Average hours per week per man	+2.9
Average hourly earnings	−1.3

The following table is based on returns made by 11,082 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by public-works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are connected with the erecting, altering, or repairing of buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

In April 72,087 workers earned in 1 week a total of $1,610,467, as compared to a total of $1,356,312 earned by the 61,873 workers employed by the same 11,082 firms in March.

In April the average weekly earnings amounted to $22.34 as compared to $21.92 in March. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Reports from 10,410 firms—93.9 percent of the 11,082 cooperating firms—gave the man-hours worked per week by the employees, namely, 1,800,623 in April as compared to 1,513,572 in March.

The average hours per week per man were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings were computed by dividing the pay roll of the firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN APRIL 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MARCH 1934

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number on pay roll April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Number April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Apr. 1934	Percent of change from March 1934
										Ct.	
All localities	11,082	72,087	+16.5	$1,610,467	+18.7	$22.34	+1.9	28.6	+2.9	77.4	−1.3
Alabama: Birmingham	87	516	+57.8	9,012	+83.2	17.47	+16.2	28.3	+16.9	61.7	−.8
California:											
Los Angeles [2]	22	1,189	+11.4	24,461	+6.8	20.57	−4.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
San Francisco-Oakland [2]	26	643	+2.6	13,342	−7.9	20.75	−10.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other localities [2]	21	403	+1.0	8,922	+3.9	22.14	+2.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
The State [2]	69	2,235	+6.8	46,725	+1.6	20.91	−4.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Colorado: Denver	213	490	+27.3	10,428	+38.8	21.28	+9.0	26.8	+9.4	80.3	+.5
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	117	394	+41.7	8,241	+30.3	20.92	−8.0	30.3	−5.3	69.8	−4.5
Hartford	265	934	+39.6	19,061	+30.8	20.41	−6.3	30.7	−2.2	66.3	−4.2
New Haven	177	947	+34.1	23,894	+34.2	25.23	+.1	34.3	+2.4	74.2	−2.1
The State	559	2,275	+37.6	51,196	+32.3	22.50	−3.9	32.1	−.9	70.3	−3.3
Delaware: Wilmington	109	737	+32.1	14,374	+52.1	19.50	+15.2	31.7	+16.5	61.9	−.5
District of Columbia	433	4,733	+9.2	127,807	+11.9	27.00	+2.5	30.6	+4.8	86.3	−2.2
Florida:											
Jacksonville	54	155	−1.9	2,633	+12.8	16.99	+15.0	28.0	+18.1	60.5	−2.4
Miami	79	610	+5.0	12,096	+13.7	19.83	+8.3	29.2	+5.8	67.9	+2.6
The State	133	765	+3.5	14,729	+13.5	19.25	+9.7	29.0	+8.2	66.5	+1.7
Georgia: Atlanta	151	998	+11.3	15,426	+14.8	15.46	+3.2	26.8	−.7	58.9	+6.3
Illinois:											
Chicago [2]	128	2,652	+58.1	73,182	+71.3	27.60	+8.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other localities [2]	83	993	+35.7	23,522	+37.9	23.69	+1.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
The State [2]	211	3,645	+51.3	96,704	+61.7	26.53	+6.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Indiana:											
Evansville	62	434	+37.8	8,561	+52.6	19.73	+10.8	30.3	−1.9	65.2	+13.2
Fort Wayne	97	269	+10.2	4,933	+15.9	18.34	+5.2	25.4	+2.0	72.5	+3.9
Indianapolis	169	839	+25.2	16,236	+22.5	19.35	−2.2	28.9	+4.7	67.0	−6.4
South Bend	41	251	+41.8	5,591	+49.5	22.27	+5.4	28.2	+6.4	80.0	+2.0
The State	369	1,793	+27.5	35,321	+31.5	19.70	+3.1	28.6	+2.9	69.0	+.7
Iowa: Des Moines	96	418	+11.8	9,206	+17.8	22.02	+5.4	28.9	+10.7	77.5	−6.2
Kansas: Wichita	64	175	−6.9	2,927	+10.8	16.73	+19.1	27.7	+18.4	60.8	+.3
Kentucky: Louisville	150	1,026	+17.4	20,200	+28.6	19.69	+9.6	31.4	+3.3	61.4	+1.2
Louisiana: New Orleans	115	552	+20.5	8,418	+17.3	15.25	−2.6	27.4	−1.1	55.0	−1.6
Maine: Portland	104	317	+14.9	6,447	+18.3	20.34	+3.0	28.1	+4.5	72.4	−1.2
Maryland: Baltimore [2]	123	1,346	+14.1	27,261	+22.8	20.25	+7.7	33.9	+6.6	57.9	−1.0
Massachusetts: All localities [2]	690	4,429	+14.8	106,605	+16.0	24.07	+1.0	30.1	+2.0	80.0	−1.0
Michigan:											
Detroit	451	3,088	+6.4	74,092	+1.2	23.99	−5.0	32.6	+2.5	73.8	−7.4
Flint	57	149	−15.8	2,881	−17.4	19.34	−1.9	25.0	(4)	77.3	−2.0
Grand Rapids	99	301	−4.4	5,152	−5.0	17.12	−.6	28.1	−.4	61.0	(4)
The State	607	3,538	+4.3	82,125	(5)	23.21	−4.1	31.9	+2.6	72.9	−6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN APRIL 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MARCH 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number on pay roll April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Number April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Apr. 1934	Percent of change from March 1934
Minnesota:										*Ct.*	
Duluth	53	274	+9.6	$4,922	+7.5	$17.96	−2.0	29.1	+13.2	61.3	−14.6
Minneapolis	231	1,201	+31.5	26,463	+38.8	22.03	+5.5	29.2	+5.8	75.6	−.8
St. Paul	174	809	+20.0	20,028	+23.4	24.76	+2.8	31.2	+1.0	79.3	+1.7
The State	458	2,284	+24.3	51,413	+29.0	22.51	+3.7	29.9	+4.5	75.3	−1.4
Missouri:											
Kansas City [6]	298	1,532	+8.6	37,166	+20.3	24.26	+10.8	27.8	+7.3	87.5	+2.1
St. Louis	602	2,799	+15.7	73,626	+8.6	26.30	−6.1	26.4	−6.0	99.2	−.7
The State	900	4,331	+13.1	110,792	+12.3	25.58	−.7	26.9	−1.5	95.0	(4)
Nebraska: Omaha	155	788	+29.4	16,811	+36.9	21.33	+5.8	30.8	+2.0	69.4	+3.9
New York:											
New York City [2]	333	5,147	+4.6	159,656	+6.3	31.02	+1.6	27.9	+.7	111.1	+.9
Other localities [2]	254	4,863	+31.5	109,382	+33.8	22.49	+1.7	29.5	+6.5	76.4	−4.1
The State [2]	587	10,010	+16.2	269,038	+16.0	26.88	−.1	28.7	+3.6	93.8	−3.4
North Carolina: Charlotte	56	296	−5.1	4,500	−9.0	15.20	−4.2	29.2	−2.3	52.0	−1.9
Ohio:											
Akron	88	328	+40.2	5,846	+46.7	17.82	+4.6	26.0	+6.1	68.4	−1.6
Cincinnati [7]	463	1,776	+31.8	40,718	+44.0	22.93	+9.3	29.0	+7.4	79.2	+1.8
Cleveland	632	2,155	+17.8	57,069	+27.1	26.48	+7.9	26.0	+4.4	102.0	+.4
Dayton	131	450	+14.2	9,323	+23.8	20.72	+8.4	30.1	+7.5	68.6	−1.9
Youngstown	78	290	+45.7	6,159	+58.6	21.24	+8.9	26.1	+8.8	81.4	+2.3
The State	1,392	4,999	+24.8	119,115	+34.5	23.83	+7.7	27.5	+6.2	86.3	+.2
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	98	373	−18.4	6,837	−8.5	18.33	+12.0	26.7	+7.2	68.8	+4.1
Tulsa	49	212	+34.2	4,114	+36.9	19.41	+2.0	30.5	+8.2	66.3	−5.3
The State	147	585	−4.9	10,951	+4.5	18.72	+9.9	28.1	+8.9	67.8	+1.0
Oregon: Portland	208	818	+22.5	17,662	+41.3	21.59	+15.3	28.5	+14.5	75.9	+.8
Pennsylvania: [8]											
Erie area [2]	25	356	−8.0	3,317	−3.5	9.32	+5.0	13.8	+17.9	64.6	−4.4
Philadelphia area [2]	435	3,851	+15.6	73,812	+18.3	19.17	+2.4	28.6	+3.2	67.5	−.3
Pittsburgh area [2]	236	1,415	−.8	33,788	−4.0	23.88	−3.2	27.8	+6.1	89.3	−1.9
Reading-Lebanon area [2]	44	313	+26.2	6,107	+39.4	19.51	+10.4	31.1	+15.6	62.8	−4.6
Scranton area [2]	27	163	+19.0	3,489	+11.6	21.40	−6.2	30.6	−6.7	69.9	+.1
Other areas [2]	308	2,324	+8.1	41,073	+8.9	17.67	+.7	27.7	+3.0	63.0	−2.6
The State [2]	1,075	8,422	+9.6	163,001	+12.5	19.35	+2.6	27.8	+4.9	69.6	−2.0
Rhode Island: Providence	244	1,449	+40.7	30,168	+44.3	20.82	+2.6	30.3	+4.5	69.0	−2.1
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	37	147	−5.8	2,339	+1.1	15.91	+7.3	27.4	−2.1	57.7	+9.9
Knoxville	43	247	+6.5	4,306	+19.7	17.43	+12.4	28.9	+3.6	60.4	+8.8
Memphis	82	682	+21.6	8,963	−10.9	13.14	−26.8	18.7	−39.3	70.2	+21.0
Nashville	87	792	+16.8	12,785	+26.2	16.14	+8.0	30.2	+7.1	52.2	−.4
The State	249	1,868	+14.8	28,393	+8.8	15.20	−5.3	25.6	−11.7	58.8	+7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN APRIL 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MARCH 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number on pay roll April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Number April 1934	Percent of change from March 1934	Apr. 1934	Percent of change from March 1934
Texas:										Ct.	
Dallas	206	732	+3.7	$11,747	+12.0	$16.05	+8.1	26.1	−4.4	61.2	+14.2
El Paso	27	117	+2.6	1,941	+12.7	16.59	+9.8	28.8	+7.5	58.1	+3.0
Houston	191	994	+6.2	16,861	+5.9	16.96	−.4	26.7	−3.6	61.9	+2.0
San Antonio	119	343	−7.5	4,794	+4.1	13.98	+12.7	24.1	+3.9	58.1	+10.9
The State	543	2,186	+2.8	35,343	+8.0	16.17	+5.1	26.2	−1.9	60.8	+7.6
Utah: Salt Lake City	91	241	+77.2	4,811	+78.6	19.96	+.8	26.7	+5.1	74.8	−2.9
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	88	456	+3.9	8,327	−3.8	18.26	−7.4	29.4	+.7	62.1	−7.3
Richmond	128	694	+17.8	13,221	+12.2	19.05	−4.7	30.5	−4.7	62.6	−.9
The State	216	1,150	+11.9	21,548	+5.5	18.74	−5.7	30.0	−2.3	62.4	−3.9
Washington:											
Seattle	177	771	−1.0	14,822	+4.3	19.22	+5.3	23.9	+4.8	80.1	−.1
Spokane	57	391	+21.1	10,065	+31.8	25.74	+8.9	33.8	+3.4	76.2	+5.5
Tacoma	93	186	−27.9	3,162	−39.4	17.00	−16.0	21.6	−9.2	78.5	−7.5
The State	327	1,348	−.9	28,049	+3.6	20.81	+4.6	26.4	+3.9	78.5	−.1
West Virginia: Wheeling	46	128	+42.2	2,492	+54.2	19.47	+8.4	28.7	+9.1	69.2	−.4
Wisconsin: All localities [2]	104	614	+.8	11,469	−2.9	18.68	−3.7	29.7	+8.8	58.8	−5.3

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,410 firms.
[2] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
[3] Data not available.
[4] No change.
[5] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[6] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[7] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[8] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Trend of Employment in April 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in April 1934 as compared with March 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is shown by city and State totals under the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The State totals for the anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	566	71,573	+1.0	$970,353	+1.8	239	52,923	+1.3	$722,549	+6.1
Arizona	410	10,421	+2.5	206,903	+3.2	56	2,351	+2.4	45,407	+3.2
Arkansas	[1] *721*	*26,569*	*−.2*	*382,044*	*+.2*	*303*	*17,634*	*−.7*	*222,681*	*−1.2*
California	[2] *1,892*	*273,088*	*+2.3*	*6,396,188*	*−.8*	*1,081*	*155,780*	*+3.4*	*3,458,430*	*+.5*
Colorado	824	32,749	+1.6	708,104	+4.3	172	13,548	+7.0	296,869	+11.3
Connecticut	1,203	171,019	+.9	3,406,064	+1.8	713	149,880	+.9	2,853,182	+2.0
Delaware	166	11,209	+1.1	230,122	+.1	65	8,128	+1.2	154,174	+.4
Dist. of Columbia	602	34,703	+2.7	805,338	+2.9	52	3,562	+2.7	110,501	+3.4
Florida	750	33,282	−11.1	549,962	−8.4	203	17,240	−9.7	256,629	−2.8
Georgia	1,081	102,287	−1.5	1,441,059	+.9	350	82,989	−1.9	1,065,680	+.6
Idaho	239	7,564	+4.2	142,962	+4.6	45	2,856	+19.1	52,797	+21.7
Illinois	[3] *3,178*	*377,819*	*+1.7*	*8,161,353*	*+2.1*	*1,465*	*233,442*	*+1.9*	*4,779,279*	*+3.6*
Indiana	1,377	150,414	+2.7	3,057,779	+4.7	648	117,410	+2.4	2,393,800	+5.4
Iowa	1,197	50,274	+2.8	972,711	+4.1	442	29,134	+5.8	569,003	+8.6
Kansas	[4] *1,955*	*72,398*	*+2.4*	*1,599,556*	*+5.0*	*487*	*30,191*	*+2.7*	*627,193*	*+2.6*
Kentucky	987	74,151	+1.2	1,301,076	−2.0	284	28,579	−1.4	504,238	+1.1
Louisiana	498	36,826	+1.7	587,655	+1.2	226	23,260	+1.0	319,237	−.1
Maine	591	50,970	+2.2	887,372	+1.4	251	44,671	+1.4	751,504	+.5
Maryland	*1,599*	*111,506*	*+1.8*	*2,249,962*	*+2.3*	*682*	*78,072*	[5] *+4.2*	*1,497,623*	[5] *+5.6*
Massachusetts	[4] *8,166*	*422,427*	*+.6*	*8,819,090*	*−.3*	*1,391*	*239,053*	*+1.0*	*4,594,680*	*+.2*
Michigan	2,364	447,054	+4.7	11,383,590	+7.8	*1,155*	*450,046*	*+5.2*	*11,273,087*	*+7.3*
Minnesota	1,182	72,854	+2.0	1,557,025	+5.3	372	34,977	+4.2	703,686	+4.8
Mississippi	386	11,808	−.7	157,227	−1.2	96	7,814	−1.7	96,940	−.1
Missouri	1,504	129,491	+1.5	2,645,677	+1.1	709	76,321	+2.2	1,474,169	+2.0
Montana	392	10,507	+.7	253,855	−2.1	73	2,516	−2.5	57,879	−3.0
Nebraska	768	23,026	+.4	494,662	+1.4	138	10,954	+.2	231,962	+.5
Nevada	133	1,891	+8.5	46,518	+7.7	25	292	+10.2	7,330	+13.3
New Hampshire	526	45,548	+1.0	806,564	+([6])	212	40,853	+.7	701,724	−.7
New Jersey	1,655	220,705	−.1	4,946,225	+.8	[7] *727*	*205,660*	*−.2*	*4,382,444*	*+1.3*
New Mexico	203	5,082	+1.5	88,155	+1.5	27	335	+13.9	6,137	+9.6
New York	8,180	626,024	+1.2	15,556,623	+.8	[8] *1,868*	*384,562*	*+1.3*	*8,976,021*	*+1.1*
North Carolina	956	143,649	+1.5	1,928,565	+3.9	585	136,658	+1.5	1,817,995	+3.8
North Dakota	329	3,990	+.5	82,524	+3.1	52	948	+2.3	20,184	+9.4
Ohio	5,550	489,231	+3.2	10,745,085	+6.7	2,225	366,707	+3.5	8,102,374	+8.4
Oklahoma	929	33,114	+.3	649,070	+.7	159	11,534	+.3	209,100	+.9
Oregon	774	31,835	+4.1	671,499	+4.5	232	19,840	+6.1	384,673	+7.9
Pennsylvania	5,036	691,769	−1.1	14,604,172	−5.4	*1,822*	*403,740*	*+1.5*	*7,646,821*	*+3.4*
Rhode Island	905	63,170	−1.1	1,205,721	−.7	276	50,190	−1.8	905,000	−.8
South Carolina	478	69,232	+1.2	891,856	+1.8	215	64,335	+1.1	817,223	+1.8
South Dakota	267	6,087	+1.1	144,223	−.7	49	2,094	+.1	40,307	−3.3
Tennessee	808	76,196	+2.1	1,175,093	+1.3	311	58,719	+4.5	868,837	+4.2
Texas	*960*	*77,370*	*+1.1*	*1,631,151*	*+1.8*	*572*	*48,315*	*+.4*	*957,158*	*+.3*
Utah	339	11,774	+.1	233,569	+1.8	107	3,907	+6.7	68,034	+6.5
Vermont	406	10,892	+1.0	204,886	+1.3	137	6,188	+.1	117,895	+1.9
Virginia	1,353	92,934	+.5	1,554,005	+.3	455	69,622	+.1	1,102,008	−([6])
Washington	1,171	58,053	+1.7	1,240,924	+2.6	362	32,998	+3.5	662,511	+5.2
West Virginia	912	119,763	−6.7	2,546,129	−2.3	201	51,032	+3.7	1,084,443	+11.1
Wisconsin	[9] *1,053*	*156,839*	*+2.2*	*2,996,158*	*+2.1*	*776*	*125,753*	[5] *−.6*	*2,373,655*	[5] *+.8*
Wyoming	200	5,805	−.9	143,571	+5.2	32	1,398	+4.7	37,548	+8.7

[1] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
[2] Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
[3] Includes building and contracting.
[4] Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation professional, and transportation services.
[5] Weighted percent of change.
[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[7] Includes laundries.
[8] Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
[9] Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	13	522	+1.6	$14,604	−11.6	74	2,405	−8.3	$41,056	−5.9
Arizona	23	237	+.9	5,918	+4.8	176	2,064	−.1	32,316	+3.2
Arkansas	*88*	*1,318*	*−.5*	*32,584*	*+1.9*	*168*	*2,411*	(10)	*41,616*	*+2.9*
California	*105*	*5,786*	*+1.5*	*161,403*	*−1.4*	*123*	*26,484*	*+1.9*	*531,796*	*−2.2*
Colorado	24	683	+.1	21,013	+8.2	222	4,156	+2.9	82,489	+1.8
Connecticut	55	1,081	+.5	30,858	−1.7	127	4,956	+1.9	99,441	+2.5
Delaware	8	124	−5.3	2,618	+1.3	35	618	+4.6	11,992	+1.1
Dist. of Columbia	33	883	+3.8	26,998	+5.8	388	12,247	+3.1	251,889	+4.2
Florida	83	1,372	−2.6	32,381	−1.6	110	3,121	−3.9	57,038	−4.2
Georgia	36	681	−.9	17,810	−1.0	364	4,870	−.3	79,570	+2.2
Idaho	11	144	+2.1	3,839	+.6	59	784	−14.6	11,941	−10.5
Illinois	*198*	*5,267*	*+.9*	*133,690*	*−.5*	*782*	*35,752*	*+.8*	*728,114*	*+.6*
Indiana	75	1,838	+6.3	42,284	+4.6	199	7,172	+4.5	127,076	+3.9
Iowa	38	1,223	+3.2	31,541	+8.1	119	3,657	+6.2	64,320	+5.8
Kansas	*163*	*2,755*	*+1.2*	*62,950*	*−(9)*	*836*	*8,322*	*+1.4*	*148,553*	*+2.3*
Kentucky	23	446	+.5	9,076	+1.1	88	3,950	+1.0	67,200	+.1
Louisiana	26	636	−2.3	15,439	+1.7	25	3,272	+10.3	47,628	+1.6
Maine	18	458	−.9	10,920	+1.3	68	963	+1.2	17,023	−.9
Maryland	*199*	*2,947*	*+.4*	*72,244*	*+1.2*	*544*	*13,851*	*+.3*	*268,012*	*+3.6*
Massachusetts	*777*	*15,044*	*−1.4*	*395,048*	*+.1*	*4,105*	*65,553*	*+.9*	*1,268,824*	*+.2*
Michigan	66	1,907	+1.3	54,885	+6.5	744	15,819	+.7	327,517	+6.2
Minnesota	79	5,102	−3.3	138,150	+2.3	257	8,803	−3.8	140,973	+.6
Mississippi	4	122	−2.4	2,427	−.9	27	464	+6.4	4,805	+2.9
Missouri	62	5,196	+.3	140,099	+1.9	147	10,382	+3.4	188,968	+3.9
Montana	13	236	+1.7	7,480	+9.3	84	817	+.5	17,203	+1.9
Nebraska	33	945	+2.9	25,195	+5.5	187	1,870	+3.6	34,513	+1.3
Nevada	7	105	+1.9	3,368	+5.2	26	221	+11.1	5,346	+12.4
New Hampshire	14	164	−2.4	4,506	−.7	69	826	−2.0	12,607	−1.6
New Jersey	22	624	−.8	17,275	−.3	417	8,862	+.6	195,589	+.7
New Mexico	6	92	+5.7	3,152	+3.1	44	294	−.7	6,239	+3.4
New York	401	12,254	+.2	359,383	+.8	4,109	92,003	+1.6	2,072,103	+3.6
North Carolina	15	194	+6.6	4,279	+4.5	161	1,230	−1.0	16,826	+2.0
North Dakota	13	214	+.5	6,117	+3.8	13	295	+6.9	4,501	+6.9
Ohio	230	5,246	+2.2	133,825	+3.0	1,788	41,270	+3.0	763,835	+7.0
Oklahoma	49	945	−.3	21,657	+2.8	219	3,418	+5.4	67,064	+8.1
Oregon	45	1,278	+1.9	33,988	+6.3	197	2,139	−.9	44,861	+3.3
Pennsylvania	131	3,414	−.1	90,439	−.3	391	29,765	−6.0	588,779	+.4
Rhode Island	39	766	−1.3	19,250	−3.0	465	5,641	+2.6	105,196	+.6
South Carolina	16	239	+2.1	5,492	+.3	117	1,265	+.4	14,888	+.9
South Dakota	7	96	+2.1	2,580	+9.4	11	57	−12.3	980	−10.7
Tennessee	33	731	+3.0	14,026	+.9	72	3,998	−.8	65,734	+.5
Texas	*102*	*2,952*	*−.9*	*72,501*	*−.4*	77	*7,027*	*+4.0*	*115,674*	*+4.4*
Utah	14	476	+1.9	12,103	−.6	66	543	+3.4	14,123	+19.1
Vermont	5	114	−5.0	2,682	+.1	38	479	+11.1	7,143	+6.2
Virginia	41	1,030	−5.1	25,666	−2.8	476	5,684	+.1	96,839	+2.3
Washington	101	2,267	+3.4	62,443	+5.9	326	6,611	+3.5	122,571	+3.8
West Virginia	28	574	+1.8	14,455	+5.5	56	962	−1.0	17,731	+5.6
Wisconsin	47	*2,224*	−.7	*48,383*	*−1.6*	*53*	*10,888*	*+11.2*	*148,076*	*+7.6*
Wyoming	8	63	+3.3	1,820	+6.0	42	256	−.8	5,401	+1.8

[9] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[10] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nometallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	17	693	−3.7	$7,275	−11.1	9	1,440	+0.7	$21,020	−2.9
Arizona	3	42	−2.3	635	+8.0	21	2,686	+9.7	64,353	+8.2
Arkansas	9	208	−10.3	2,849	−6.1	3	395	+3.9	6,148	+7.2
California	54	1,141	+8.9	22,851	+6.3	*35*	*2,689*	*+1.5*	*63,251*	*−5.0*
Colorado	5	43	+43.3	453	+20.8	13	1,084	+.4	30,094	+4.0
Connecticut	23	281	+47.9	4,904	+93.4					
Delaware	3	58	−6.5	1,013	+8.2					
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida	17	891	+2.4	10,875	+2.6					
Georgia	24	1,258	−.6	12,096	−2.2					
Idaho						10	2,134	+1.8	45,811	−.7
Illinois	20	569	+19.8	10,238	+30.1					
Indiana	74	1,495	+20.0	22,942	+26.1					
Iowa	29	496	+33.3	7,374	+33.6					
Kansas	*37*	*1,344*	*+.6*	*24,893*	*−.5*	*17*	*1,286*	*+49.2*	*20,709*	*+32.2*
Kentucky	39	991	+10.5	12,096	+27.2					
Louisiana	12	446	−1.1	6,077	+4.5					
Maine	12	559	+528.1	11,863	+821.0					
Maryland	*9*	*231*	*+44.4*	*3,215*	*+61.2*					
Massachusetts	19	397	+46.5	8,450	+61.7					
Michigan	52	1,484	+9.4	25,970	+19.8	38	4,530	+2.4	77,235	+15.7
Minnesota	23	244	+29.1	3,779	+17.3	32	1,315	+21.3	25,081	+17.8
Mississippi	9	152	−23.6	2,542	−3.1					
Missouri	49	1,325	+46.7	18,927	+49.5	14	1,747	+4.4	20,200	+5.2
Montana	7	62	+37.8	923	+16.7	17	2,644	+2.4	71,746	−.5
Nebraska	11	131	+48.9	2,099	+107.6					
Nevada						15	607	+13.5	14,334	+5.0
New Hampshire	11	248	+140.8	6,685	+236.9					
New Jersey	36	569	+22.1	10,149	+15.6	3	15	−6.2	354	+11.0
New Mexico						5	929	+1.4	17,397	+1.3
New York	79	2,340	+48.5	46,001	+45.8					
North Carolina	14	439	−8.7	7,187	+15.6					
North Dakota										
Ohio	137	3,401	+14.2	54,610	+24.9					
Oklahoma	16	169	+7.0	1,945	+9.3	32	1,239	+.6	19,669	+4.7
Oregon	3	26	(10)	595	+1.7	6	88	+76.0	1,592	+47.4
Pennsylvania	165	4,998	+23.7	80,272	+40.9					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	4	116	+8.4	1,145	+4.3					
South Dakota	6	59	+55.3	918	+51.5					
Tennessee	25	826	−35.8	10,394	−37.5	4	295	+7.3	6,323	+24.6
Texas	*23*	*1,490*	*+1.1*	*27,273*	*+2.8*					
Utah	7	106	+7.1	1,607	−5.2	12	2,127	+3.0	44,721	+2.2
Vermont	37	2,038	+2.3	36,609	+1.9					
Virginia	29	979	+24.2	12,130	+29.8					
Washington	12	275	+3.0	5,522	+12.6					
West Virginia	20	882	+11.1	12,587	+25.4					
Wisconsin	*14*	*239*	*+58.3*	*3,489*	*+34.1*	(11)	*215*	*+.9*	*4,758*	*+2.9*
Wyoming										

[10] No change.
[11] Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous-coal mining					Crude-petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	48	8,791	+2.7	$83,481	−22.5					
Arizona										
Arkansas						8	487	+0.4	$11,579	+2.0
California						41	8,790	+1.8	275,081	+3.7
Colorado	46	3,651	−11.9	53,239	−15.5					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	*32*	*7,778*	*−9.0*	*122,199*	*−25.7*	8	207	+2.5	4,407	+1.3
Indiana	53	6,238	−.1	119,209	−13.0	5	39	+2.6	676	−2.6
Iowa	24	1,390	−35.1	14,178	−57.2					
Kansas	*22*	*553*	*−68.2*	*10,480*	*−66.2*	30	1,747	+2.9	38,451	+1.9
Kentucky	146	28,324	+2.8	477,040	−7.6	5	241	−2.8	3,260	−10.1
Louisiana						7	247	−1.6	7,334	+26.1
Maine										
Maryland	*14*	*1,339*	*−11.7*	*17,682*	*−38.2*					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	3	748	−6.6	13,862	−27.1					
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	17	485	−66.7	4,987	−75.4					
Montana	11	841	−.9	17,354	+5.7	4	47	+38.2	989	+37.6
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	14	1,739	−3.8	27,416	−4.1	5	73	+14.1	1,692	+11.3
New York						5	340	+1.5	7,427	+3.4
North Carolina										
North Dakota	8	507	−9.0	8,892	−7.7					
Ohio	81	14,189	+.2	239,366	−21.9	6	60	−1.6	727	−8.7
Oklahoma	15	247	−60.6	3,985	−42.8	64	5,948	+2.0	133,556	−1.1
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	466	73,961	−.6	1,358,492	−7.5	21	807	−4.4	19,262	+5.6
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	19	1,890	−31.9	29,158	−35.6					
Texas	5	351	−1.7	5,833	+9.0	*3*	*6,488*	+.7	*213,705*	+7.3
Utah	10	972	−23.8	18,817	−16.3					
Vermont										
Virginia	24	4,558	+1.2	85,274	+3.2					
Washington	11	647	−52.0	11,061	−58.5					
West Virginia	373	57,154	−15.6	1,205,176	−12.5	9	412	+1.7	8,161	−9.6
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	29	3,071	−4.4	75,134	+4.9	5	133	(10)	4,001	+4.7

[10] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	88	1,775	+2.8	$42,148	+10.4	23	1,364	+4.2	$11,996	+4.3
Arizona	67	1,443	+2.3	33,808	−.9	22	882	−6.5	11,445	−5.7
Arkansas	*36*	*2,167*	*−1.2*	*46,476*	*+1.7*	*47*	*1,305*	*+7.3*	*11,042*	*+2.8*
California	*47*	*44,343*	*+1.0*	*1,180,571*	*−4.2*	*180*	*9,796*	*+1.5*	*150,049*	*+1.3*
Colorado	198	5,416	−.6	141,389	+1.9	55	1,211	+.3	15,592	+2.4
Connecticut	130	9,616	−([6])	294,523	−1.1	30	1,208	−1.3	15,971	+1.5
Delaware	28	1,092	+1.1	30,364	−2.6	4	263	−1.1	3,564	−2.0
Dist. of Columbia	21	8,992	+.9	251,076	+.5	44	4,930	+5.1	72,687	+5.7
Florida	157	4,485	−.5	113,217	−7.0	121	4,223	−33.0	43,065	−41.4
Georgia	186	6,678	+1.2	182,457	+2.1	36	1,776	+.8	15,458	−3.9
Idaho	56	733	−8.0	14,477	−8.8	20	362	+.8	4,220	−.4
Illinois	*82*	*72,377*	*+.8*	*1,969,960*	*−.5*	[12] *248*	*14,261*	*+2.8*	*224,433*	*+6.3*
Indiana	135	9,466	+2.0	241,244	+7.0	67	3,135	+7.8	33,138	+5.2
Iowa	421	9,001	+.6	208,288	+2.1	60	2,893	+1.0	25,984	−.4
Kansas	[13] *141*	*6,436*	*+3.1*	*155,672*	*+9.7*	*38*	*848*	*+2.0*	*9,153*	*+5.3*
Kentucky	289	6,224	+1.0	145,261	+.6	37	2,177	+11.0	21,433	+10.2
Louisiana	151	5,780	+1.1	146,438	+2.2	22	2,161	+.6	24,152	+2.4
Maine	170	2,745	−1.7	70,571	−3.7	20	599	+.7	7,595	−.6
Maryland	*94*	*12,233*	*+.5*	*350,171*	*+.1*	*22*	*722*	*−3.5*	*9,346*	*−1.2*
Massachusetts	*128*	*46,592*	*+.1*	*1,318,432*	*−3.9*	*66*	*5,310*	*−1.3*	*74,561*	*+1.6*
Michigan	421	27,843	+.7	830,349	−.8	96	5,373	+2.3	70,814	+2.6
Minnesota	226	12,233	+.3	333,270	+5.2	75	3,382	+2.5	40,845	+2.0
Mississippi	190	1,734	+1.6	34,324	−6.9	23	888	+2.7	7,379	+8.1
Missouri	213	20,445	+.9	542,212	−1.2	94	5,319	+1.9	65,053	+.9
Montana	103	2,032	+1.3	56,297	−9.8	31	518	+1.0	7,584	+2.4
Nebraska	301	5,681	+1.3	145,640	+2.2	48	1,704	−9.2	17,911	−7.1
Nevada	37	397	+5.0	11,582	+9.3	17	188	+1.1	2,769	−2.0
New Hampshire	140	2,243	−([6])	57,710	−1.6	12	288	−3.7	3,462	−2.1
New Jersey	265	21,411	+.5	610,632	−2.7	89	4,440	+13.2	53,755	+12.5
New Mexico	54	619	+4.4	13,064	+5.1	23	630	+6.1	6,494	+9.1
New York	884	119,786	+.1	3,661,060	−2.9	186	24,924	−.5	403,844	−1.7
North Carolina	86	1,613	+3.0	37,763	+11.6	39	1,947	+5.3	17,862	+3.8
North Dakota	171	1,221	+.8	30,127	+2.9	20	336	+5.7	3,376	+2.1
Ohio	483	34,492	+1.4	945,769	+3.7	141	9,175	+1.1	116,040	−.1
Oklahoma	245	6,089	+2.3	138,282	+.1	63	1,616	−1.3	17,181	−.4
Oregon	181	5,572	+1.0	144,758	−1.9	64	1,377	+1.0	17,091	−3.8
Pennsylvania	*769*	*54,278*	*+.2*	*1,555,928*	*+2.2*	155	9,366	+1.3	124,215	+.3
Rhode Island	42	3,380	−1.8	94,875	−4.7	19	484	+.4	6,568	−.1
South Carolina	72	1,946	+2.5	38,024	+1.5	21	637	+4.3	5,652	+7.8
South Dakota	129	1,008	+2.6	24,549	+1.8	22	378	+.8	4,468	+1.1
Tennessee	245	4,822	+5.0	107,140	+.1	36	2,180	+2.1	18,502	+.6
Texas	*141*	*7,926*	*+3.7*	*204,383*	*+2.3*	*42*	*3,172*	*+1.7*	*40,457*	*+3.4*
Utah	70	1,770	−1.3	37,729	+1.0	17	747	+.3	9,740	+1.3
Vermont	124	1,119	−1.1	25,986	−3.5	21	464	+3.6	4,620	+2.3
Virginia	179	5,953	+.5	142,956	−2.7	43	2,151	+6.0	22,015	+4.9
Washington	196	9,848	+1.4	272,539	+2.0	85	2,692	+3.1	31,268	+.3
West Virginia	120	6,079	+.9	159,849	+.1	37	1,213	−.6	12,975	−.2
Wisconsin	[14] *41*	*10,658*	*+1.4*	*311,791*	*+3.2*	[12] *43*	*1,406*	*+3.1*	([11])	--------
Wyoming	48	454	+.7	10,789	−1.3	12	111	+3.7	1,559	+4.8

[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[11] Not available.
[12] Includes restaurants.
[13] Includes steam railways.
[14] Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934 BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week), April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934
Alabama	18	945	−4.3	$9,305	+11.3	13	207	−1.4	$2,528	+1.8
Arizona	11	455	−3.0	6,386	−2.0	4	49	(16)	839	−5.2
Arkansas	*28*	*730*	*+2.0*	*7,298*	−(6)	10	116	+20.8	1,357	+7.5
California	[15] *65*	*5,184*	*+.5*	*94,526*	*+.2*					
Colorado	35	1,300	+.6	16,998	+2.1	18	252	+5.9	4,555	+10.1
Connecticut	41	1,630	+1.9	26,884	+3.9	15	293	+5.4	6,448	+13.1
Delaware	4	293	−1.0	4,935	+.1	3	63	+5.0	1,167	+12.6
Dist. of Columbia	20	2,606	+3.5	40,296	+4.7	5	121	+7.1	2,415	+11.9
Florida	21	1,115	−4.9	12,106	−10.4	18	185	+4.5	2,625	+5.8
Georgia	32	2,576	+2.1	28,332	+4.3	12	202	+5.8	2,676	+7.5
Idaho	19	368	−.3	5,518	+1.3					
Illinois	[15] *83*	*3,329*	*+2.8*	*54,470*	*+3.6*					
Indiana	42	1,846	+1.9	26,526	+6.2	33	531	+8.8	9,251	+16.5
Iowa	36	1,326	+1.6	18,836	+4.6	12	183	+10.2	3,244	+15.2
Kansas	[15] *47*	*1,046*	*+1.7*	*13,847*	*+3.9*					
Kentucky	42	1,930	+3.5	24,650	+6.1	13	427	+4.9	6,324	+11.2
Louisiana	8	496	+2.5	5,172	+6.4	11	174	+6.1	2,295	+9.5
Maine	28	577	+1.9	8,548	+3.2	7	132	+12.8	2,551	+18.2
Maryland	*24*	*1,855*	*+3.1*	*27,049*	*+2.9*	*11*	*256*	*+4.5*	*4,620*	*+9.9*
Massachusetts	*120*	*4,791*	*+1.3*	*79,842*	*+3.7*	*77*	*2,033*	*+11.3*	*38,993*	*+16.7*
Michigan	58	2,853	+1.8	42,963	+7.2	27	973	+13.9	21,534	+29.6
Minnesota	47	1,888	+2.2	29,510	+3.8	18	558	+8.8	10,030	+12.1
Mississippi	11	328	+.9	3,043	+2.6	10	106	+15.2	1,546	+11.5
Missouri	50	2,791	+1.5	38,094	+3.4	38	804	+8.5	14,377	+12.6
Montana	19	491	+2.9	8,340	+4.1	8	58	+7.4	1,174	+8.8
Nebraska	14	850	−.1	12,234	+1.5	15	308	+6.9	5,422	+13.2
Nevada	4	50	+4.2	942	+4.3					
New Hampshire	22	347	+1.8	5,017	+3.7	6	95	+20.3	1,612	+21.8
New Jersey	47	4,801	+1.3	87,449	+2.0	13	285	+4.0	7,051	+9.3
New Mexico	7	230	+3.6	3,224	+3.4	4	23	(16)	372	−3.1
New York	73	7,243	+2.7	118,271	−3.6	17	624	+10.8	13,054	+24.9
North Carolina	14	779	+.4	8,658	+2.3	14	185	+3.9	2,391	+10.4
North Dakota	9	161	−.6	2,331	+3.6	4	36	−2.7	571	+2.9
Ohio	71	3,858	+1.3	62,701	+6.2	90	2,610	+15.5	48,928	+27.0
Oklahoma	24	989	+1.2	12,665	+3.2	16	253	+4.5	3,582	+4.8
Oregon	9	269	+.4	4,157	−2.0	5	65	(16)	1,279	+3.2
Pennsylvania	39	2,742	+.9	42,846	+3.2	35	1,706	+11.9	33,615	+21.1
Rhode Island	26	1,224	+2.9	20,713	+4.8	6	385	+18.5	7,169	+25.4
South Carolina	10	422	+.2	4,443	+5.4	12	154	+5.5	1,782	+9.4
South Dakota	8	205	−.5	2,876	+2.8	3	33	+3.1	664	+12.0
Tennessee	15	1,438	+5.0	13,872	+4.9	11	166	+7.8	2,087	+6.8
Texas	38	1,931	+.6	23,168	+3.8	25	539	+8.0	9,096	+12.2
Utah	9	537	+.2	7,889	+2.9	12	120	(16)	2,365	+2.4
Vermont	11	193	(16)	2,420	−.5	5	75	+13.6	1,102	+19.9
Virginia	19	950	+.3	11,098	−1.5	43	541	+2.9	8,093	+5.8
Washington	16	656	−2.5	11,825	−.3	13	235	+9.3	4,710	+15.0
West Virginia	15	567	+5.2	7,781	+10.2	9	228	+10.7	3,479	+14.8
Wisconsin	[15] *28*	*977*	*+4.2*	*13,337*	*+8.6*					
Wyoming	7	135	+9.8	2,432	+9.1	3	21	(16)	412	+2.7

[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent. [16] No change. [15] Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll April 1934	Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1934	Percentage of of change from March 1934
Alabama	24	508	+0.8	$14,391	+0.7
Arizona	27	212	+1.4	5,796	+.7
Arkansas	20	250	+1.2	6,181	+3.2
California	1,136	23,409	−.6	772,765	−.7
Colorado	35	1,394	+.6	44,966	+1.9
Connecticut	69	2,074	+.1	73,853	+.3
Delaware	16	570	+.2	20,295	+.3
District of Columbia	39	1,362	+.4	49,476	+1.0
Florida	20	650	−1.2	22,026	−(6)
Georgia	41	1,257	+.6	36,980	+.1
Idaho	16	148	+.7	3,680	−1.1
Illinois	91	10,918	+.1	388,893	+.1
Indiana	46	1,244	+2.1	41,633	+2.7
Iowa	16	971	+.2	29,943	−3.5
Kansas	[16] *40*	*878*	+.7	*29,946*	+7.9
Kentucky	21	862	+.9	30,498	+.2
Louisiana	10	354	−.8	13,883	+3.0
Maine	17	266	+.4	6,797	+.2
Maryland	33	1,163	+2.0	38,746	+3.2
Massachusetts	[16] *224*	*7,580*	+.3	*226,750*	+2.3
Michigan	121	4,218	−.7	139,045	−.6
Minnesota	53	4,352	+1.9	131,701	+15.2
Mississippi	16	200	−.5	4,221	−1.6
Missouri	111	4,676	+.3	138,591	+.8
Montana	22	245	−.4	6,886	−1.0
Nebraska	21	583	+1.9	19,686	+1.4
Nevada					
New Hampshire	40	484	+.8	13,241	+13.1
New Jersey	131	12,924	+.8	372,543	+1.4
New Mexico	13	110	−.9	2,950	−.4
New York	746	55,226	−.5	1,973,488	+1.8
North Carolina	28	604	+1.9	15,604	+.9
North Dakota	38	269	+.7	6,387	(10)
Ohio	298	8,223	+.6	276,910	+2.6
Oklahoma	27	667	(10)	20,384	+.5
Oregon	32	1,181	+.2	38,505	+.9
Pennsylvania	*743*	*22,616*	+.1	*706,615*	+.6
Rhode Island	30	1,070	−.2	46,440	+1.9
South Carolina	11	118	−.8	3,207	−3.7
South Dakota	31	234	(10)	5,806	+.1
Tennessee	37	1,131	−.4	39,020	−.7
Texas	30	1,529	−.5	42,615	+.4
Utah	15	469	−.6	16,441	−.9
Vermont	28	222	+1.4	6,429	+.6
Virginia	44	1,466	−.1	47,926	+1.6
Washington	47	1,706	−.2	54,193	+.5
West Virginia	44	660	−.3	19,492	−(6)
Wisconsin	17	912	+.2	32,247	+1.7
Wyoming	12	114	+2.7	3,431	+.4

[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[10] No change.
[16] Does not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in April 1934 as compared with March 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN APRIL 1934, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage of change from March 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage of change from March 1934
		March 1934	April 1934		March 1934	April 1934	
New York City	5,384	438,509	440,486	+0.5	$11,584,410	$11,573,148	−0.1
Chicago, Ill	1,877	232,312	234,519	+1.0	5,636,126	5,695,524	+1.1
Philadelphia, Pa	926	176,913	176,928	+(1)	4,012,620	4,038,079	+.6
Detroit, Mich	1,197	277,790	294,341	+6.0	7,173,721	7,789,837	+8.6
Los Angeles, Calif	910	83,438	86,921	+4.2	2,009,605	2,119,279	+5.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1,226	111,162	112,484	+1.2	2,470,030	2,620,960	+6.1
St. Louis, Mo	738	87,197	90,264	+3.5	1,846,030	1,899,637	+2.9
Baltimore, Md	742	74,148	77,651	+4.7	1,509,537	1,583,625	+4.9
Boston, Mass	3,227	131,505	132,757	+1.0	2,985,477	3,093,166	+3.6
Pittsburgh, Pa	507	103,221	103,918	+.7	2,055,444	2,244,782	+9.2
San Francisco, Calif	1,187	61,308	62,833	+2.5	1,480,584	1,524,530	+3.0
Buffalo, N.Y	440	56,394	58,937	+4.5	1,254,643	1,352,346	+7.8
Milwaukee, Wis	506	50,574	52,351	+3.5	1,059,574	1,106,164	+4.4

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, April 1934

THERE was an increase of 20,549 employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments of the United States Government comparing April with March 1934. Comparing April with the corresponding month of last year, there was an increase of 75,380 employees or 13.3 percent. The data shown in table 1 is collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from various executive departments and offices of the United States Government, and the figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the workers in the executive branches of the United States Government are located in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES APRIL 1933 AND MARCH AND APRIL 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
April 1933	63,571	3,492	67,063	467,573	34,092	501,665	531,144	37,584	568,728
March 1934	73,106	8,463	81,569	481,922	60,068	541,990	555,028	68,531	623,559
April 1934	75,512	8,338	83,850	488,362	71,896	560,258	563,874	80,234	644,108
Gain or loss:									
April 1933–April 1934	+11,941	+4,846	+16,787	+20,789	+37,804	+58,593	+32,730	+42,650	+75,380
March 1934–April 1934	+2,406	−125	+2,281	+6,440	+11,828	+18,268	+8,846	+11,703	+20,549
Percent of change:									
April 1933–April 1934	+18.8	+138.8	+25.0	+4.4	+110.9	+11.7	+6.2	+113.5	+13.3
March 1934–April 1934	+3.3	−1.5	+2.8	+1.3	+19.7	+3.4	+1.6	+17.1	+3.3
Labor turn-over April 1934:									
Additions [2]	1,992	2,493	4,485	10,244	28,390	39,234	12,236	30,883	43,119
Separations [2]	975	1,282	2,257	4,842	19,318	24,160	5,817	20,600	26,417
Turn-over rate per 100	1.31	15.26	2.73	1.00	29.28	4.38	1.04	27.69	4.17

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
[2] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over, or 3,847 employees not previously reported but not regarded as additions.

There were 83,850 employees working in the executive departments in Washington, D.C., on April 30, 1934. This is an increase of 25 percent as compared with the same month of the previous year. The increase in permanent employees, however, was only 18.8 percent. The number of temporary employees more than doubled comparing the two periods. Comparing April 1934 with March 1934 there was an increase of 2.8 percent in total employment. Permanent employees increased 3.3 percent, while the number of temporary employees decreased 1.5 percent. This decrease in temporary employees, however, was caused by the transfer of workers from a temporary to a permanent status.

The monthly turn-over rate for employees of the executive departments in the District of Columbia was 2.73. The rates for permanent employees was only 1.31. The rate of turn-over among temporary employees was exceedingly high, 15.26 being the April rate.

The number of employees in the executive departments outside of the District of Columbia showed an increase of 11.7 percent, comparing April 1934 with April 1933. Comparing April with the previous month, there was an increase of 1.3 percent in the number of permanent employees outside of the city of Washington, an increase of 19.7 percent in the number of temporary employees, and an increase of 3.4 percent in the total employment.

Table 2 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January 1933 to April 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS, 1933 AND 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1933				1933—Continued			
January	66, 800	496, 361	563, 161	October [1]	71, 232	526, 703	597, 935
February	66, 802	496, 685	563, 487	November [1]	73, 131	532, 518	605, 649
March	67, 557	499, 429	566, 986	December [1]	75, 450	533, 220	608, 670
April	67, 063	501, 665	568, 728				
May [1]	66, 568	510, 236	576, 804	1934			
June [1]	65, 774	508, 881	574, 655	January [1]	78, 045	530, 094	608, 139
July [1]	66, 580	503, 499	570, 079	February [1]	79, 913	531, 839	611, 752
August [1]	67, 808	507, 171	574, 979	March	81, 569	441, 990	623, 559
September [1]	69, 858	516, 757	586, 615	April	83, 850	560, 258	644, 108

[1] Revised.

There has been an increase of over 80,000 employees in the Federal executive service since January 1933. The number of such employees in the District of Columbia has increased but 17,000.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during March and April 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MARCH AND APRIL 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	March	April	March	April
Executive service	623, 559	644, 108	$85, 438, 869	$85, 625, 787
Military service	266, 285	266, 923	19, 050, 158	18, 816, 636
Judicial service	1, 854	1, 904	443, 505	432, 401
Legislative service	3, 867	3, 865	928, 368	926, 484
Total	895, 565	916, 800	105,860,900	105, 801, 308

There was a small increase in the number of employees in both the military and judicial service comparing April with the previous month. The legislative pay roll, however, showed two fewer employees.

Table 4 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government for the months December 1933 to April 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 TO APRIL 1934

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December	608,670	$82,594,564	263,622	$17,656,909	1,872	$432,435	3,864	$886,781
1934								
January	608,139	78,035,863	262,942	18,499,516	1,780	417,000	3,845	871,753
February	611,752	84,133,108	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	[1] 430,843	3,852	926,363
March	623,559	85,438,869	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	[1] 443,505	3,867	928,368
April	644,108	85,625,787	266,923	18,816,636	1,904	432,401	3,865	926,484

[1] Revised.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, increased from 987,011 on March 15, 1934, to 999,625 (preliminary) on April 15, 1934, or 1.3 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for April 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $111,069,052 in February 1934 to $123,221,345 in March 1934, or 10.9 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to April 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the table following. These index numbers constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON **CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS** IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO APRIL 1934

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.6
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	.....
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	.....
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	.....
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	.....
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	.....
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	.....
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	.....
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	.....
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	[1] 55.3

[1] Average for 4 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of February and March 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of April 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of February and March 1934. Total compensation for the month of April is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, FEBRUARY TO APRIL 1934, AND EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for April 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	February 1934	March 1934
Professional, clerical, and general	163,578	164,598	165,822	$21,405,345	$22,534,875
Clerks	85,445	86,204		10,452,622	11,248,169
Stenographers and typists	15,432	15,477		1,814,439	1,888,140
Maintenance of way and structures	183,051	188,309	199,903	14,316,875	15,321,619
Laborers, extra gang and work train	11,935	13,303		723,018	776,442
Laborers, track and roadway section	97,934	100,019		5,209,512	5,718,981
Maintenance of equipment and stores	275,389	283,421	283,826	27,908,195	32,321,948
Carmen	56,163	59,011		6,329,565	7,621,612
Electrical workers	8,257	8,402		1,038,158	1,170,976
Machinists	39,222	40,083		4,630,999	5,406,746
Skilled trades helpers	60,551	62,756		5,046,422	6,000,165
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,432	21,673		1,525,464	1,689,345
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	18,269	18,666		994,594	1,174,402
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	123,776	125,577	125,120	12,962,129	14,133,386
Station agents	23,943	23,924		3,155,704	3,410,725
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,683	14,774		1,861,110	2,061,551
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms.)	17,531	18,801		1,249,715	1,488,888
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,928	16,914		1,107,195	1,120,885
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,283	12,512	12,563	1,995,339	2,141,997
Transportation, train and engine	205,816	212,594		32,481,169	36,767,520
Road conductors	22,508	23,015	212,391	4,534,328	5,074,986
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,598	48,051		6,136,359	6,937,915
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,679	37,299		4,448,945	5,126,833
Road engineers and motormen	27,511	28,210		6,113,132	6,883,973
Road firemen and helpers	30,021	30,553		4,428,478	4,990,501
All employees	963,893	987,011	999,625	111,069,052	123,221,345

Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, April 1934

THERE were nearly 370,000 people working on construction projects financed by the Public Works fund during the month ending April 15, 1934. This is an increase of more than 76,000, as compared with March. These workers earned nearly $18,000,000 during the month of April.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

TABLE 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of labor worked during the month of April 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, DURING APRIL 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
Building construction	27,973	$1,426,583	2,048,991	$0.696	$3,236,107
Public roads	181,209	6,972,526	14,144,981	.493	11,000,000
River, harbor, and flood control	39,213	2,208,422	3,731,913	.592	3,418,434
Streets and roads [2]	10,001	402,794	830,809	.485	326,424
Naval vessels	8,715	893,820	1,064,034	.840	3,205,174
Reclamation	11,994	1,271,331	2,006,442	.634	2,545,119
Forestry	15,570	769,297	1,339,440	.574	564,989
Water and sewerage	1,298	60,429	91,561	.660	90,015
Miscellaneous	14,989	725,720	1,201,345	.604	1,048,092
Total	310,962	14,730,922	26,459,516	.557	25,434,354

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal projects are wholly financed from Public Works funds. The work is done either by force account—that is, by labor hired direct by the Government agency, or by contract, that is, awards made to commercial firms by the Federal agencies.

There were over 310,000 workers on Federal P.W.A. construction projects during the month ending April 15. Over 180,000 or 58 percent of the total employees were working under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture; nearly 40,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control projects; more than 27,000 on building construction.

Workers on Federal projects drew approximately $15,000,000 for their month's pay. Public road workers were paid nearly $7,000,000 of this amount. These employees worked approximately 27,000,000 hours during the month of April and averaged 56 cents per hour.

Workers on naval vessels showed the highest hourly earnings, averaging nearly 85 cents per hour. Workers on building construction averaged 70 cents per hour, and workers on reclamation and water and sewerage work averaged over 60 cents per hour.

Material orders valued at over $25,000,000 were placed by contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work. Public roads contractors purchased $11,000,000 worth of this material.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during April 1934, on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by type of project.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLL, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING APRIL 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
Building construction	10,100	$545,618	661,854	$0.824	$2,523,141
Streets and roads	6,672	232,324	379,468	.612	362,361
Water and sewerage	10,560	490,774	771,797	.636	878,772
Railroad construction	12,214	435,420	881,679	.494	14,900,814
Miscellaneous	450	25,488	40,430	.630	48,968
Total	39,996	1,729,624	2,735,228	.632	18,714,056

[1] Subject to revision.

Non-Federal allotments when awarded to a State or political subdivision thereof are financed partly by Federal funds and partly by local authorities. Usually the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost and in many cases will loan the remaining 70 percent. When non-Federal allotments are made to commercial firms, such as railroads, the allotment takes the form of a loan which must be liquidated within a certain designated period of time. Construction under non-Federal allotments is, for the most part, limited to building construction, street and road work, water and sewerage systems, and railroad construction.

The railroad work falls under two heads—first, construction such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Railroad construction employment is included with other non-Federal construction in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in a separate table (see table 5, p. 1515).

There were 40,000 employees working on construction projects financed from non-Federal construction funds; more than 12,000 were employed by railroads receiving P.W.A. loans. The total weekly wages paid non-Federal workers amounted to over $1,700,000. Building-construction workers drew over $500,000 of this amount. The average hourly earnings for all workers shown in table 2 was 63 cents per hour.

Workers on all types of construction except railroad drew over 60 cents per hour. The railroad workers drew slightly less than 50 cents per hour, while building-construction workers averaged over 80 cents per hour during the month.

Materials purchased for these construction projects totaled nearly $19,000,000 and approximately 80 percent of this amount was expended by railroads.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLL, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Wage earners [1]		Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England	11,877	11,303	$775,440	1,093,030	$0.709	$948,963
Middle Atlantic	19,139	17,545	991,293	1,548,574	.640	1,380,102
East North Central	24,691	23,434	1,112,675	1,757,510	.633	902,313
West North Central	44,623	42,870	1,744,848	3,426,064	.509	1,303,068
South Atlantic	46,995	44,556	2,064,606	4,034,056	.512	3,644,597
East South Central	32,548	31,392	1,425,112	3,008,767	.474	1,662,424
West South Central	61,185	57,899	1,856,143	4,177,008	.444	1,183,042
Mountain	36,081	35,664	2,590,168	4,163,827	.622	1,807,548
Pacific	27,383	26,381	1,887,558	2,630,348	.718	1,133,689
Total continental United States	303,522	291,044	14,447,851	25,839,182	.559	[2] 24,965,746
Outside continental United States	6,440	5,678	283,071	620,334	.456	468,608
Grand total	310,962	296,722	14,730,922	26,459,516	.557	25,434,354

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Includes $11,000,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More people were employed on Federal P.W.A. projects in the West South Central than in any other geographic division, there being more than 61,000 people employed in this division. More than 40,000 were on P.W.A. rolls in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Workers in the New England and Pacific States averaged over 70 cents per hour; in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Mountain States, over 60 cents per hour; and in the East South Central and West South Central the average hourly earnings were less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from public-works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLL, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Wage earners [1]		Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England	3,539	2,928	$158,219	251,110	$0.630	$2,301,626
Middle Atlantic	2,432	2,146	134,189	200,048	.671	4,381,948
East North Central	8,118	5,964	408,203	513,651	.795	2,910,893
West North Central	6,133	4,987	251,435	377,413	.666	3,653,774
South Atlantic	6,838	5,813	318,703	573,345	.556	1,748,957
East South Central	1,033	859	48,219	79,847	.604	1,299,116
West South Central	1,664	1,363	72,115	123,929	.582	538,086
Mountain	3,183	2,672	94,518	176,569	.535	901,645
Pacific	6,572	5,937	228,517	412,599	.554	930,725
Total Continental United States	39,512	32,669	1,714,118	2,708,511	.633	18,667,770
Outside Continental United States	484	354	15,506	26,717	.580	47,286
Grand total	39,996	33,023	1,729,624	2,735,228	.632	18,714,056

[1] Subject to revision.

There were over 8,000 employees working on non-Federal projects in the East North Central States; in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and in the Pacific States more than 6,000 were employed. In no other geographic division were there as many as 4,000 employed.

Hourly rates ranged from 53 cents in the Mountain States to 80 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops, financed from Public Works funds, during April 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLL, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
New England	1,204	$132,653	196,449	$0.675	$1,061,739
Middle Atlantic	4,971	371,186	607,237	.611	3,031,701
East North Central	1,926	120,465	191,064	.630	827,531
West North Central	474	7,417	12,287	.604	58,361
South Atlantic	1,848	189,463	294,379	.644	194,430
East South Central	1,371	81,940	129,260	.634	1,441,482
West South Central	2,365	137,205	238,261	.576	247,303
Mountain	670	24,503	40,322	.608	80,374
Pacific	3,447	206,856	343,245	.603	290,581
Total	18,276	1,271,688	2,052,504	.620	7,233,502

[1] Subject to revision.

There were over 18,000 people working in railroad shops on work financed by public-works funds during the month ending April 15. This is an increase of 44 percent as compared with the previous month. The average rate of pay for these workers was 62 cents per hour. The rate was 60 cents or over in each geographic division, with the exception of West South Central where the rate averaged over 57 cents. Workers in the New England States averaged 67.5 cents per hour.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending April 15, by type of materials.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of material orders placed [1]
Airplane parts	$211,238
Ammunition	12,453
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc	19,770
Boat building, steel and wooden (small)	47,231
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc	526,424
Carpets and rugs	15,009
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	455,166
Cement	1,264,718
Chemicals	35,531
Clay products	426,879
Coal	44,854
Compressed and liquified gases	56,323
Concrete products	392,902
Copper products	26,341
Cordage and twine	13,425
Cotton goods	15,231
Creosote	22,775
Crushed stone	85,604
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal	691,462
Electrical machinery and supplies	3,388,605
Engines and turbines	70,751
Explosives	93,603
Forgings, iron and steel	643,582
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	4,730,991
Fuel oil	210,936
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	28,136
Gasoline	151,803
Glass	29,421
Hardware, miscellaneous	311,153
Instruments, professional and scientific	203,296
Lighting equipment	116,866
Locomotives, other than electric	931,000
Lubricating oils and greases	85,877
Lumber and timber products	3,395,811
Machine tools	136,598
Marble, granite, slate and other stone products	401,386
Nails and spikes	190,691
Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	169,606
Paints and varnishes	203,144
Paving materials and mixtures	297,062
Planing-mill products	231,570
Plumbing supplies	437,519
Pumps and pumping equipment	92,548
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes	2,874,917
Rails, steel	7,691,050
Railway cars, freight	9,826,500
Railway cars, passenger	4,309,700
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators	14,645
Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint	132,024
Rubber goods	37,416
Sand and gravel	328,075
Sheet-metal work	258,802
Smelting and refining lead	14,262
Springs, steel	156,494
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	152,563
Steam and other packing pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	63,097
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work	5,713,475

[1] Subject to revision.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL—Continued

Type of material	Value of material orders placed [1]
Switches, railway	$298,360
Theatrical scenery and stage equipment	23,621
Tools, other than machine tools	99,959
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified	35,805
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	85,671
Waste	13,359
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	369,721
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	19,274
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted	16,031
Other	2,189,750
Public road projects [2]	11,000,000
Total	66,639,862

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Not available by type of material.

During the month ending April 15 material orders were placed by contractors or by Government agencies doing force-account work, to total over $66,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of materials purchased during the month will create more than 149,000 man-months of labor. The above material orders include $15,257,950 for the purchase of new equipment by railroads from loans made by the Public Works Administration.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment and man-hours worked during each of the 7 months elapsing since work started on construction projects financed from Public Works funds.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO APRIL 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH

Month	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay rolls [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
1933					
October	114,098	$7,006,680	14,077,752	$0.498	$22,005,920
November	254,784	14,458,364	28,168,280	.513	24,605,055
December	270,808	15,724,700	29,866,297	.527	24,839,098
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,522,929
February	295,722	15,245,381	28,938,177	.527	24,562,311
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,754
April	369,234	17,732,234	31,247,248	.567	66,639,862
Total		100,378,864	189,127,979		255,509,929

[1] Subject to revision.

There were over 80,000 more employees on P.W.A. construction awards in April than in March. During the 7-month period employees working on P.W.A. projects have earned over $100,000,000.

Material orders have been placed for over $255,000,000, and it is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create more than 597,000 man-months of labor.

Civil Works Administration

The Civil Works program was practically completed by the end of April. There were less than 60,000 workers on the pay rolls of this agency for the week ending April 26.

Table 8 shows the number of Civil Works Administration employees on the pay rolls for the weeks ending March 29 and April 26.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS MAR. 29 AND APR. 26, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ending—		Amount of pay roll, week ending—	
	Mar. 29	Apr. 26	Mar. 29	Apr. 26
New England	139,445	4,901	$2,000,017	$87,336
Middle Atlantic	558,939	9,818	8,206,762	197,736
East North Central	442,517	9,325	6,896,610	229,076
West North Central	171,334	4,634	2,160,633	99,641
South Atlantic	168,264	11,460	1,914,362	210,922
East South Central	106,654	4,610	1,156,151	91,436
West South Central	173,035	4,265	1,884,779	76,091
Mountain	57,815	2,521	976,381	54,855
Pacific	117,696	4,630	1,770,753	91,612
Total	1,935,699	56,164	26,966,448	1,138,706
Percent of change		−97.1		−95.8

There was a rapid depletion of the forces of the Civil Works Administration during the month of April, a decrease of 97.1 percent occuring over the 4-week period ending April 26. The Emergency Work program is just getting under way.

Table 9 shows the number of employees and the amount of pay rolls for workers on the Emergency Work program for the week ending April 26, 1934.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, WEEK ENDING APR. 26, 1934.

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
New England	83,335	$818,015	West South Central	63,917	$544,990
Middle Atlantic	310,565	4,940,167	Mountain	24,435	327,470
East North Central	119,457	1,022,456	Pacific	11,767	143,140
West North Central	90,218	768,133			
South Atlantic	92,370	765,516	Total	802,159	9,372,114
East South Central	6,095	42,224			

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE were nearly 315,000 workers on the rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work during the month ending April 30. Pay rolls for these workers totaled over $13,000,000.

Table 10 shows the employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work during the months of March and April 1934, by type of worker.

TABLE 10.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, MARCH AND APRIL 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	March	April	March	April
Enrolled personnel	220, 249	282, 756	$6, 878, 370	$8, 830, 470
Reserve officers	4, 846	5, 587	1, 181, 077	1, 266, 399
Educational supervisors	654	1, 024	100, 933	173, 198
Supervisory and technical [1] [2]	[3] 22, 195	[4] 25, 119	[3] 2, 646, 590	[4] 2, 937, 138
Total	247, 944	314, 486	10, 806, 970	13, 207, 205

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] Included in executive service table.
[3] Revised.
[4] Subject to revision.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent of these workers are paid $45 per month, an additional 8 percent are paid $36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent are paid $30 per month. The supervisor and technical employees include carpenters, electricians, and laborers previously shown separately.

The month of April started a new recruiting period and, therefore, this accounts for the large increase in the number of enrolled personnel, the forces being at a low point during March.

Table 11 shows the monthly totals of employees and pay rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to April 1934.

TABLE 11.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO APRIL 1934

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			1933—Continued		
May	191, 380	$6, 388, 760	December	321, 701	$12, 951, 042
June	283, 481	9, 876, 780			
July	316, 109	11, 482, 262	1934		
August	307, 100	11, 604, 401	January	331, 433	13, 577, 695
September	242, 968	9, 759, 628	February	[1] 321, 631	[1] 13, 072, 768
October	294, 861	12, 311, 033	March	[1] 247, 944	[1] 10, 806, 970
November	344, 273	14, 554, 695	April	[2] 314, 486	[2] 13, 207, 205

[1] Revised.
[2] Subject to revision.

Employment on Public Roads (Other than Public Works)

THE following tables show the number of employees exclusive of those paid from the Public Works fund on the pay rolls of Federal and State Governments engaged in building and maintaining roads during the months of March and April 1934.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE, AND FEDERAL, DURING MARCH AND APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION [1]

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	March	April	March	April	March	April	March	April
New England	10	6	$969	$423	13,968	7,771	$800,474	$465,985
Middle Atlantic	19	78	1,417	3,405	39,737	43,483	1,984,939	2,231,450
East North Central	219	298	17,900	15,645	18,426	19,932	1,061,891	1,066,241
West North Central	102	110	7,052	5,854	13,281	14,339	755,478	768,091
South Atlantic	286	251	19,104	6,895	30,496	34,345	1,134,178	1,228,997
East South Central	145	136	5,322	4,471	10,904	10,729	332,835	666,361
West South Central	292	264	23,418	15,082	11,061	11,118	736,422	745,272
Mountain	253	361	20,213	22,896	4,051	5,601	342,118	444,593
Pacific	70	428	5,796	33,158	10,205	10,230	841,430	790,654
Total	1,396	1,932	101,191	107,829	152,129	157,548	7,989,765	8,407,644
Percent of change		+38.4		+6.6		+3.6		+5.2

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

The Federal Government has practically exhausted its State-aid road appropriation. During the month of March there were less than 1,500 employees engaged in this work, and during April fewer than 2,000. In contrast, there were more than 180,000 workers engaged in public-road work financed from the Public Works fund (see table 1, p. 1512). The number of workers employed by State Governments for road work increased 3.6 percent comparing April with March. Disbursements for pay rolls increased 5.2 percent. During April more than 85 percent of the State road workers were engaged in maintenance work and less than 15 percent in new road construction.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State and Federal public roads, by months, January to April 1934.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED N CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934 [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			
	Federal roads	State roads		
		New	Maintenance	Total
January	7,633	25,345	136,440	161,785
February	2,382	22,311	126,904	149,215
March	1,396	19,985	132,144	152,129
April	1,932	21,510	136,038	157,548

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the Public Works fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

THE Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made loans to municipalities, counties, State governments, and in some cases, to private companies to finance

construction projects. These projects must all be self liquidating. The loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose amounted to over $207,000,000. Construction has started on projects estimated to cost over $190,000,000.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING APRIL 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material purchased
Building construction	1,069	$99,224	93,622	$1.06	$159,751
Bridges	7,269	434,035	578,117	.751	910,909
Reclamation	3,259	195,011	447,462	.436	140,494
Water and sewerage	5,068	593,425	891,851	.665	654,285
Miscellaneous	1,978	197,509	290,219	.381	442,040
Total	18,643	$1,519,204	2,301,271	.660	2,307,479

There were more than 18,500 persons employed at the sites of the construction projects for the month ending April 15, 1934. Over 7,000 were employed on bridges and more than 5,000 on water and sewerage system. The pay roll of these workers amounted to over $1,500,000. They worked over 2,000,000 hours and averaged 66 cents per hour.

Workers on building construction averaged over $1 per hour, and bridge workers averaged 75 cents per hour.

Purchase orders were placed for materials valued at over $2,000,000 by contractors working on these projects.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING APRIL 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of materials purchased
New England	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	2,023	$165,620	174,494	$0.949	$284,270
East North Central	190	16,230	15,761	1.030	35,424
West North Central	142	11,527	18,955	.608	40,844
South Atlantic	887	37,194	87,425	.425	42,455
East South Central	237	6,103	17,240	.354	4,092
West South Central	2,315	132,925	211,917	.627	192,020
Mountain	3,405	207,515	460,899	.450	158,463
Pacific	9,444	942,090	1,314,580	.717	1,549,911
Total	18,643	1,519,204	2,301,271	.660	2,307,479

Over half the construction workers employed by funds advanced from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were working in the Pacific States. The largest project for which funds have been advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge. The largest number of employees in the Pacific States include the workers on this project.

Hourly earnings ranged from 35 cents in the East South Central States to $1.03 in the East North Central States.

Table 3 shows, by types, the material purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING APR. 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of materials purchased
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	$92,861
Cement	163,374
Clay products	3,226
Coal	1,926
Compressed and liquified gas	5,390
Concrete products	206,821
Cordage and twine	1,506
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal	6,422
Electrical machinery and supplies	103,041
Explosives	82,189
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	159,450
Fuel oil	17,183
Gasoline	16,471
Hardware, miscellaneous	192,432
Lubricating oil and greases	5,265
Lumber and timber products	183,130
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	11,792
Motor vehicles (auto trucks)	66,366
Nails and spikes	2,046
Plumbing supplies	11,328
Sand and gravel	51,242
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	5,012
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structural and ornamental metal work	848,391
Tools, other than machine tools	18,032
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	3,263
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	18,591
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	6,146
Other	24,583
Total	2,307,479

Orders for steel works and rolling mill projects amounted to over $800,000. The value of orders placed for concrete products totaled over $200,000. It is estimated that 6,000 man-months of labor were created in fabricating this material.

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has since 1913 collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933, and prices are being collected every other Tuesday.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, April 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, April 10 and 24. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches,

fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin No. 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin No. 300 (p. 61).

For a number of years the Bureau has issued an index number of retail food prices for the groups of cereals, meats, and dairy products in addition to the index for all foods. These three groups did not include all the items covered by the Bureau and comprising the index for all foods. An index has been computed for the group of "Other foods", which includes the remainder of the items not incorporated in the three former groups.

The groups of items, together with the list of the items included in each group, are:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Other foods.—Lard, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, coffee, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, navy beans, onions, cabbage, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, prunes, raisins, bananas, and oranges.

The index numbers for each of the groups and for all foods are based on average prices for the year 1913 as 100, and are comparable throughout the period. The indexes have been computed by the same method and based upon the same weighting factors as those appearing in former reports of the Bureau.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of four groups of these items, namely, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO APR. 24, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933—Contd.					
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	Apr. 15	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	May 15	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	June 15	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	July 15	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Aug. 15	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Aug. 29	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Sept. 12	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Sept. 26	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Oct. 10	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	Oct. 24	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	Nov. 7	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Nov. 21	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9	Dec. 5	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	Dec. 19	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	1934					
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1933						Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
Jan. 15	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
Feb. 15	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
Mar. 15	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes on April 24, 1934, compared with April 15, 1933, and March 27 and April 10, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE, APR. 24, 1934, COMPARED WITH APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 27 AND APR. 10, 1934

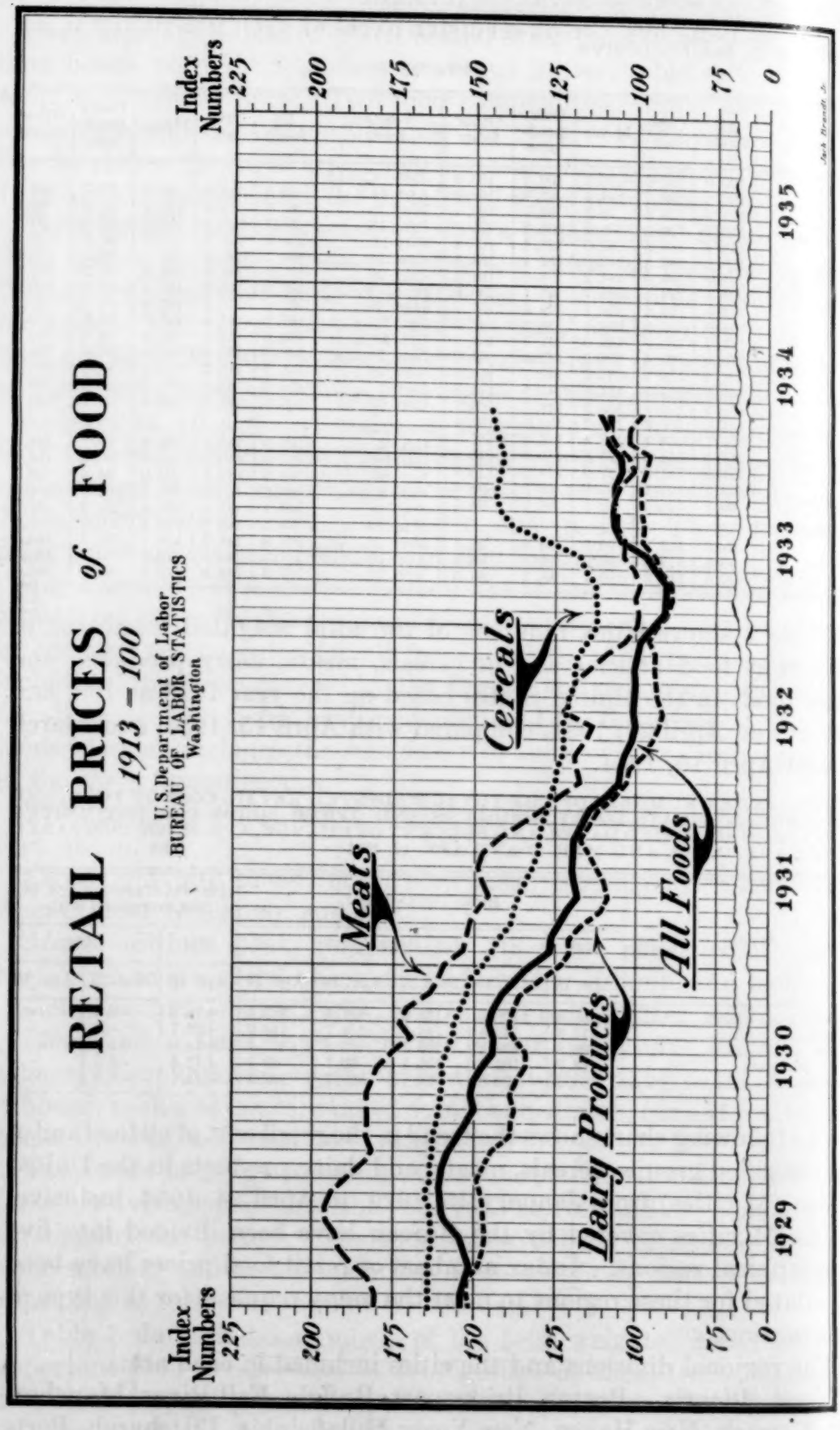
Article	Index (1913=100)					Percent of change Apr. 24, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	Apr. 15	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	Apr. 15	Mar. 27	Apr. 10
All food	90.4	108.5	108.0	107.4	107.3	+18.6	−0.7	−0.1
Cereals	112.8	143.4	144.7	144.7	144.0	+27.7	−.5	−.5
Meats	98.8	109.1	109.7	110.5	112.6	+14.0	+2.6	+1.9
Dairy products	88.7	102.3	101.1	99.7	99.0	+11.6	−2.1	−.7
Other foods	84.3	104.8	104.1	102.7	102.1	+21.1	−1.9	−.6

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to April 24, 1934, inclusive.

The 51 cities covered by the Bureau have been divided into five geographical regions. Index numbers of retail food prices have been calculated for these regions to meet the many requests for this type of information.

The regional divisions and the cities included in each are:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.


RETAIL PRICES of FOOD
1913 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
Meats
Cereals
Dairy Products
All Foods
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D.C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield, Ill.

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 3 shows index numbers of retail food prices for these regions by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.9	102.4
1915	101.0	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.7	101.3
1916	112.7	110.6	113.6	111.8	106.7	113.7
1917	146.1	146.2	149.9	147.6	134.8	146.4
1918	169.3	175.2	167.2	169.0	157.0	168.3
1919	184.7	192.2	187.2	188.5	171.6	185.9
1920	219.1	204.8	206.9	201.3	187.0	203.4
1921	154.9	165.9	151.2	149.8	139.4	153.3
1922	143.1	152.2	139.1	138.4	130.2	141.6
1923	149.7	155.9	143.8	141.9	134.3	146.2
1924	146.8	155.5	144.6	142.9	134.9	145.9
1925	156.7	169.4	156.2	155.8	144.4	157.4
1926	160.9	175.4	160.8	157.6	142.7	160.6
1927	156.5	168.0	155.1	152.7	140.1	155.4
1928	156.2	166.3	153.4	152.4	139.7	154.3
1929	157.5	167.7	156.6	155.0	143.1	156.7
1930	147.8	157.5	146.1	144.9	133.7	147.1
1931	123.9	130.8	120.4	116.1	111.6	121.3
1932	105.1	109.1	99.1	96.6	95.6	102.1
1933	101.9	105.1	97.2	94.5	93.0	99.7
Jan. 15	97.9	101.3	90.8	89.1	90.6	94.8
Feb. 15	93.0	95.7	87.6	85.5	86.3	90.9
Mar. 15	91.9	94.5	87.1	86.0	86.3	90.5
Apr. 15	91.9	94.6	88.0	86.2	86.2	90.4
May 15	95.1	98.2	91.1	89.2	89.7	93.7
June 15	98.4	101.0	94.7	91.7	92.1	96.7
July 15	107.6	108.5	105.0	98.1	97.4	104.8
Aug. 15	109.0	112.2	106.1	101.7	98.4	106.7
Aug. 29	110.0	113.0	106.1	101.8	97.8	107.1
Sept. 12	109.4	113.7	104.9	102.2	98.5	107.0
Sept. 26	110.3	114.4	105.2	102.1	98.1	107.4
Oct. 10	110.3	114.6	104.5	101.5	97.8	107.3
Oct. 24	109.5	114.3	103.6	101.3	98.0	106.6
Nov. 7	109.5	114.2	104.0	101.4	97.8	106.7
Nov. 21	109.4	113.8	104.3	101.7	97.3	106.8
Dec. 5	108.4	113.0	101.7	101.0	96.7	105.5
Dec. 19	106.6	112.0	101.2	100.7	94.5	103.9
1934:						
Jan. 2	107.7	111.7	102.3	100.2	95.4	104.5
Jan. 16	108.1	111.9	103.7	101.4	94.5	105.2
Jan. 30	108.9	111.9	104.1	102.1	95.9	105.8
Feb. 13	111.1	114.4	106.0	102.8	97.6	108.3
Feb. 27	111.4	114.9	106.2	103.4	97.4	108.1
Mar. 13	111.6	115.5	106.7	103.6	97.7	108.5
Mar. 27	110.8	114.9	106.5	103.5	97.2	108.0
Apr. 10	110.2	114.3	105.8	103.1	96.9	107.4
Apr. 24	110.4	114.6	106.0	102.9	96.9	107.3

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for April 15, 1933, March 13 and 27, and April 10 and 24, 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 13 AND 27 AND APR. 10 AND 24, 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1933	1934			
	Apr. 15	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
Sirloin steak ... pound	110.2	113.4	115.0	116.5	119.3
Round steak ... do	108.5	112.1	112.6	114.8	118.8
Rib roast ... do	104.0	103.5	104.5	105.1	108.6
Chuck roast ... do	93.8	94.4	95.0	96.9	98.8
Plate beef ... do	82.6	85.1	84.3	84.3	84.3
Pork chops ... do	84.8	117.1	114.8	112.9	114.8
Bacon, sliced ... do	77.4	93.0	94.8	95.6	95.9
Ham, sliced ... do	107.1	121.9	123.0	123.8	124.2
Lamb, leg of ... do	112.7	130.7	132.8	133.3	139.7
Hens ... do	100.5	112.7	114.6	116.0	116.4
Milk, fresh ... quart	113.5	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7
Butter ... pound	66.3	83.3	80.2	76.5	75.2
Cheese ... do	95.0	109.0	109.5	109.0	106.8
Lard ... do	50.0	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.2
Eggs, fresh ... dozen	53.3	71.6	71.3	69.6	68.1
Bread, white, wheat ... pound	114.3	141.1	142.9	142.9	142.9
Flour ... do	93.9	145.5	145.5	145.5	142.4
Corn meal ... do	113.3	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.3
Rice ... do	65.5	89.7	89.7	90.8	89.7
Potatoes ... do	94.1	170.6	164.7	158.8	158.8
Sugar, granulated ... do	92.7	98.2	100.0	100.0	98.2
Tea ... do	119.1	127.0	127.4	128.1	126.7
Coffee ... do	91.6	90.6	91.3	92.3	91.9

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for April 15, 1933, March 13 and 27, and April 10 and 24, 1934.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 13 AND 27 AND APR. 10 AND 24, 1934

Article	1933	1934			
	Apr. 15	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Beef:					
Sirloin steak ... pound	28.0	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.3
Round steak ... do	24.2	25.0	25.1	25.6	26.5
Rib roast ... do	20.6	20.5	20.7	20.8	21.5
Chuck roast ... do	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.8
Plate ... do	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
Lamb:					
Leg ... do	21.3	24.7	25.1	25.2	26.4
Rib chops ... do	----------	31.8	32.0	32.4	33.4
Breast ... do	----------	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8
Chuck or shoulder ... do	----------	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.8
Pork:					
Chops ... do	17.8	24.6	24.1	23.7	24.1
Loin roast ... do	----------	19.8	19.6	19.0	19.5
Bacon, sliced ... do	20.9	25.1	25.6	25.8	25.9
Ham, smoked, sliced ... do	28.8	32.8	33.1	33.3	33.4
Ham, smoked, whole ... do	----------	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7
Picnic, smoked ... do	----------	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.0
Salt pork ... do	----------	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1
Veal:					
Cutlets ... do	----------	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5
Poultry:					
Roasting chickens ... do	21.4	24.0	24.4	24.7	24.8

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 13 AND 27 AND APR. 10 AND 24, 1934—Continued

Article	1933	1934			
	Apr. 15	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Fish:					
Salmon, canned, pink ..... 16 oz. can		14.2	14.3	14.3	14.2
Salmon, canned, red ..... do	18.3	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.3
Fats and oils:					
Lard, pure ..... pound	7.9	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3
Lard, compound ..... do		9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5
Vegetable lard substitute ..... do	18.4	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.0
Oleomargarine ..... do	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.5
Dairy products:					
Eggs, fresh ..... dozen	18.4	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.5
Butter ..... pound	25.4	31.9	30.7	29.3	28.8
Cheese ..... do	21.0	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.6
Milk, fresh ..... quarts	10.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated ..... 14½-oz. can	5.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
Cream ..... ½ pint		14.4	14.3	14.1	14.3
Cereal foods:					
Flour, wheat, white ..... pound	3.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Corn meal ..... do	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats ..... do	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Corn flakes ..... 8-oz. package	8.3	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0
Wheat cereal ..... 28-oz. package	22.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2
Rice ..... pound	5.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
Macaroni ..... do	14.4	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.5
Bakery products:					
Bread, white, wheat ..... do	6.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
Bread, rye ..... do		8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat ..... do		8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Cake, pound ..... do		22.2	22.1	22.2	22.3
Fruits, fresh:					
Apples ..... do		6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
Bananas ..... dozen	22.7	23.0	22.5	22.1	22.4
Lemons ..... do		28.6	28.5	28.1	27.5
Oranges ..... do	25.2	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.7
Vegetables, fresh:					
Beans, green ..... pound		13.5	13.8	13.0	12.3
Cabbage ..... do	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5
Carrots ..... bunch		5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
Celery ..... stalk		9.7	9.5	9.7	9.8
Lettuce ..... head		8.1	8.0	8.2	9.3
Onions ..... pound	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Potatoes ..... do	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Sweetpotatoes ..... do		4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
Spinach ..... do		7.1	6.7	6.7	6.5
Fruits, canned:					
Peaches ..... no. 2½ can		17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9
Pears ..... do		20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8
Pineapple ..... do		21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9
Vegetables, canned:					
Asparagus ..... no. 2 can		23.1	23.1	23.3	23.3
Beans, green ..... do		11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Corn ..... do	9.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Peas ..... do	12.7	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.5
Tomatoes ..... do	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Pork and beans ..... 16-oz can	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6
Fruits, dried:					
Peaches ..... pound		15.3	15.3	15.4	15.3
Prunes ..... do	8.8	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3
Raisins ..... do	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5
Vegetables, dried:					
Black-eyed peas ..... do		7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5
Lima beans ..... do		9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6
Navy beans ..... do	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
Sugar and sweets:					
Sugar ..... do	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Corn sirup ..... 24-oz. can		12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4
Molasses ..... 18-oz. can		13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5
Beverages:					
Coffee ..... pound	27.3	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.4
Tea ..... do	64.8	69.1	69.3	69.7	68.9
Miscellaneous foods:					
Peanut butter ..... do		16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3
Salt, table ..... do		4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Soup, tomato ..... 10½-oz. can		8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9
Tomato juice ..... 13½-oz. can		8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4

Table 6 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change on April 24, 1934, compared with April 15, 1933, and March 27 and April 10, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE APR. 24, 1934, COMPARED WITH APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 27 AND APR. 10, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)					Percent of change, Apr. 24, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	Apr. 15	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24	Apr. 15	Mar. 27	Apr. 10
United States	90.4	108.5	108.0	107.4	107.3	+18.6	−0.7	−0.1
Atlanta	86.2	104.7	105.2	103.8	105.0	+21.8	−.2	+1.1
Baltimore	93.3	115.8	113.3	112.7	113.3	+21.5	(1)	+.6
Birmingham	89.5	105.3	104.0	105.4	104.6	+16.9	+.6	−.8
Boston	91.0	108.0	106.4	106.0	107.0	+17.5	+.6	+.9
Bridgeport						+18.3	−.7	(1)
Buffalo	92.7	114.8	113.6	112.5	112.7	+21.6	−.8	+.2
Butte						+12.0	+.9	−1.7
Charleston	91.5	108.6	108.1	108.1	107.3	+17.3	−.7	−.8
Chicago	96.4	110.7	110.1	108.6	108.4	+12.5	−1.6	−.2
Cincinnati	90.4	108.2	109.1	108.0	108.1	+19.6	−.9	+.1
Cleveland	84.7	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.1	+24.0	−.9	−.5
Columbus						+22.6	−.5	+.6
Dallas	86.9	103.7	103.4	103.7	102.7	+18.2	−.6	−.9
Denver	87.3	100.2	100.6	98.6	99.2	+13.6	−1.3	+.6
Detroit	86.2	108.4	109.0	109.7	111.7	+29.6	+2.5	+1.9
Fall River	87.1	106.2	105.8	105.1	105.7	+21.5	−.1	+.6
Houston						+18.7	(1)	−.6
Indianapolis	82.3	104.0	103.6	103.4	103.0	+25.0	−.6	−.4
Jacksonville	82.0	98.2	98.5	98.1	97.9	+19.4	−.6	−.2
Kansas City	91.9	106.8	106.2	105.6	106.9	+16.4	+.7	+1.2
Little Rock	80.1	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.6	+23.0	−1.4	−.2
Los Angeles	84.9	94.4	93.2	93.5	93.4	+10.0	+.2	−.2
Louisville	86.8	104.9	105.0	103.9	105.4	+21.4	+.4	+1.5
Manchester	90.3	108.7	107.7	107.5	107.2	+18.7	−.5	−.3
Memphis	82.5	101.8	102.0	100.9	100.6	+21.9	−1.3	−.2
Milwaukee	94.8	110.6	109.9	108.9	110.2	+16.3	+.3	+1.2
Minneapolis	86.1	109.4	109.7	109.6	110.3	+28.1	+.6	+.6
Mobile						+14.5	−1.4	−.5
Newark	89.8	110.1	110.9	109.8	110.2	+22.7	−.7	+.4
New Haven	94.2	114.2	114.1	112.7	112.3	+19.2	−1.6	−.4
New Orleans	88.9	108.6	108.5	107.3	107.3	+20.8	−1.1	(1)
New York	96.7	116.5	115.3	116.1	116.6	+20.6	+1.1	+.5
Norfolk						+23.0	−.4	+.1
Omaha	84.0	103.8	104.1	102.6	102.6	+22.1	−1.4	(1)
Peoria						+15.0	−.5	(1)
Philadelphia	91.8	116.9	116.5	116.9	116.4	+26.9	−.1	−.4
Pittsburgh	88.5	109.4	109.1	108.0	109.1	+23.3	(1)	+1.0
Portland, Maine						+13.2	−1.8	−.4
Portland, Oreg	83.7	96.0	96.2	94.6	95.5	+14.2	−.8	+1.0
Providence	92.0	108.7	107.5	106.7	106.9	+16.1	−.6	+.1
Richmond	91.5	113.2	113.2	112.9	113.3	+23.8	+.1	+.4
Rochester						+24.6	+1.2	+1.3
St. Louis	91.4	111.6	111.3	110.5	109.3	+19.5	−1.8	−1.1
St. Paul						+25.0	−.8	+.2
Salt Lake City	80.2	93.5	93.3	92.4	92.2	+14.9	−1.2	−.2
San Francisco	98.7	110.5	108.5	108.9	109.2	+10.6	+.6	+.3
Savannah						+21.9	−.6	−.1
Scranton	96.2	115.7	115.0	114.3	113.6	+18.1	−1.3	−.6
Seattle	92.4	105.0	103.9	103.2	103.7	+12.3	−.2	+.5
Springfield, Ill						+14.2	−1.1	−.8
Washington	95.5	114.8	114.5	113.7	115.0	+20.4	+.5	+1.1
Hawaii:								
Honolulu						+10.6	+1.0	
Other localities						+11.7	+.1	

[1] No change.

Retail Prices of Coal, April 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but

do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to April 15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO APRIL 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— Stove: Average price, 2,000 lb.	Stove: Index (1913 =100)	Chestnut: Average price, 2,000 lb.	Chestnut: Index (1913 =100)	Bituminous: Average price, 2,000 lb.	Bituminous: Index (1913 =100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0
Jan.	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914: Jan.	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915: Jan.	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916: Jan.	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917: Jan.	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918: Jan.	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919: Jan.	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920: Jan.	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921: Jan.	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922: Jan.	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923: Jan.	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924: Jan.	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
1925: Jan.	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5
1926: Jan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1
1927: Jan.	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3
July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9
1928: Jan.	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
1929: Jan.	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
1930: Jan.	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
1931: Jan.	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
1932: Jan.	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
1933: Jan.	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
Feb.	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
Mar.	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
Apr.	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
Aug.	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
Sept.	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
Oct.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
Nov.	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
Dec.	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
1934: Jan.	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6
Feb.	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
Mar.	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
Apr.	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5

[1] Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913 = 100) for the United States on April 15, 1933, March 15, 1934, and April 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON APR. 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number			Percent of change Apr. 15, 1934, compared with—	
	Apr. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934	Apr. 15, 1934	Apr. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.22	$13.46	$13.14		
Index (1913=100)	171.1	174.2	170.1	−0.6	−2.4
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.00	$13.27	$12.94		
Index (1913=100)	164.3	167.6	163.5	−.5	−2.4
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$7.37	$8.23	$8.18		
Index (1913=100)	135.6	151.5	150.5	+11.0	−.7

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on April 15, 1933, March 15 and April 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 15 AND APR. 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$6.15	$7.02	$7.02
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	13.25	13.25
Chestnut	12.75	13.00	13.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	8.75	9.50	9.38
Run of mine:			
High volatile	6.86	7.57	7.54
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.41	6.07	6.06
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.75	13.75	13.75
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	13.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.75	13.69	13.75
Chestnut	12.75	13.69	13.75
Buffalo, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.42	12.85	11.85
Chestnut	11.21	12.60	11.60
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.71	9.67	9.67
Charleston, S.C.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.67	9.92	9.92
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	16.14	13.91	13.99
Chestnut	15.92	13.70	13.79
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.47	8.21	8.18
Low volatile	9.52	10.83	10.79
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.16	7.86	7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.75	6.10	5.69
Low volatile	6.25	8.00	7.39
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	$13.69	$12.38	$12.38
Chestnut	13.44	12.13	12.13
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.47	6.29	6.34
Low volatile	7.80	9.00	9.00
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.65	6.05	5.78
Low volatile	5.75	7.50	7.04
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	14.00	13.50	14.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.75	10.00	10.50
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.19	15.50	15.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.19	15.50	15.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.92	8.02	8.04
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.29	13.09	13.13
Chestnut	13.00	12.88	12.88
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.82	7.17	7.17
Low volatile	6.69	8.51	8.51
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.00	7.92	7.92
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.60	11.20	10.80
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.03	5.99	5.96
Low volatile	7.00	8.20	8.10
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	5.94	7.00	6.94

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, APR. 15, 1933, AND MAR. 15 AND APR. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933 Apr. 15	1934 Mar. 15	1934 Apr. 15
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$9.00	$11.13	$10.63
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite:			
Furnace	10.50	10.41	10.41
Stove No. 4	12.50	12.22	12.22
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	5.96	5.97
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.72	8.33	8.33
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	16.25	16.78	16.78
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.51	5.49	5.20
Low volatile	6.75	7.63	7.25
Manchester, N.H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.83	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	14.83	15.00	15.00
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.67	7.15	7.15
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.05	13.25	13.25
Chestnut	13.80	13.00	13.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.88	7.51	7.51
Low volatile	9.29	10.11	10.11
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.95	15.50	14.45
Chestnut	14.70	15.25	14.10
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.03	9.88	9.93
Low volatile	11.50	12.17	12.17
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.95	8.52	8.48
Newark, N.J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	10.25	12.75	11.75
Chestnut	10.00	12.50	11.50
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.85	13.90	13.90
Chestnut	13.85	13.90	13.90
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.29	10.07	10.10
New York, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.70	12.65	11.30
Chestnut	11.45	12.40	11.05
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.00	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.50	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	8.00	9.50	9.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.50	8.00	8.00
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.30	8.59	8.59
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.25	6.57	6.45
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	10.75	12.25	11.25
Chestnut	10.50	12.00	11.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove		$12.75	$12.75
Chestnut	$12.63	13.00	13.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.47	4.68	4.75
Portland, Maine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.97	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	12.73	14.25	14.25
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.40	12.71	12.71
Providence, R.I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[1] 14.75	[1] 15.00	[1] 15.00
Chestnut	[1] 14.50	[1] 14.75	[1] 14.75
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.50	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.50	14.00	14.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.83	7.83	7.83
Low volatile	8.08	8.87	8.87
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.75	7.25	7.25
Rochester, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.50	13.10	13.10
Chestnut	12.25	12.85	12.85
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.22	13.91	13.97
Chestnut	15.22	13.72	13.72
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.39	5.51	5.59
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.95	15.50	14.45
Chestnut	14.70	15.25	14.20
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.70	9.78	9.78
Low volatile	11.53	12.33	12.33
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.99	7.60	7.38
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite:			
Cerillos egg	25.00	25.63	25.63
Colorado anthracite:			
Egg	24.50	25.11	25.11
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.00	16.06	16.06
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2] 8.06	[2] 9.84	[2] 9.70
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	8.65	8.85	7.81
Chestnut	8.40	8.60	7.56
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.94	9.87	9.93
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.79	4.06	4.08
Washington, D.C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[3] 14.12	[3] 14.45	[3] 14.45
Chestnut	[3] 13.83	[3] 14.15	[3] 14.15
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[3] 8.14	[3] 8.64	[3] 8.64
Low volatile	[3] 10.02	[3] 10.31	[3] 10.19
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[3] 7.38	[3] 7.98	[3] 8.02

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

[2] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

[3] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in Puerto Rico, First Half of 1933

RETAIL prices of food in Puerto Rico in the first 6 months of 1933 are tabulated in the annual report of the commissioner of labor of that island for 1932–33, from which publication the following figures are taken:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PUERTO RICO, FIRST HALF OF 1933

Article	Unit	Price	Article	Unit	Price
		Cents			*Cents*
Annatto *(achiote)*	Pound	12.0	Oats	Can	17.0
Bananas, large	100	42.1	Oil, mixed	Quart	35.8
Bananas, small	100	33.0	Oil, olive	do	55.7
Beans, Mexican	Pound	10.0	Onions	Pound	4.5
Beans, red	do	4.7	Okras	Dozen	10.0
Beans, string	do	6.0	Oranges, sour	One	1.0
Beans, white	do	4.5	Oranges, sweet	do	3.0
Beef	do	12.9	Peas, black-eyes	Pound	5.0
Bread	do	5.9	Peas, pigeon, dry	do	5.1
Butter	do	32.0	Peas, pigeon, green	do	6.2
Cabbage	do	5.0	Peppers	One	1.0
Carrots	do	8.0	Plantains	100	256.7
Charcoal	5-gal. can	9.1	Pork	Pound	14.5
Coconuts	One	3.0	Pork, salt	do	7.5
Codfish	Pound	6.0	Potatoes, Irish	do	2.2
Coffee, best grade	do	25.5	Potatoes, sweet	do	1.5
Coffee, second grade	do	21.4	Rice, broken	do	2.1
Chicken meal	do	32.0	Rice, 50 percent	do	2.6
Corn	do	2.1	Rice, whole	do	3.2
Corn meal	do	2.1	Salmon	Can	12.0
Eggs	One	2.1	Salt	Bag	3.0
Flour, wheat	Pound	2.8	Sugar, best grade	Pound	4.7
Garlic	Head	1.0	Sugar, second grade	do	3.6
Guava paste	Pound	10.0	Sugar, third grade	do	3.4
Ham	do	13.4	Strawberries	Package	50.0
Lard, mixed	do	7.6	Tania *(yantia)*	Pound	2.0
Lard, pure	do	8.6	Tomatoes	do	3.6
Lettuce	Head	4.0	Vermicelli	do	6.9
Malanga	Pound	1.2	Yams	do	2.5
Milk, condensed	Can	17.8			
Milk, cow's	Quart	10.1			
Milk, evaporated	Small can	4.3			

WHOLESALE PRICES

Method of Computing Price Indexes

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating the index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for the period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the Report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the Aldrich report. The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years. Each monthly report gives prices and index numbers and other data relating to the different items for the month indicated on the outside cover in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago. Summary data for certain former periods are also contained in current reports.

[1] Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to April 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities by years, from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to April 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for April 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87 9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
By weeks ending:											
1934:											
April 7	60.4	66.1	89.5	75.7	72.6	86.5	86.7	75.5	82.5	69.7	73.3
April 14	60.5	65.8	89.8	75.5	72.9	86.9	86.5	75.4	82.8	69.6	73.3
April 21	59.7	66.6	89.7	75.2	73.1	87.0	86.3	75.5	83.1	69.3	73.3
April 28	59.1	66.6	89.6	75.0	73.5	88.3	87.1	75.3	83.0	69.2	73.5

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to April 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to April 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in April 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 73.3. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01364 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.364. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.364 in April 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month will be found on page 1541 of this publication.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.590	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.337	1.563	1.451
August	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
By weeks:											
1934:											
April 7	1.656	1.513	1.117	1.321	1.377	1.156	1.153	1.325	1.212	1.435	1.364
April 14	1.653	1.520	1.114	1.325	1.372	1.151	1.156	1.326	1.208	1.437	1.364
April 21	1.675	1.502	1.115	1.330	1.368	1.149	1.159	1.325	1.203	1.443	1.364
April 28	1.692	1.502	1.116	1.333	1.361	1.133	1.148	1.328	1.205	1.445	1.361

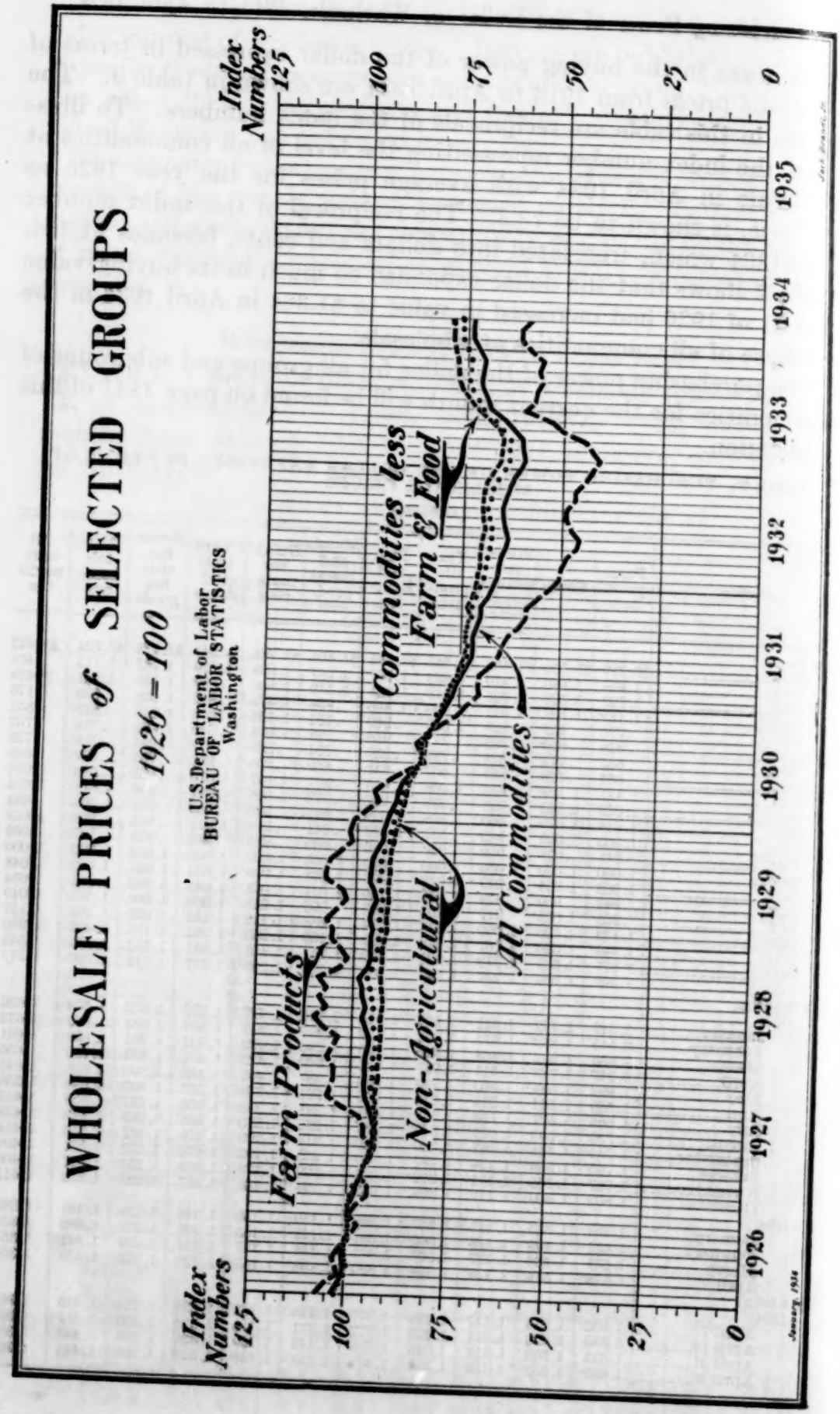

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
Farm Products
Non-Agricultural
Commodities less Farm & Food
All Commodities
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Table 3 shows index numbers for special groups of commodities by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to April 1934, inclusive. A list of the commodities included in each of the groups will be found on pages 11 and 12 of Bulletin No. 572.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0						
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						

Wholesale Price Trends During April 1934

THE Bureau's index number of wholesale commodity prices declined by five tenths of 1 percent in April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau's index number for the month receded to 73.3 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.7 percent for March.

The downward movement in wholesale prices was not general. Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau, 4 showed a decrease and 6 recorded increases during April. Declining prices were reported for 195, or 25 percent of the 784 articles covered; of this number 120, or 62 percent of the total items showing declines, are in the farm products and foods groups. One hundred and fifty-one, or 19 percent of the total number of items included in the index, showed higher prices, and 438 items, or 56 percent, remained unchanged during the month.

Raw materials including basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other primary commodities continued downward and showed a decrease of 1.3 percent. Lower prices are also reported for

the semimanufactured articles group, which includes such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and similar commodities. The net decrease for the group was one half of 1 percent. Finished products among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles showed a fractional decline of only one tenth of 1 percent.

The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods showed an increase of one tenth of 1 percent between March and April. The average for the nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, remained at the level of the month before.

The index as a whole showed the first decrease that has occurred in the monthly average since December 1933. The present index is approximately 22 percent above March 1933 and 21.5 percent higher than April 1933, when the index registered 60.2 and 60.4, respectively. The advance over the low point of 1933 (February) is approximately 23 percent. As compared with April 1932, when the index was 65.5, prices last month were up by approximately 12 percent. As compared with April 1931, when the index had declined to 74.8 percent of the 1926 average, present prices are 2 percent lower.

The largest decrease of any of the more important commodities was registered by white potatoes, which showed a decrease of 17.5 percent. Other important items decreasing approximately 2 percent or more were cotton, eggs, wheat flour, sugar, anthracite, cattle feed, grains, butter, hogs, and oranges. Significant commodities which showed price increases were cows, steers, fresh beef, lamb, dressed poultry, iron and steel, and crude rubber.

The farm products group recorded the largest decrease and declined by nearly 3 percent during the month. The index for the group as a whole is up by 34 percent above April 1933 when the index number registered 44.5 percent of the 1926 average.

Wholesale prices of foods showed a decline of slightly more than 1.5 percent. Present prices are 18 percent above those of a year ago and 23 percent above the low point reached in February 1933 when the index was 53.7.

Declining prices for clothing, cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods caused the index number for the textile products group to drop a little more than 1.5 percent from the March level. Present prices, however, are more than 45 percent higher than April last year. The chemicals and drugs group showed a slight recession caused mainly by lower prices for chemicals and fertilizer materials.

Price advances in the iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating subgroups caused the index for the metals and metal-products group to move upward by approximately 1 percent. The

subgroups of agricultural implements and motor vehicles showed no change in average prices. The index for this group now stands 14 percent above April 1933.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	April 1934	March 1934	April 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar April 1934
All commodities	73.3	73.7	60.4	$1.364
Farm products	59.6	61.3	44.5	1.678
Grains	58.8	62.3	44.8	1.701
Livestock and poultry	49.2	49.5	41.0	2.033
Other farm products	65.7	67.7	46.7	1.522
Foods	66.2	67.3	56.1	1.511
Butter, cheese, and milk	66.5	68.9	53.1	1.504
Cereal products	84.8	85.3	65.9	1.179
Fruits and vegetables	67.9	71.6	57.8	1.473
Meats	57.3	56.5	50.3	1.745
Other foods	62.1	63.5	56.6	1.610
Hides and leather products	88.9	88.7	69.4	1.125
Boots and shoes	98.5	98.5	83.2	1.015
Hides and skins	76.7	73.4	45.8	1.304
Leather	78.4	79.7	57.2	1.276
Other leather products	86.7	86.7	77.2	1.153
Textile products	75.3	76.5	51.8	1.328
Clothing	85.7	87.2	61.4	1.167
Cotton goods	88.2	89.1	50.7	1.134
Knit goods	64.2	65.6	47.2	1.558
Silk and rayon	28.4	29.4	26.3	3.521
Woolen and worsted goods	82.0	84.0	53.3	1.220
Other textile products	78.9	78.5	67.5	1.267
Fuel and lighting materials	71.7	71.4	61.5	1.395
Anthracite	78.1	81.2	81.4	1.280
Bituminous coal	93.7	91.1	78.1	1.067
Coke	84.3	83.4	75.2	1.186
Electricity	(1)	88.5	98.3	----------
Gas	(1)	89.4	97.5	----------
Petroleum products	49.4	48.7	32.5	2.024
Metals and metal products	87.9	87.1	76.9	1.138
Agricultural implements	85.2	85.2	83.1	1.174
Iron and steel	87.3	86.3	75.7	1.145
Motor vehicles	97.8	97.8	90.4	1.022
Nonferrous metals	68.0	66.3	49.2	1.471
Plumbing and heating	76.2	72.7	59.4	1.312
Building materials	86.7	86.4	70.2	1.153
Brick and tile	90.7	88.5	75.0	1.103
Cement	89.7	93.9	81.8	1.115
Lumber	87.2	86.4	57.9	1.147
Paint and paint materials	79.8	79.7	68.9	1.253
Plumbing and heating	76.2	72.7	59.4	1.312
Structural steel	86.8	86.8	81.7	1.152
Other building materials	90.4	89.9	77.9	1.106
Chemicals and drugs	75.5	75.7	71.4	1.325
Chemicals	78.6	79.0	79.5	1.272
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	72.2	71.9	54.6	1.385
Fertilizer materials	68.7	69.5	62.9	1.456
Mixed fertilizers	72.7	72.6	60.0	1.376
House-furnishing goods	81.6	81.4	71.5	1.225
Furnishings	83.5	83.2	71.7	1.198
Furniture	79.9	79.8	71.5	1.252
Miscellaneous	69.5	69.3	57.8	1.439
Automobile tires and tubes	44.6	44.6	37.4	2.242
Cattle feed	76.1	79.6	49.5	1.314
Paper and pulp	83.6	82.7	70.6	1.196
Rubber, crude	24.6	22.8	7.4	4.065
Other miscellaneous	83.2	83.2	72.7	1.202
Raw materials	65.1	65.9	50.0	1.536
Semimanufactured articles	73.9	74.3	57.3	1.353
Finished products	77.1	77.2	65.7	1.297
Nonagricultural commodities	76.2	76.2	63.7	1.312
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.6	78.5	65.3	1.272

[1] Data not yet available.

The fuel and lighting-materials group rose by slightly less than one half of 1 percent, caused mainly by higher prices for bituminous coal, coke, and petroleum products. Present prices are 16.5 percent over a year ago. Rising prices for brick and tile, lumber, paint and paint materials, and other building materials offset minor price declines and caused an increase of three tenths of 1 percent in the building materials group. The present index is 14 percent over April 1933.

The miscellaneous commodities group showed a slight advance during the month and placed present prices 20 percent over a year ago. The house-furnishing goods group showed a fractional increase and is 14 percent higher than last April. The hides and leather-products group also advanced slightly to a point 28 percent above the average for April 1933.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain cases being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926–33, inclusive, and by months since January 1932.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Industry and Labor	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January–June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	784	92	(Gold) 47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 [1]	(Paper) ----------	(Silver) 155 [2]
1926	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0	----------	100.0
1927	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7	----------	104.4
1928	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	192.5	101.7
1929	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.2	----------	103.3
1932								
January	67.3	1,414	114	557	75.7	69.4	146.5	119.3
February	66.3	1,449	112	554	75.9	69.2	151.9	----------
March	66.0	1,438	113	548	75.9	69.1	164.2	----------
April	65.5	1,431	112	539	72.4	68.2	189.8	116.7
May	64.4	1,408	116	526	71.7	67.4	213.0	115.7
June	63.9	1,390	115	514	71.7	66.4	226.6	113.6
July	64.5	1,397	112	512	69.2	66.4	230.2	111.8
August	65.2	1,415	112	524	67.9	66.7	239.6	111.3
September	65.3	1,441	110	533	66.9	65.9	281.6	109.8
October	64.4	1,404	111	529	64.5	65.0	293.9	108.7
November	63.9	1,382	111	525	63.3	64.7	289.0	106.9
December	62.6	1,367	108	522	62.5	64.0	337.8	107.5
1933								
January	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.4	63.6	344.7	107.6
March	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.3	104.2
June	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.6	357.8	104.5
July	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.4	355.8	101.7
September	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.7	330.2	99.9
December	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
1934								
January	72.2	----------	109	484	----------	70.6	----------	97.2
February	73.6	----------	110	483	----------	72.1	----------	98.0
March	73.7	----------	113	478	----------	72.0	----------	96.6

[1] Revised for commodities since January 1934. [2] Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	India	Italy	Japan
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department, etc.,[5] Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokyo
Base period	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	October 1900 (100)
Commodities	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	(Paper) 72	(Paper) 140	56
1926	[3] 944	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7
1927	[3] 968	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6
1928	[3] 969	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1
1929	[3] 913	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8
1930	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0
1931	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0
1932	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1
1933	96.3	125	89	398	93.3	87	279.5	179.5
1932								
January	102.3	118	94	439	100.0	97	316.6	159.5
February	101.4	119	93	446	99.8	97	314.4	161.4
March	101.4	117	92	444	99.8	94	315.0	158.5
April	100.7	115	89	439	98.4	92	311.3	154.1
May	99.5	114	88	438	97.2	89	305.1	150.3
June	97.3	113	87	425	96.2	86	297.4	146.4
July	98.0	115	89	430	95.9	87	295.7	147.7
August	97.9	117	89	415	95.4	91	296.6	155.8
September	100.1	119	90	413	95.1	91	299.6	167.4
October	99.5	118	90	412	94.3	91	298.6	169.1
November	99.1	120	91	413	93.9	90	298.2	177.9
December	99.0	119	90	413	92.4	88	295.8	184.6
1933								
January	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0
February	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6
March	95.5	123	89	390	91.1	82	281.3	177.4
April	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2
May	96.3	123	88	383	91.9	87	278.8	176.8
June	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6
July	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1
August	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0
September	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4
October	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4
November	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7
December	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5
1934								
January	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5
February	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5
March	[4] 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9

[3] Paper revised.
[4] New gold parity.
[5] Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Jugoslavia	Netherlands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Office of Statistics	Office of Census and Statistics	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Department	Board of Trade
Base period	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1909–13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1924 (100)
Commodities	55	48	180	95	238	188	74	160	78	150
1926	100.0	145	1,553	--------	--------	1,387	181	149	144.5	89.1
1927	103.4	148	1,478	--------	--------	1,395	172	146	142.6	85.2
1928	106.2	149	1,492	157	100.0	1,354	167	148	144.6	84.4
1929	100.6	142	1,488	149	96.3	1,305	171	140	141.2	82.1
1930	86.8	117	1,449	137	85.5	1,155	172	122	126.5	71.9
1931	72.9	97	1,346	122	74.6	1,119	174	111	109.7	62.6
1932	65.2	79	1,297	122	65.5	1,031	173	109	96.0	61.1
1933	64.4	74	1,308	122	59.1	1,029	--------	107	91.0	60.7
1932										
January	67.8	84	1,344	123	68.2	1,083	176	109	101.4	63.7
February	67.3	83	1,330	123	68.3	--------	178	110	99.6	63.4
March	67.8	82	1,325	122	67.9	--------	180	109	98.7	63.0
April	66.1	80	1,316	120	69.3	1,062	181	109	97.7	61.6
May	65.4	79	1,313	120	69.8	--------	177	109	95.6	60.6
June	64.9	78	1,308	120	67.6	--------	174	108	94.5	59.0
July	65.6	76	1,308	122	65.0	1,002	172	108	93.6	58.8
August	62.6	75	1,308	123	64.6	--------	171	108	95.0	59.9
September	61.8	76	1,311	123	63.1	--------	170	110	94.8	61.4
October	63.9	77	1,304	123	61.9	978	169	110	94.8	60.8
November	64.7	77	1,286	124	61.0	--------	170	109	92.4	60.8
December	64.8	76	1,273	123	59.7	--------	169	108	91.8	60.8
1933										
January	67.6	75	1,266	122	59.3	982	170	106	91.3	60.3
February	68.4	74	1,315	121	60.4	--------	168	106	90.1	59.5
March	67.0	72	1,316	121	59.8	--------	166	105	90.0	58.7
April	66.3	71	1,315	121	59.9	1,013	164	105	91.1	58.5
May	64.9	72	1,323	121	59.6	--------	163	106	91.6	59.7
June	66.1	73	1,321	121	60.1	--------	163	106	91.2	61.2
July	63.7	73	1,327	121	60.6	1,072	164	108	91.7	61.5
August	60.7	73	1,325	122	57.9	--------	165	108	90.9	61.7
September	60.7	75	1,317	123	58.1	--------	--------	109	90.8	62.0
October	61.5	75	1,317	123	57.9	1,047	--------	109	90.7	61.8
November	63.1	76	1,318	122	57.6	--------	--------	110	91.0	61.9
December	62.3	77	1,320	122	57.6	--------	--------	110	91.3	61.9
1934										
January	62.9	79	1,336	120	57.8	1,193	--------	112	91.8	63.0
February	63.6	80	1,339	122	57.6	--------	--------	112	91.4	63.4
March	63.3	79	--------	122	--------	--------	--------	112	90.9	62.5

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

MASSACHUSETTS.—Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment. *Supplementary report, January 1934: Unemployment reserves. Boston, 1934. 69 pp. (House No. 1301.)*

The report contains the text of the redrafted State unemployment insurance bill recommended for enactment by the commission, and discusses other proposals.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Department of Labor. Minimum Wage Office. *Wages of women and minors in laundries in New Hampshire before and after the temporary laundry code, 1933. Report for laundry wage board.* [*Concord?*], *January 1934. 52 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

PUERTO RICO.—Department of Labor. *Annual report, 1932–33. San Juan, 1933. 158 pp.*

Data on wages and retail prices, taken from this report, are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. Senate. *Document No. 124 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): National income, 1929–32. Letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce transmitting in response to Senate Resolution No. 220 (72d Cong.) a report on national income, 1929–32. Washington, 1934. 261 pp., charts.*

One chapter is devoted to labor and entrepreneurial income.

—— Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Adjustment Administration. *Agricultural adjustment: A report of administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, May 1933 to February 1934. Washington, 1934. 393 pp., maps, charts.*

—— Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 106: Household employment in Chicago, by B. Eleanor Johnson. Washington, 1933. 62 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 111: Hours, earnings, and employment in cotton mills, by Ethel L. Best. Washington, 1933. 78 pp., illus.*

—— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 113, Vocational Rehabilitation Series No. 12: Administration of vocational rehabilitation—a statement of policies. Washington, 1933. 61 pp. (Revised.)*

The six parts of this publication are entitled respectively: General principles of administration; Digest of the National Vocational Rehabilitation Act; Interpretation of provisions of the National Vocational Rehabilitation Act; Permissible expenditures; The State plan; Reports and records.

—— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Library. *Social recovery plan: Shifting of industry and of population groups. Tentative lists of references, compiled by Adelaide Hasse. Washington, 1934. (Mimeographed.) (Three lists dated, respectively, February 1, 8, and 23, 1934.)*

In addition to material on the subject indicated in the title, references are included on recreational, vocational, and self-help studies.

—— National Labor Board. *Decisions, August 1933–March 1934. Washington, 1934. 98 pp.*

A summary of cases handled and decisions made by the National Labor Board for the period August 1933–March 1934. This volume also contains the various Executive orders whereby the board is empowered to act in the settlement of ndustrial disputes.

—— National Recovery Administration. *Food and Grocery Bulletin No. 1: Explanatory comments on the retail food and grocery code, prepared in collaboration with the National Food and Grocery Distributors' Code Authority. Washington, 1934. 46 pp.*

Major code provisions are quoted and explained in detail.

UNITED STATES.—Veterans' Administration. *Annual report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933. Washington, 1933. 81 pp.*

The portion of this report devoted to the civil-service retirement fund is reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Department of the Treasury. Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office. *Invalid and old-age pensions: Statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933. Canberra, 1933. 12 pp.*

—— —— —— *Maternity allowances: Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the 12 months ended June 30, 1933. Canberra, 1933. 4 pp.*

AUSTRIA.—Bundesamt für Statistik. *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich. Vienna, 1933. 235 pp.*

Includes statistics of trade agreements, wages, unemployment, unemployment insurance and relief, industrial disputes, labor unions, accidents, invalidity and old-age insurance, cooperative societies, etc. Although some of the statistics relate to 1933, most of the data are for 1932 and earlier years.

FRANCE.—Commission Supérieure de la Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse. *Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de cette caisse, 1932. Paris, 1933. 145 pp.*

The report of the French National Old-age Retirement Fund for the year 1932.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Labor. London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. *Report for the years 1932 and 1933. London, 1934. 18 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

—— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Registered trade-unions—statistical summary, 1923–32. London, 1934. 5 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

GREECE.—Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Direction du Service des Mines. *Statistique de l'industrie minière de la Grèce pendant l'année 1932. Athens, 1933. 63 pp. (In Greek and French.)*

The report contains statistics of accidents, production, and wages in 1932 in the mines and quarries of Greece.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Maintenance of the rights in course of acquisition and the acquired rights of migrant workers under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. (Fourth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, report IV, first discussion.) Geneva, 1934. 224 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

—— *Partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night. (Item VII on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, report VII.) Geneva, 1934. 28 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

—— *Reduction of hours of work. (First item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, Report I.) Geneva, 1934. 219 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

—— *Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed. Geneva, 1934. 187 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

This report contains the replies of the different governments to the questionnaire on unemployment insurance and relief which was sent out by the International Labor Office in preparation for consideration of the subject at the eighteenth session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva in 1934.

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *Statistical report on prices, wage rates, and hours of labor, unemployment, industrial accidents, tramways, banking, building societies, bankruptcy, for the year 1932, with a statistical summary of the Dominion from 1882 to 1932. Wellington, 1933. 91 pp.*

—— Department of Labor. *Forty-second annual report for the financial year April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933. Wellington, 1933. 24 pp.*

Covers unemployment, accident, conciliation, and arbitration statistics, and legislation, and lists industrial unions of employers and of workers.

NEW ZEALAND.—Unemployment Board. *Report. Wellington, 1933. 18 pp.*
A complete financial record of the unemployment fund.

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA).—Minimum Wage Board. *Third annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1933. Halifax, 1934. 16 pp.*
In 1933 the average weekly wages of girls over 18 years of age in the industries covered under the Nova Scotia Minimum Wage Act were $8.85.

QUEENSLAND.—Department of Labor. *Report of the director of labor and chief inspector of factories and shops, for year ended June 30, 1933. Brisbane, 1933. 62 pp.*

—— —— *Tenth annual report on operations under the unemployed workers insurance acts, 1922 to 1930. Brisbane, 1933. 20 pp.*
A complete financial statement of operations under the unemployment insurance acts.

—— —— *Third annual report upon the operations and proceedings under "the income (unemployment relief) tax acts of 1930–32", together with financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1933. Brisbane, 1933. 56 pp., illus.*

SCOTLAND.—Department of Agriculture. *The agricultural output of Scotland, 1930: Report on certain statistical inquiries made in connection with the census of production, relating to the output of agricultural produce. Edinburgh, 1934. 79 pp. (Cmd. 4496.)*
Data on farm workers and farm machinery in Scotland, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

SOVIET UNION (U.S.S.R.).—All-Union Central Institute for Sanitation and Organization of Labor. *Dry and wet spinning of flax. Moscow, 1932. 52 pp., charts. (In Russian.)*
A study of dry and wet spinning of flax, from the point of view of sanitation in the flax spinneries in the Soviet Union.

—— —— *Instructions for unification of mental-test methods. Moscow, 1932. 64 pp. (In Russian.)*
Deals with mental tests for the purpose of occupational guidance in the Soviet Union.

—— Central Office of the People's Economic Accountancy. *U.S.S.R. in numbers. Moscow, 1934. 223 pp. (In Russian.)*
Contains statistical information in regard to number of workers, by industries, trades, and occupations; labor turn-over; average yearly wages of wage earners and salaried employees; lost labor time on account of malingering, etc., in the Soviet Union.

—— Scientific Institute for Investigation of Economics of Labor. *Planning of the labor personnel in the establishments, by A. Beilin. Moscow, 1933. 190 pp. (In Russian.)*

—— —— *System of money rewards for efficiency of workers, by S. B. Volfson. Moscow, 1933. 95 pp. (In Russian.)*

—— Scientific Institute for Protection of Labor. *Drinking in heated workshops, by O. G. Dukel'skaia. Moscow, 1931. 15 pp., illus. (In Russian.)*
A study pertaining to the health conditions of workers incident to the drinking of water in heated workshops.

—— State Institute for Protection of Labor. *Socialist competition in order to decrease industrial accidents in production in the Soviet Union, by D. I. Reitynbart. Moscow, 1931. 96 pp., illus. (In Russian.)*

SWEDEN.—Kommerskollegium. *Industri berättelse för år 1932. Stockholm, 1934. 111 pp.*
Reviews the industrial developments in Sweden during 1932, including employment in various industries and their branches.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Department of Labor. *Report for the year ended December 1932 in which is included the report of the deputy chief inspector of factories, together with a review covering the year 1933. Pretoria, 1934. 55 pp.*
This is the first annual report of the Department of Labor. It covers unemployment and its relief, employment, administration and enactment of labor laws, and related labor information.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Handbook of adult education in the United States, 1934. New York, 60 East Forty-second Street, 1934. 384 pp.*

The first attempt in this country to bring together in convenient reference form information concerning the various activities that during the last 10 years have come to be designated as adult education enterprises.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *General Management Series 121: Industrial pension systems, by Margaret Loomis Stecker. New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1933. 16 pp.*

BARTLETT, LESTER W., AND NEEL, MILDRED B. *Compensation in the professions. New York, Association Press, 1933. 187 pp.*

A discussion of professional salaries, fees, etc., centered in the four principal factors determining such compensation—(1) supply and demand, (2) comparison with workers in other professions, (3) services rendered, and (4) professional needs. In the last chapter a set of 16 criteria for compensation is proposed.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. *Pamphlet No. 13: International economic life—A report of the committees on ethics and economic relations. Washington, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, 1934. 48 pp.*

CHASE, STUART. *The economy of abundance. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 327 pp.*

CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND THE DAILY NEWS. *Italian Supplement, 1933, edited by Mary Howell. Chicago, 1933. 50 pp., map, illus.*

Articles contributed by various Italian statesmen and writers include "Public works of the decennial", "The laws and activities of the Italian Corporative Order", and "The activities of the National Institute of Social Providence."

EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS. *Vol. 1, 1934, No. 9: The child labor amendment, 1924–34, by Joel I. Seidman. Washington, 726 Jackson Place, 1934. 14 pp.*

FILENE, CATHERINE, Editor. *Careers for women: New ideas, new methods, new opportunities, to fit a new world. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1934. 620 pp.*

The material brought together in this book has been contributed by women who have been successful, some of them famous, in their chosen fields. The duties, necessary training and qualifications, advantages and disadvantages, financial return, and opportunities for advancement in many vocations are outlined, and suggestions given for reading in the fields covered.

FORD, P. *Work and wealth in a modern port: An economic survey of Southampton [England]. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1934. 223 pp.*

Covers the historical and industrial development of Southampton as a port, and the conditions of life and work produced by the seasonal nature of its predominant industries, shipping and shipbuilding. The section on income and poverty gives statistics of earnings and total income and cost of living of sample families above and below a fixed "poverty line", and prevailing conditions of unemployment and public relief are discussed. The housing situation is presented from the viewpoint of the adequacy of existing facilities, and of actual conditions and standards in relation to health, overcrowding, and cleanliness. One section of the chapter on the labor market deals briefly with employment practices and methods of decasualization of port labor, and occasional references to conditions in other ports afford contrasts and comparisons.

HEPNER, HARRY WALKER. *Human relations in changing industry. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1934. 671 pp., charts, diagrams, illus.*

The writer discusses the psychological principles underlying successful personnel relations, particularly in regard to present industrial changes. The book is designed for use as a textbook.

HITLER, ADOLPH. *Address before the German Reichstag, January 30, 1934. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1934. 45 pp. (In English.)*

Reviews activities during the first year of the national-socialist regime, and outlines the policies and intentions of the Hitler Government.

HUTCHINS, GRACE. *Women who work. New York, International Publishers Co., Inc., 1934. 285 pp., illus.*

This book on working women, prepared under the direction of the Labor Research Association, includes information on what women are doing, wages and working hours, health, participation in strikes, unionization, etc., with a chapter on the status of working women in the Soviet Union.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION. *Recreation and unemployment. New York, 315 Fourth Avenue, 1933. 58 pp.*

This pamphlet contains suggestions for community groups which are attempting to meet the need for recreation activities for the unemployed.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. *Ninetieth annual report, 1932–33. New York, 105 East 22d Street [1934?]. 64 pp., charts.*

NEWSHOLME, *Sir* ARTHUR, AND KINGSBURY, JOHN ADAMS. *Red medicine: Socialized health in Soviet Russia. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1933. 324 pp., illus.*

The writers, who visited various parts of the country, describe the State medical and public health administration in Soviet Russia.

OGBURN, WILLIAM F., Editor. *Social change and the new deal (social changes in 1933). Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 120 pp. (Reprinted from American Journal of Sociology, May 1934.)*

A collection of articles by various writers, including the following: Unemployment and relief, by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Labor, by W. Jett Lauck; and The background of the New Deal and The future of the New Deal, by William F. Ogburn.

ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. *On our way. New York, John Day Co., 1934. 300 pp.*

In this book the President describes his basic ideas for the reconstruction program as it affects national planning for economic and social betterment.

ROSS, FRANK ALEXANDER, AND KENNEDY, LOUISE VENABLE. *A bibliography of Negro migration. New York, Columbia University Press, 1934. 251 pp.*

An attempt was made to include in this bibliography all books and journal articles published in continental United States since 1865 that bear directly or indirectly on the subject of the volume. Among the references are also many pamphlets and some typewritten and multigraphed material.

ROWSE, R. C. *An introduction to the history of adult education. London, W.C. 1, Mary Ward Settlement, 36 Tavistock Place [1933?]. 35 pp. (Passmore Edwards Research Series, No. 3.)*

Published with the purpose of stimulating further study of a kind of education which is being regarded by increasing numbers as one of the basic needs of this age.

THOMAS, NORMAN. *The choice before us: Mankind at the crossroads. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 249 pp.*

VAN KLEECK, MARY. *Miners and management. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1934. 391 pp., charts.*

A study of the collective agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., which produces coal in Colorado, and the history of industrial relations in Colorado and other parts of the country. The success of union-management cooperation is measured in terms of increased productivity, the company's share of the market, the financial record of the company, wages, and stability of employment. The general situation in the coal industry of the country is also analyzed.

WHARTON, JOHN F. *This road to recovery: A primer of economics for bewildered Americans. New York, William Morrow & Co., 1934. 191 pp.*

WOLL, MATTHEW, AND WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH. *Our next step—A national economic policy. New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1934. 199 pp.*

WOODSON, CARTER GODWIN. *The Negro professional man and the community, with special emphasis on the physician and the lawyer. Washington, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., 1934. 365 pp.*

The report deals with data obtained, by questionnaire and interview, for 1,051 physicians, 656 dentists, 625 nurses, 388 pharmacists, and 503 lawyers.

WOODWORTH, LEO DAY. *Financial aspects of old-age pensions and the poll tax. Detroit, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc. (Report No. 135), 1933. 33 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A discussion of experience in States having old-age pension laws, with a view to ascertaining the best method of procedure, especially with regard to financing, in Michigan.

LIST OF BULLETINS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The following is a list of all bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics published since July 1912, except that in the case of bulletins giving the results of periodic surveys of the Bureau only the latest bulletin on any one subject is here listed.

A complete list of the reports and bulletins issued prior to July 1912, as well as the bulletins published since that date, will be furnished on application. Bulletins marked thus (*) are out of print.

Collective agreements

*No. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry. [1916.]
*No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1916.]
No. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City. [1923.]
*No. 402. Collective bargaining by actors. [1926.]
No. 468. Trade agreements, 1927.

Conciliation and arbitration (including strikes and lockouts)

*No. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. [1913.]
*No. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. [1913.]
*No. 139. Michigan copper district strike. [1914.]
*No. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. [1914.]
*No. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
No. 233. Operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. [1918.]
No. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain. [1919.]
No. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
No. 287. National War Labor Board: History of its formation and activities, etc. [1921.
*No. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. [1922.]
No. 481. Joint industrial control in the book and job printing industry. [1928.]

Cooperation

No. 313. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920.
*No. 314. Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
*No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).
No. 531. Consumers', credit, and productive cooperative societies, 1929.

Employment and unemployment

*No. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices [in the United States]. [1913.]
*No. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N.Y. [1915.]
*No. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries. [1915.]
*No. 195. Unemployment in the United States. [1916.]
*No. 196. Proceedings of employment Managers' Conference, held at Minneapolis, Minn., January 19 and 20, 1916.
*No. 202. Proceedings of the conference of employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
*No. 206. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
*No. 227. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
*No. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association. [1918.]
*No. 241. Public employment offices in the United States. [1918.]
*No. 247. Proceedings of Employemnt Managers' Conference, Rochester, N.Y., May 9-11, 1918.
*No. 310. Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes. [1922.]
*No. 409. Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921 to 1925.
No. 542. Report of the Advisory Committee on Employment Statistics. [1931.]
No. 544. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries. [1931.]
*No. 553. Fluctuation in employment in Ohio, 1914 to 1929.
No. 555. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April 1930.

Housing

*No. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
No. 263. Housing by employers in the United States. [1920.]
No. 295. Building operations in representative cities, 1920.
No. 545. Building permits in principal cities of the United States, [1921 to] 1930.

Industrial accidents and hygiene (including occupational diseases and poisons)

*No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain-enameled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
No. 120. Hygiene of the painters' trade. [1913.]
*No. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. [1913.]
*No. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. [1914.]
*No. 157. Industrial accident statistics. [1915.]
*No. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. [1914.]
*No. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry. [1915.]
*No. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings. [1916.]
*No. 201. Report of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs of the international Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [1916.]

Industrial accidents and hygiene (including occupational diseases and poisons)—Continued

*No. 209. Hygiene of the printing trade. [1917.]
*No. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. [1917.]
*No. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories. [1917.]
*No. 230. Industrial efficiency in British munition factories. [1917.]
*No. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts). [1918.]
*No. 234. The safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
No. 236. Effects of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters. [1918.]
*No. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. [1919.]
*No. 251. Preventable death in the cotton-manufacturing industry. [1919.]
No. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. [1919.]
No. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. (Revision of Bul. No. 205.) [1920.]
No. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics. [1920.]
*No. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates. [1921.]
*No. 291. Carbon monoxide poisoning. [1921.]
No. 293. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite stone industry. [1922.]
No. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910–19.
No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades. [1925.]
No. 405. Phosphorus necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorus. [1926.]
No. 427. Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D.C., July 14–16, 1926.
No. 460. A new test for industrial lead poisoning. [1928.]
No. 466. Settlement for accidents to American seamen. [1928.]
No. 488. Deaths from lead poisoning, 1925–27.
No. 490. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States to the end of 1927.
No. 507. Causes of death, by occupation. [1930.]
No. 582. Occupation hazards and diagnostic signs: A guide to impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations. (Revision of Bul. No. 306.) [1933.]

Industrial relations and labor conditions

*No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. [1917.]
*No. 340. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions. [1923.]
*No. 349. Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry. [1923.]
*No. 361. Labor relations in the Fairmount (W.Va.) bituminous coal field. [1924.]
No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany. [1925].
No. 383. Works council movement in Germany. [1925.]
No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920–24.
No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States. [1925.]
No. 483. Conditions in the shoe industry in Haverhill, Mass., 1928.
No. 534. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929–30.

Labor laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor)

*No. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States. [1917.]
*No. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States. [1917.]
No. 285. Minimum-wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. [1921.]
No. 321. Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional. [1922.]
No. 322. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. [1923.]
No. 343. Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc. [1923.]
No. 370. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto. [1925.]
No. 408. Laws relating to payment of wages. [1926.]
No. 581. Laws relating to employment agencies in the United States, as of January 1, 1933.
No. 590. Labor legislation, 1931 and 1932.
No. 592. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1931 and 1932.
No. 596. Laws relating to prison labor in the United States, as of July 1, 1933.
No. 603. Comparative digest of labor legislation for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee. To be used at the Georgia Conference on Labor Legislation, December 13, 1933, Atlanta, Ga.

Labor laws of foreign countries

*No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]
No. 494. Labor legislation of Uruguary. [1929.]
No. 510. Labor legislation of Argentina. [1930.]
No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1930.]
No. 549. Labor legislation of Venezuela. [1931.]
No. 554. Labor legislation of Paraguay. [1931.]
No. 559. Labor legislation of Ecuador. [1931.]
No. 569. Labor legislation of Mexico. [1932.]

Labor organizations

No. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D.C. [1921.]
No. 342. International Seamen's Union of America: A study of its history and problems. [1923.]
No. 461. Labor organizations in Chile. [1928.]
*No. 465. Beneficial activities of American trade unions. [1928.]
No. 506. Handbook of American trade unions: 1929 edition.

Minimum wage

*No. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. [1915.]
*No. 176. Effect of minimum-wage determinations in Oregon. [1915.]
No. 285. Minimum-wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. [1921.]
No. 467. Minimum-wage legislation in various countries. [1928.]

Old-age care, pensions and insurance

*No. 386. Cost of American almshouses. [1925.]
*No. 465. Beneficial activities of American trade unions. [1928.]
No. 477. Public-service retirement systems, United States and Europe. [1929.]
*No. 489. Care of aged persons in United States. [1929.]
No. 505. Directory of homes for the aged in the United States. [1929.]
No. 561. Public old-age pensions and insurance in the United States and in foreign countries. [1932]

Prison labor

No. 372. Convict labor in 1923.
No. 595. Prison labor in the United States, 1932.
No. 596. Laws relating to prison labor in the United States, as of July 1, 1933.

Proceedings of annual conventions of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. (Name changed in 1928 from Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada)

*No. 266. Seventh, Seattle, Wash., July 12-15, 1920.
No. 307. Eighth, New Orleans, La., May 2-6, 1921.
*No. 323. Ninth, Harrisburg, Pa., May 22-26, 1922.
*No. 352. Tenth, Richmond, Va., May 1-4, 1923.
*No. 389. Eleventh, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
*No. 411. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13-15, 1925.
*No. 429. Thirteenth, Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926.
*No. 455. Fourteenth, Paterson, N.J., May 31 to June 3, 1927.
*No. 480. Fifteenth, New Orleans, La., May 21-24, 1928.
No. 508. Sixteenth, Toronto, Canada, June 4-7, 1929.
No. 530. Seventeenth, Louisville, Ky., May 20-23, 1930.
*No. 563. Eighteenth, Boston, Mass., May 18-22, 1931.

Proceedings of annual meetings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

No. 210. Third, Columbus, Ohio, April 25-28, 1916.
*No. 248. Fourth, Boston, Mass., August 21-25, 1917.
No. 264. Fifth, Madison, Wis., September 24-27, 1918.
*No. 273. Sixth, Toronto, Canada, September 23-26, 1919.
No. 281. Seventh, San Francisco, Calif., September 20-24, 1920.
No. 304. Eighth, Chicago, Ill., September 19-23, 1921.
No. 333. Ninth, Baltimore, Md., October 9-13, 1922.
*No. 359. Tenth, St. Paul, Minn., September 24-26, 1923.
No. 385. Eleventh, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26-28, 1924.
No. 395. Index to proceedings, 1914-24.
No. 406. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17-20, 1925.
No. 432. Thirteenth, Hartford, Conn., September 14-17, 1926.
*No. 456. Fourteenth, Atlanta, Ga., September 27-29, 1927.
No. 485. Fifteenth, Paterson, N.J., September 11-14, 1928.
No. 511. Sixteenth, Buffalo, N.Y., October 8-11, 1929.
No. 536. Seventeenth, Wilmington, Del., September 22-26, 1930.
No. 564. Eighteenth, Richmond, Va., October 5-8, 1931.
No. 577. Nineteenth, Columbus, Ohio, September 26-29, 1932.
No. 602. Twentieth, Chicago, Ill., September 11-14, 1933.

Proceedings of annual meetings of the International Association of Public Employment Services

*No. 192. First, Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913; second, Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914; third, Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915.
*No. 220. Fourth, Buffalo, N.Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
No. 311. Ninth, Buffalo, N.Y., September 7-9, 1921.
No. 337. Tenth, Washington, D.C., September 11-13, 1922.
No. 355. Eleventh, Toronto, Canada, September 4-7, 1923.
No. 400. Twelfth, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
No. 414. Thirteenth, Rochester, N.Y., September 15-17, 1925.
No. 478. Fifteenth, Detroit, Mich., October 25-28, 1927.
*No. 501. Sixteenth, Cleveland, Ohio, September 18-21, 1928.
No. 538. Seventeenth, Philadelphia, September 24-27, 1929; eighteenth, Toronto, Canada, September 9-12, 1930.

Productivity of labor and technological unemployment

No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1926.]
*No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
No. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.]
No. 474. Productivity of labor in merchant blast furnaces. [1928.]
No. 475. Productivity of labor in newspaper printing. [1929.]
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No. 574. Technological changes and employment in the United States Postal Service. [1932.]
No. 585. Labor productivity in the automobile tire industry. [1933.]
No. 593. Technological changes and employment in the electric-lamp industry. [1933.]

Retail prices and cost of living

*No. 121. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer. [1913.]
*No. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer. [1913.]
*No. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer. [1914.]
*No. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war. [1915.]
No. 357. Cost of living in the United States. [1924.]
No. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments. [1925.]
No. 495. Retail prices, 1890 to 1928.

Safety codes

*No. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
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*No. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
*No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
*No. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.
No. 410. Safety code for paper and pulp mills.
*No. 430. Safety code for power presses and foot and hand presses.
No. 447. Safety code for rubber mills and calenders.
No. 451. Safety code for forging and hot-metal stamping.

Safety codes—Continued

No. 463. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus—first revision.
No. 509. Textile safety code.
No. 512. Code for identification of gas-mask canisters.
No. 519. Safety code for woodworking plants, as revised, 1930.
No. 527. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels, as revised, 1930.
No. 556. Code of lighting: Factories, mills, and other work places. (Revision of 1930.)
No. 562. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions.

Vocational and workers' education (including Apprenticeship)

*No. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment. [1915.]
*No. 162. Vocational education survey of Richmond, Va. [1915.]
*No. 199. Vocational education survey of Minneapolis, Minn. [1917.]
No. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States. [1920.]
No. 459. Apprenticeship in building construction. [1928.]

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*No. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
*No. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry. [1914.]
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*No. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
*No. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
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*No. 225. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
No. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919.
No. 297. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920.
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No. 358. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile-tire industry, 1923.
No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
No. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry, 1923.
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*No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
No. 416. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
No. 484. Wages and hours of labor of common street laborers, 1928.
*No. 499. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928.
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No. 566. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1931.
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*No. 123. Employers' welfare work. [1913.]
*No. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories. [1917.]
*No. 250. Welfare work for employees in industrial establishments in the United States. [1919.]
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*No. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
*No. 453. Revised index numbers of wholesale prices, 1923 to July 1927.
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*No. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin. [1913.]
*No. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. [1913.]
*No. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. [1914.]
*No. 175. Summary of the report on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States. [1915.]

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*No. 193. Dressmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts. [1916.]
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Work of Federal and State departments of labor

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No. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany. [1912.]
No. 102. British National Insurance Act, 1911.
*No. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law of Switzerland. [1912.]
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No. 212. Proceedings of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Washington, D.C., December 5–9, 1916.
No. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918.
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No. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925.
No. 496. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1929. (With text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928.)
No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1930.]

Miscellaneous series

*No. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
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*No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
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*No. 346. Humanity in government. [1923.]
No. 398. Growth of legal-aid work in the United States. [1926.]
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No. 518. Personnel research agencies: 1930 edition.
*No. 541. Handbook of labor statistics: 1931 edition.
No. 597. Labor through the century, 1833–1933.

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FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary
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Laws relating to prison labor in the United States, as of July 1, 1933. Bulletin No. 596.

What are labor statistics for? Bulletin No. 599.

Comparative digest of labor legislation for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee. Bulletin No. 603.

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Discussions of industrial accidents and diseases at 1933 meeting of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Bulletin No. 602.

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